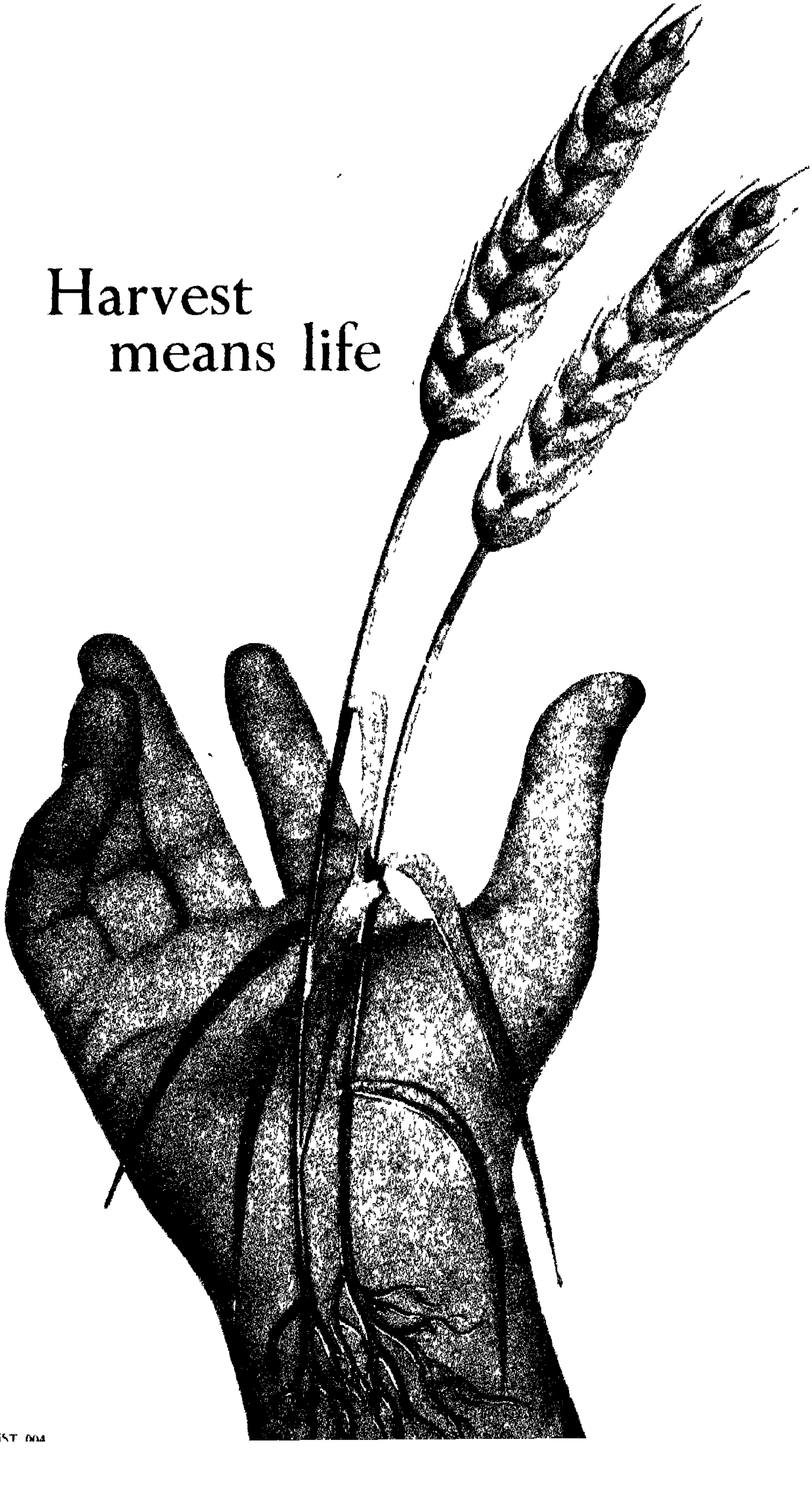
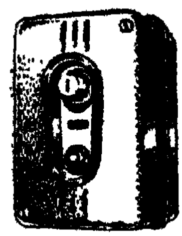
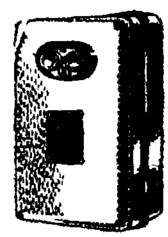
Harvest means life

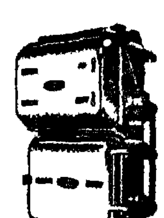


INST 004

INDIA 1966







INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1966

Compiled by

THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

October 1966 (Asvin 1888)

Price · *Rs.* 6·50

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DELHI-6 AND PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, FARIDABAD

PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Social Welfare'. Some of the Appendices appearing in earlier editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'. The present volume also contains the full lists of the members of State Legislatures as well as those of foreign diplomatic representatives in India and Indian diplomatic representatives abroad. The Select Bibliography, which had been omitted in 1963 and 1964 editions, has also been restored.

Another useful addition is an Appendix relating to different aspects of the National Emergency, including chronicle of events concerning the India-China dispute for the period from January 1962 to the end of March 1965 and the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Over the past few years, India has been gradually adopting the metric system of weights and measures. The data in the *Annual* have therefore been given in the metric system wherever available. For conversion, equivalents of some of the more important weights and measures are given at the end of the Appendices.

CONTENTS

COLLECTED WORKS
OF
MAHATMA GANDHI

To be published in English and Hindi in 55 Volumes

19 Volumes in English and 17 Volumes in Hindi already published.

This series is intended to present the inspiring story of the greatest Indian after the Buddha These volumes carry in a chronological order all that Mahatma Gandhi had said and written and the part played by this greatest patriot in shaping the destiny of this country and leading it from darkness to the new era of freedom and prosperity

PRICE

		English	Hindi
Vol. I & II	Popular	Rs 3 00 each	Rs. 3 00 each
(Demy 8'vo)	Standard	Rs 5·50 ,,	Rs 5 50 ,,
	Deluxe	Rs 8 50 ,,	—
Vol III to XX	Popular	Rs. 9·00 each	Rs 7·50 each
(Royal 8'vo)	Standard	Rs 15 00 ,,	—

Brief details of the Volumes already published

Vol I .	(1884—1896) ·	Gandhiji's early and formative years.
Vol. II :	(1896—1897) .	Gandhiji risks his life in the cause of Indians in South Africa.
Vol. III :	(1898—1903) ·	Period of intense activity continues.
Vol IV .	(1903—1905) ·	Mahatma's writings about sufferings of Indians in South Africa.

Vol. V :	(1905—1906) :	Hardship of Indians in Transval reaches climax.
Vol. VI :	(1906—1907) :	Gandhiji arrives at Southampton.
Vol. VII :	(1907) :	Transval Asiatic Regn. Act—Gandhiji's efforts to find an honourable solution.
Vol VIII :	(1908) :	Satyagraha given a trial—Gandhiji and Gen. Smuts find compromise solution.
Vol. IX :	(1908—1909) :	Intensification of passive resistance in Transval.
Vol. X ·	(1909—1911) .	Gandhi-Smuts correspondence of March 1911.
Vol. XI :	(1911—1913)	Gokhale's historic visit to South Africa in 1912.
Vol XII ·	(1913—1914) :	Gandhiji leaves South Africa for mother-land.
Vol. XIII	(1915—1917) :	Mahatma contacts Tagore and Swami Shraddhanand
Vol XIV .	(1917—1918)	Gandhiji prepares for national leader-ship.
Vol XV	(1918—1919) .	Gandhiji drawn into the thick of nation-al struggle.
Vol XVI :	(Aug 1919—Jan 1920)	Rowlatt Act—creates great discon-tentment.
Vol. XVII :	(Feb 1920—June 1920) :	Birth of non-cooperation.
Vol. XVIII	(July 1920—Nov. 1920) .	Gandhiji describes foreign rule as 'Ravanarajya'.
Vol. XIX ·	(Nov 1920—April 1921) ·	Congress accepts new objective for the national struggle.

Vol. XX (English) and Vol XVIII (Hindi) : Being released shortly.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

P. B. 2011, Old Secretariat,

DELHI-6



CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 3,219 km. from north to south and about 2,977 km. from east to west and covers an area of 32,76,141 sq. km.* It has a land frontier 15,168 km. long and a coastline of 5,689 km.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlun mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km. with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km. long and 241 to 321 km. broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,609 km. away, there is a drop of only 214 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 458 to 1,220 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by

*Including Sikkim (7,107 sq. kms.)

the Western Ghats where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Pleateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamon hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 7,77,000 sq. km The thickness of the alluvial deposits is very considerable. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of kilometres

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows . (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) the coastal rivers, and (*d*) the rivers of the inland drainage basin The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glaciers and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central

India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shapes.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (*i*) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (*ii*) the Hot Weather Season (April-May) ; (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June-September) ; and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.3 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 609 metres are estimated at 12,136 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,219 metres for all seams of 0.46 metres and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,352 crore tonnes can be used for metallurgical purposes.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 353 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 339 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 10,35,920 sq. km. comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,240 crore tonnes. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa. Magnetic ores occur in Madras; Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 721 crore tonnes.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits. About 14 crore tonnes of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tonnes are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra The total reserves, proved and probable, have been estimated at 30 lakh tonnes.

Fluorite

A reserve of 1 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Donger area of Baroda district in Gujarat.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Ahdhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 5 8 crore tonnes Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2 94 crore tonnes The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserve at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 70 lakh tonnes Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral. Dolomite deposits are known to occur in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and the reserves are estimated at 750 crore tonnes

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields of Mysore are 38 lakh tonnes while those of Hutti gold mines in Raichur district are 6 lakh tonnes. Gold also occurs at Ramagiri in Ahdhra Pradesh where proving work is in progress.

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India, *viz.* Singhbhum in Bihar and Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan. Reserves of 3.6 crore tonnes with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 10.6 crore tonnes. Reserves of about 2 26 crore

tonnes with 0·8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar and Tama Pahar areas in Singhbhum. In addition, 49 lakh tonnes of copper ore (1·71 to 2·74 per cent copper) are known from I.C.C. mines in this belt.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Magra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 1 crore tonnes. A reserve of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Madras.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 13·14 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7·9 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq. km. in Bihar, 3,110 sq. km. in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq km. in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 30 crore tonnes.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 101·3 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 113·0 crore tonnes Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone etc. are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 6 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1·70 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1·27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Madras. Reserves of 85 lakh tonnes of phosphorite and guamo are estimated in Laccadive Islands Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 39·1 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20—30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it is 43,90,72,582, which shows an increase of 21·64 per cent during the ten years. Table 1 shows the growth of population since 1901.

*Excluding Sikkim which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951 and 1,62,189 in 1961.

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	23,83,37,313	25,20,05,470	25,12,39,492	27,88,67,430	31,85,39,060	36,09,50,365	43,90,72,582
States							
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20,448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,330*
Bihar	2,73,14,210	2,83,16,916	2,81,29,208	3,13,49,892	3,51,74,146	3,87,86,184	4,64,55,610
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350
Jammu and Kashmir	21,39,362	22,92,535	24,24,359	26,70,208	29,46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408
Madras	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	3,95,53,718
Mysore	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49 038	1,58,901	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946	1,75,48,846
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890	2,03,06,812
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401
West Bengal	1,69,40,088	1,79,98,769	1,74,74,348	1,88,97,036	2,32,29,552	2,62,99,980	3,49,26,279
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,280	29,020	31,048	38,260	40,441	41,532	57,963
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,58,612
Goa, Daman and Diu	5,07,518	5,19,222	5,00,904	5,41,710	5,83,736	5,96,059	6,26,667
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466	13,51,144
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	7,80,037
Pondicherry	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3,17,253	3,69,079
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,42,005

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961.

NOTES : 1 1961 figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15, 1960; figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.

2. Population figures for Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1900, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1948.

3. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of the State for 1941, and earlier censuses have been adjusted to the present area of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,452 sq. km. is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 7,37,46,401 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 1,793 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq kilometres *	Population 1961	Density of population
INDIA	**32,76,141**	**43,90,72,582**	**138**
States			
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,281	3,59,83,447	131
Assam†	2,03,389	1,22,09,330	60
Bihar	1,74,038	4,64,55,610	267
Gujarat	1,87,115	2,06,33,350	110
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,800	35,60,976	26**
Kerala	38,855	1,69,03,715	435
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,452	3,23,72,408	73
Madras	1,30,357	3,36,86,953	259
Maharashtra	3,07,477	3,95,53,718	129
Mysore	1,92,204	2,35,86,772	123
Nagaland	16,488	3,69,200	22
Orissa	1,55,825	1,75,48,846	113
Punjab	1,22,005	2,03,06,812	166
Rajasthan	3,42,274	2,01,55,602	59
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,364	7,37,46,401	251
West Bengal	87,617	3,49,26,279	398
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,327	63,548	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	489	57,963	119
Delhi	1,484	26,58,612	1,793
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,693	6,26,667	168
Himachal Pradesh	28,192	13,51,144	48
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	29	24,108	865
Manipur	22,347	7,80,037	35
Pondicherry	479	3,69,079	781
Tripura	10,453	11,42,005	109

Table 3 shows the area and population of the States and Union Territories, the districts, and State capitals and district headquarters.

TABLE 3

AREA‡ AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District	Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,75,281**	**3,59,83,447**	**Hyderabad**
1. Adilabad	16,331 87	10,09,292	Adilabad
2. Anantapur	19,133 97	17,67,464	Anantapur
3. Chittoor	15,151 51	19,14,639	Chittoor
4 Cuddapah	15,345 94	13,42,015	Cuddapah

*Including Sikkim (7,107 sq. kms)

**In working out the density of population per sq. km only the censused area (1,38,982 sq. km) has been taken into account.

†Includes NEFA, which has an area of 81,424 sq km. and a population of 3,36,558.

‡The area figures of districts were furnished by the Survey of India in January, 1966 and are provisional. Pending adjustment their totals would not tally with the area figures indicated against States.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
5. East Godavari	10,829 07	26,08,375	Kakinada
6 Guntur	15,032·48	30,09,900	Guntur
7 Hyderabad	7,755 25	20,62,995	Hyderabad
8 Karimnagar	11,871 74	16,21,515	Karimnagar
9. Khammam	15,920 56	10,57,542	Khamman
10 Krishna	8,759 62	20,76,956	Machlipatam
11 Kurnool	24,007 53	19,08,740	Kurnool
12 Mahbhubnagar	18,396 50	15,90,686	Mahbubnagar
13 Medak	9,607 04	12,27,361	Sangareddy
14 Nalgonda	14 211 89	15,74,946	Nalgonda
15 Nellore	20,651 65	20,33,679	Nellore
16 Nizamabad	8,042 61	10,22,013	Nizamabad
17 Srikakulam	10,096 18	23,40,872	Srikakulam
18 Visakhapatnam	13,462 25	22,90,759	Visakhapatnam
19 Warangal	12,917 76	14,45,435	Warangal
20 West Godavari	7 718 35	19,78,257	Eluru
ASSAM	**2,03 389**	**1,22,09,330**	**Shillong**
1 Cachar	6,962 02	13,78,476	Silchar
2 Darrang	8 721 94	12,89,670	Tezpur
3 Garo Hills	8,081 07	3,07 228	Tura
4 Goalpara	10,379 45	15,43,892	Dhubri
5 Kamrup	9 853 29	20,62 572	Gauhati
6 Lakhimpur	12,759 41	15,63,842	Dibrugarh
7 Mizo Hills	21 066 79	2,66,063	Aijal
8 Nowgong	5 613 13	12 10,761	Nowgong
9 Sibsagar	8,944 24	18,08,390	Jorhat
10 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	14,363 92	4,62,152	Shillong
11 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	15,225 02	2 79,726	Diphu
12 Kameng Frontier Division (NEFA)	14 165 14	3,36,558*	Bomdila
13 Lohit " "	23,462 40		Tezu
14 Siang " "	21,228 51		Along
15 Subansiri " "	15,499 48		Ziro
16 Tirap " "	7 069 56		Khonsa
BIHAR	**1,74,038**	**4,64,55,610**	**Patna**
1 Bhagalpur	5 655 40	17,11,136	Bhagalpur
2 Champaran	9,198 55	30,06,211	Motihari
3 Darbhanga	8 668 95	44,13,027	Laheria Sarai
4 Dhanbad	2,884 33	11,58,610	Dhanbad
5 Gaya	12,344 05	36,47,892	Gaya
6 Hazaribagh	18,170 24	23,96,411	Hazaribagh
7 Monghyr	10 295 17	33,87,082	Monghyr
8. Muzaffarpur	7 830 91	41,18,398	Muzaffarpur
9 Palamau	12 756 69	11,87,789	Daltonganj
10 Patna	5 594 28	29,49,746	Patna
11 Purnea	11,002 29	30,89 128	Purnea
12 Ranchi	18,251 59	21 38,565	Ranchi
13 Saharsa	5 419 46	17,23,566	Saharsa
14. Santal Parganas	14,150 56	26,75,203	Dumka
15 Saran	6,912 16	35,84,918	Chapra
16 Shahabad	11,427 38	33,18,017	Arrah
17 Singhbhum	13,445 75	20,49,911	Chaibasa
GUJARAT	**1,87,115**	**2,06,33,350**	**Ahmedabad**
1 Ahmedabad	8,551 57	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
2 Amreli	3,788 99	6,67,823	Amreli
3 Banas Kantha	10,453 68	9,96,144	Palanpur
4 Baroda	7,647 43	15,27,326	Baroda
5 Bhavnagar	12,047 71	11,19,435	Bhavnagar
6 Broach	7,759·24	8,91,969	Broach
7. Bulsar	5,197·47	11,37,801	Bulsar

*Separate population figures for the five frontier divisions of NEFA are not available.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
8. Dangs	1,778·28	71,567	Ahwa
9. Gandhinagar	649·10	N.A.	Gandhinagar
10. Jamnagar	10,921·19	8,28,419	Jamnagar
11. Junagadh	10,842 46	12,45,643	Junagadh
12. Kaira	6,787·90	19,17,540	Kaira
13 Kutch	44,203·03	6,96,440	Bhuj
14. Mehsana	11,200·14	16,89,963	Mehsana
15 Panch Mahals	9,028 88	14,68,946	Godhra
16. Rajkot	10,963 21	12,08,519	Rajkot
17. Sabar Kantha	7,363·62	9,18,587	Himmatnagar
18. Surat	7,347 83	13,13,823	Surat
19. Surendranagar	10,376·70	6,63,206	Surendranagar
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,22,800*	35,60,976	Srinagar
1. Anantnag	5,430 81	6,54,368	Anantnag
2 Baramula	6,567 73	6,04,659	Baramula
3 Doda	11,343·28	2,68,403	Doda
4 Jammu	3,234 70	5,16,932	Jammu
5. Kathua	2,651 96	2,07,430	Kathua
6 Ladakh	97,775 71	88,651	Leh
7 Poonch	4,374 19	3,26,061	Poonch
8 Srinagar	3,120 75	6,40,411	Srinagar
9 Udhampur	4 482 98	2,54,061	Udhampur
KERALA	38,855	169,03,715	Trivandrum
1 Alleppey	1,809 00	18,11,252	Alleppey
2 Cannanore	5,695 29	17,80,294	Cannanore
3 Ernakulam	3,272 03	18 59,913	Ernakulam
4 Kottayam	6,250 45	17,32 880	Kottayam
5 Calicut	6,690 15	26,17,189	Calicut
6 Palghat	5 133 37	17,76 566	Palghat
7 Quilon	4,848 99	19,41,228	Quilon
8 Trichur	2,973 82	16,39 862	Trichur
9 Trivandrum	2,194·49	17,44,531	Trivandrum
MADHYA PRADESH	4,43,452	3,23,72,408	Bhopal
1 Balaghat	9,255 09	8,06,702	Balaghat
2 Bastar	39,176 19	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
3 Betul	10,060 10	5,60,412	Betul
4 Bhind	4,461 63	6,41,169	Bhind
5. Bilaspur	19 723 24	20,21,793	Bilaspur
6 Chhatarpur	8,757 58	5,87,373	Chhatarpur
7 Chhindwara	11,824 53	7,85,535	Chhindwara
8. Damoh	7,320 66	4,38,343	Damoh
9 Datia	2,026·50	2,00,467	Datia
10 Dewas	7,007 40	4,46,901	Dewas
11 Dhar	8,159 65	6,43,774	Dhar
12 Durg	19, 621 84	18,85,236	Durg
13 Guna	11,062 01	5,95,825	Guna
14. Gwalior	5,184·18	6,57,876	Gwalior
15. Hoshangabad	10,016 18	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16 Indore	3,830·99	7,53,594	Indore
17 Jabalpur	10,152·20	12,73,825	Jabalpur
18 Jhabua	6,772 18	5 14,384	Jhabua
19 Mandla	13,278 00	6,84,503	Mandla
20 Mandsaur	10,271·39	7,52,085	Mandsaur
21. Morena	11,625·20	7,83,348	Morena
22 Narsimhapur	5,125 91	4,12,406	Narsimhapur
23. Nimar (East)	10,701·38	6,85,150	Khandwa
24. Nimar (West)	13,484·73	9,90,464	Khargone
25. Panna	7,030 63	3,31,257	Panna
26. Raigarh	13,115 61	10,41,226	Raigarh
27 Rajpur	21,273·03	20,02,004	Rajpur
28. Rajgarh	6,172·62	5,16,871	Rajgarh
29. Raisen	8,473·46	4,11,426	Raisen

*Includes area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

State/District	Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
30. Ratlam	44,74·35	4,83,521	Ratlam
31 Rewa	6,496 17	7,72,602	Rewa
32. Sagar	10,258·94	7,96,547	Sagar
33 Satna	7,311·77	6,94,370	Satna
34. Sehore	9,324 91	7 54,684	Sehore
35. Seoni	8,742·89	5,23,741	Seoni
36 Shahdol	14,016 35	8,29,649	Shahdol
37 Shajapur	6,185 57	5,26,135	Shajapur
38 Shivpuri	10,324 59	5,57,954	Shivpuri
39 Sidhi	10,516 43	5,80,129	Sidhi
40. Surguja	22,340·18	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41 Tikamgarh	5,034·43	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42. Ujjain	6,113 18	6,61,720	Ujjain
43 Vidisha	7,353 16	4,89,213	Vidisha
MADRAS	**1,30,357**	**3,36,86,953**	**Madras**
1 Chingleput	7,918 27	21,96,412	Nandanam (Saidapet)
2 Coimbatore	15,678 47	35,57,471	Coimbatore
3 Kanyakumari	1,665·33	9,96,915	Nagercoil
4 Madras	127 63	17,29,141	Madras
5. Madurai	12,646 02	32,11,227	Madurai
6 Nilgiri	2,547 61	4,09,308	Ootacamund
7 North Arcot	12,267 08	31,46,326	Vellore
8 Ramanathapuram	12,558 81	24,21,788	Madurai
9 Salem	18,269 69	38,04,108	Salem
10. South Arcot	10,897·99	30,47,973	Cuddalore
11. Thanjavur	9,687 25	32,45,927	Thanjavur
12 Tiruchirapalli	14,278 07	31,90,078	Tiruchirapalli
13. Tirunelveli	11,423 29	27,30,279	Tirunelveli
MAHARASHTRA	**3,07,477**	**3,95,53,718**	**Bombay**
1. Ahmednagar	17,057 17	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2 Akola	10,597 99	11,89,354	Akola
3. Amravati	12,233 15	12,32,780	Amravati
4 Aurangabad	16,352 69	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5 Bhandara	9,277 00	12,68,286	Bhandara
6 Bhir	11,057 38	10,01,466	Bhir
7. Buldhana	9,715 35	10,59,698	Buldhana
8 Chanda	23,828 44	12,38,070*	Chanda
9 Dhulia	13,041·56	13,51,236	Dhulia
10 Bombay Suburban	481·74	41,52,056	Bombay
11 Jalgaon	11,845 22	17 65,047	Jalgaon
12 Kolaba	7,034 39	10,58,855	Alibag
13 Kolhapur	8,132 67	15,96 493	Kolhapur
14 Nagpur	9,951 74	15,12,807	Nagpur
15 Nanded	10,503 61	10 79 674	Nanded
16 Nasik	15,591 21	18,55,246	Nasik
17 Osmanabad	14,232 69	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18. Parbhani	12,554 10	12,06,236	Parbhani
19 Poona	15,625 06	24,66,880	Poona
20. Rajura*	1,765 05	*	Chanda
21 Ratnagiri	13,004 21	18,27,203	Ratnagiri
22. Sangli	8,564 11	12,30,716	Sangli
23 Satara	10,480·98	14,30,105	Satara
24 Sholapur	15,009 32	18,60,119	Sholapur
25. Thana	9,473 76	16,52,678	Thana
26 Wardha	6,290 80	6,34,277	Wardha
27 Yeotmal	13,566 94	10,98,470	Yeotmal
MYSORE	**1,92,204**	**2,35,86,772**	**Bangalore**
1 Bangalore Urban	1,098 18	13,02,419	Bangalore
2. Bangalore Rural	6,909 16	12,02,043	Bangalore
3. Belgaum	13,382 25	19,83,811	Belgaum
4. Bellary	9,897 14	9,15,261	Bellary
5. Bidar	5,445 80	6,63,172	Bidar

*Rajura, formerly a taluk of Nanded district was constituted into a district from March 1, 1959 It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district. Its population figures are included in those of Chanda district.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

State/District	Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
6. Bijapur	17,071·98	16,60,178	Bijapur
7. Chikamagalur	7,189·34	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
8. Chitradurga	10,864·32	10,94,284	Chitradurga
9. Coorg	4,109·73	3,22,829	Mercara
10. Dharwar	13,729·82	19,50,362	Dharwar
11. Gulbarga	16,227·68	13,99,457	Gulbarga
12. Hassan	6,826·15	8,95,847	Hassan
13 Kolar	8,223·65	12,90,144	Kolar
14. Mandya	4,959·45	8,99,210	Mandya
15. Mysore	11,947·71	16,71,399	Mysore
16. North Kanara	10,279·50	6,89,549	Karwar
17. Raichur	14,012·83	11,00,895	Raichur
18. Shimoga	10,547·95	10,17,368	Shimoga
19. South Kanara	8,436·32	15,63,837	Mangalore
20 Tumkur	10,597·11	13,67,402	Tumkur
NAGALAND	**16,488**	**3,69,200**	**Kohima**
1 Kohima	6,149·31	1,08,924	Kohima
2 Mokokchung	4,982·68	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3 Tuensang	5,355·85	1,34,275	Tuensang
ORISSA	**1,55,825**	**1,75,48,846**	**Bhubaneswar**
1 Balasore	6,474·82	14,15,923	Balasore
2 Bolangir	8,901·86	10,68,686	Bolangir
3. Cuttack	10,972 81	30,60,320	Cuttack
4 Dhenkanal	10,828 03	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
5 Ganjam	12,516·60	18,72,530	Chatrapur
6 Kalahandi	12,079 95	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
7 Keonjhar	8,302 41	7,43,315	Keonjhargarh
8 Koraput	26,695 44	14,98,271	Koraput
9 Mayurbhanj	10,417·99	12,04,043	Baripada
10 Baudh-Khondmals	11,081 07	5,14,427	Phulbani
11 Puri	10,354 77	18,65,439	Puri
12 Sambalpur	17,517 93	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13 Sundargarh	9,715 53	6,58,617	Sundargarh
PUNJAB	**1,22,005**	**2,03,06,812**	**Chandigarh**
1 Ambala	6,108 08	13,73,477	Ambala
2 Amritsar	5,124 38	15,34,916	Amritsar
3 Bhatinda	6,901·55	10,55,177	Bhatinda
4 Ferozepore	10,140 39	16,19,116	Ferozepore
5 Gurdaspur	3,522 37	9,87,994	Gurdaspur
6. Gurgaon	6,129 27	12,40,706	Gurgaon
7. Hissar	13,934 35	15,40,508	Hissar
8 Hoshiarpur	5,724 45	12,33,493	Hoshiarpur
9. Jullundur	3,457 55	12,27,367	Jullundur
10. Kangra	7,244 98	9,09,593	Dharmsala
11. Kapurthala	1,633 40	3,43,778	Kapurthala
12. Karnal	7,931 55	14,90,430	Karnal
13. Kulu	5,455 09	1,52,925	Kulu
14. Lahaul and Spiti	12,210·15	20,453	Keylong
15. Ludhiana	3,428·15	10,22,519	Ludhiana
16. Mahendragarh	3,477 75	5,47,850	Narnaul
17. Patiala	5,011 69	10,48,778	Patiala
18. Rohtak	6,035·51	14,20,391	Rohtak
19 Sangrur	7,846·84	14,24,688	Sangrur
20. Simla	692·07	1,12,653	Simla
RAJASTHAN	**3,42,274**	**2,01,55,602**	**Jaipur**
1 Ajmer	8,504·17	9,76,547	Ajmer
2. Alwar	8,393·81	10,90,026	Alwar
3. Banswara	5,040 62	4,75,245	Banswara
4 Barmer	27,371·76	6,49,794	Barmer
5 Bharatpur	8,099·62	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6 Bhilwara	10,448 24	8,65,797	Bhilwara
7. Bikaner	27,118·13	4,44,515	Bikaner
8. Bundi	5,564·03	3,38,010	Bundi
9. Chitorgarh	10,445·54	7,10,132	Chitorgarh

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District		Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
10	Churu	16,865 46	6,59,011	Churu
11.	Dungarpur	3,780 39	4,06,944	Dungarpur
12.	Ganganagar	20,696 32	10,37,423	Ganganagar
13	Jaipur	13,968 90	19,01,756	Jaipur
14.	Jaisalmer	38,444 11	1,40,338	Jaisalmer
15	Jalore	11,699·35	5,47,072	Jalore
16	Jhalawar	6,228·90	4,90,609	Jhalawar
17	Jhunjhunu	5,912 64	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu
18	Jodhpur	22,715·70	8,85,663	Jodhpur
19	Kota	12,416·67	8,48,389	Kota
20	Nagaur	17,828 41	9,34,948	Nagaur
21.	Pali	12,411·44	8,05,682	Pali
22	Sawai Madhopur	10,541 40	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur
23	Sikar	7,838·91	8,20,286	Sikar
24	Sirohi	5,126 71	3,52,303	Sirohi
25	Tonk	7,162 56	4,97,729	Tonk
26	Udaipur	17,642 14	14,64,276	Udaipur
UTTAR PRADESH		**2,94,364**	**7,37,46,401**	**Lucknow**
1	Agra	4,819 43	18,62,142	Agra
2	Aligarh	5,028 03	17,65,275	Aligarh
3	Allahabad	7,254 72	24,38,376	Allahabad
4	Almora	7,004 47	6,33,407	Almora
5	Azamgarh	5,753 77	24,08,052	Azamgarh
6	Bahraich	6,784 89	14,99,929	Bahraich
7	Ballia	3,062 91	13,35,863	Ballia
8	Banda	7,640 60	9,53,731	Banda
9	Bara Banki	4,439 28	14,14,547	Bara Banki
10	Bareilly	4,117 78	14,78,490	Bareilly
11	Basti	7,307 58	26,27,061	Basti
12	Bijnor	4,834 12	11,90,987	Bijnor
13	Budaun	5,174 86	14,11,657	Budaun
14	Bulandshahr	4,888 61	17,37,397	Bulandshahr
15	Chamoli	9,128 31	2,53,137	Chamoli
16	Dehra Dun	3,110 59	4,29,014	Dehra Dun
17	Deoria	5,404 82	23,75,075	Deoria
18	Etah	4,441 17	12,99,674	Etah
19	Etawah	4,321 56	11,82,202	Etawah
20	Faizabad	4,416 17	16,33,359	Faizabad
21	Farrukhabad	4,261 16	12,95,071	Fatehgarh
22	Fatehpur	4,208 38	10,72,940	Fatehpur
23	Garhwal	5,454 60	4,82,327	Pauri
24	Ghazipur	3,382 82	13 21,578	Ghazipur
25.	Gonda	7,327 62	20,73,237	Gonda
26	Gorakhpur	6,315 77	25,65,182	Gorakhpur
27	Hamirpur	7,187 76	7,94,449	Hamirpur
28.	Hardoi	6,009 50	15,73,171	Hardoi
29	Jalaun	4,567 56	6,63,168	Orai
30	Jaunpur	3,996·39	17,27,264	Jaunpur
31	Jhansi	10,062 46	10,87,479	Jhansi
32	Kanpur	6,104·66	23,81,353	Kanpur
33	Kheri	7,697 68	12,58,433	Kheri
34	Lucknow	2,531 37	13,38,882	Lucknow
35	Mainpuri	4,350 91	11,80,894	Mainpuri
36	Mathura	3,798 98	10,71,279	Mathura
37	Meerut	6,018 10	27,12,960	Meerut
38	Mirzapur	11,316 06	12,49,653	Mirzapur
39	Moradabad	5,927 30	19,73,530	Moradabad
40	Muzaffarnagar	4,357 85	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar
41.	Nainital	6,823 72	5,74,320	Nainital
42.	Pilibhit	3,500·41	6,16,225	Pilibhit
43.	Pithoragarh	7,242·88	2,63,579	Pithoragarh
44	Pratapgarh	3,776 45	12,52,196	Pratapgarh
45	Rae Bareli	4,554·32	13,14,949	Rae Bareli
46	Rampur	2,321·14	7,01,537	Rampur
47.	Saharanpur	5,521·40	16,15,478	Saharanpur
48.	Sahajahanpur	4,564·74	11,30,256	Sahajahanpur
49.	Sitapur	5,792·10	16,08,057	Sitapur

TABLE 3 (*concld.*)

State/District	Area in sq km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
50. **Sultanpur**	**4,437·67**	**14,12,984**	**Sultanpur**
51 **Tehri Garhwal**	**4,519·00**	**3,47,736**	**Narendra Nagar**
52. **Unnao**	**4,594·39**	**12,26,923**	**Unnao**
53. **Uttar Kashi**	**7,816·25**	**1,22,836**	**Uttar Kashi**
54. **Varanasi**	**5,090·01**	**23,62,179**	**Varanasi**
WEST BENGAL	**87,617**	**3,49,26,279**	**Calcutta**
1. **Bankura**	6,883·47	16,64,513	Bankura
2. **Birbhum**	4,551·84	14,46,158	Suri
3 **Burdwan**	7,035·08	30,82,846	Burdwan
4 **Calcutta**	26·11	29,27,289	Calcutta
5. **Cooch Behar**	3,339·21	10,19,806	Cooch Behar
6. **Darjeeling**	3,004·74	6,24,640	Darjeeling
7. **Hooghly**	3,148·33	22,31,418	Chinsurah
8 **Howrah**	1,489·24	20,38,477	Howrah
9 Jalpaiguri	6,233·18	13,59,292	Jalpaiguri
10 Malda	3,712·97	12,21,923	Malda
11 Midnapore	13,617·73	43,41,855	Midnapore
12 Murshidabad	5,324·38	22,90,010	Murshidabad
13. Nadia	3,922·42	17,13,324	Krishnagar
14 Purulia	6,256·15	13,60,016	Purulia
15 24-Parganas	13,766·62	62,80,915	Alipore
16. West Dinajpur	5,364·44	13,23,797	Balurghat
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**8,327**	**63,548**	**Port Blair**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**489**	**57,963**	**Silvassa**
Delhi	**1,484**	**26,58,612**	**Delhi**
Goa, Daman and Diu	**3,693**	**6,26,667**	**Panjim**
1 Goa	3,634·70	5,89,997	Panjim
2 Daman	59·88	22,390	Daman
3 Diu	38·49	14,280	Diu
Himachal Pradesh	**28,192**	**13,51,144**	**Simla**
1 Bilaspur	1,161·14	1,58,806	Bilaspur
2 Chamba	8,109·02	2,10,579	Chamba
3 Kinnaur	6,519·81	40,980	Kalpa
4 Mahasu	5,623·42	3,58,969	Kasumpti
5 Mandi	3,945·08	3,84,259	Mandi
6 Sirmur	2,836·13	1,97,551	Nahan
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**29**	**24,108**	**Kavaratti**
Manipur	**22,347**	**7,80,037**	**Imphal**
Pondicherry	**479**	**3,69,079**	**Pondicherry**
Tripura	**10,453**	**11,42,005**	**Agartala**

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia:

TABLE 4

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade	Registered		Estimated	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	38·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	3[illegible]·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4
1951—60	22	11	41·7	22·8

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, and deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49·3) and the lowest in Madras (34·9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26·9) and the lowest in Kerala (16·1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25·8) and the lowest in Madras (12·4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India.

TABLE 5

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zones	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan .	43·6	19 0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	42 0	24·4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa & W Bengal . .	43 3	23·9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore ..	38 5	22 3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42 8	21·4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43·6) and the lowest in Southern India (38·5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24·4) and the lowest in Northern India (19 0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24 6) and the lowest in Southern India (16·2)

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in "*Vital Statistics of India for* 1960", indicate that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1889. There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza pandemic.

TABLE 6

LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Decades	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
1889—1900	23·63	23·96
1901—1910	22·59	23·31
1911—1920	19·42*	20·90*
1921—1930	26·91	26·56
1931—1940	32·09	31·37
1941—1950	33 45*	31·66*
1951—1960	41·90	40·60

*Unofficial estimates.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60.

TABLE 7

LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60) ZONAL POSITION

Zone	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
Northern	49·6	44·6
Central	39·8	38·8
Eastern	39 8	40·1
Southern	41 1	39·2
Western	44 2	42·5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population:

TABLE 8

AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

	Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children	Up to 4	15 0
Boys and girls	5 to 14	26 0
Young men and women	15 to 24	16 7
	25 to 34	15·4
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11·0
	45 to 54	8·0
Elderly persons	55 to 64	4 8
	65 to 74	2·1
	75 and over	1 0
TOTAL		100·0

Table 9 gives the sex ratio and Table 10 (p 17) the break-up of the population according to age and marital status

TABLE 9

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941
States							
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981
Assam**	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873†	878
Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Madras	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959

*Excludes Pondicherry.

**Excludes NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961 and had 894 females per thousand males.

†For calculating sex ratio arithmetic mean of 1941-61 sex-wise population has been taken.

TABLE 9 (*concld.*)

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933
Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab	848	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	978
Union Territories							
A & N Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Delhi,	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,085	1,103	1,122	1,088	1,083	1,128	1,071
Himachal Pradesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	923
L. M. & A Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020
Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015
Pondicherry	N.A	1,058	1,053	N A	N.A.	1,030**	1,013
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows

TABLE 11

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION (1921—1961)

Variation		Density	
Decade	Per cent (increase or decrease)	Year	Per sq km.
1921—31	-11 0	1921	79
1931—41	+14 2	1931	88
1941—51	+13 3	1941	100
1951—61	+21 6	1951	113
		1961	138

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union territories according to the 1961 census.

**Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population.

TABLE 10

'AGE AND MARITAL STATUS*

(*in thousands*)

Age group	TOTAL POPULATION			MARITAL STATUS									
	Persons	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced & separated		Unspecified status	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages ..	438,937	226,146	212,791	119,684	90,088	97,141	98,484	8,341	23,025	882	1,086	98	108
Up to 9 ..	130,777	66,262	64,515	66,262	64,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 ..	49,306	26,274	23,032	24,476	18,528	1,734	4 426	19	30	19	29	26	19
15—19 ..	35,883	18,599	17,284	14,160	5,045	4,329	12,024	55	91	41	111	14	13
20—24 ..	37,333	18,199	19,134	7,978	1,143	9,937	17,558	164	248	109	170	11	15
25—29 .	36,582	18,532	18,050	3,283	341	14,772	16,998	310	522	158	175	9	14
30—34 ..	30,842	15,988	14,854	1,239	154	14,188	13,581	419	954	134	154	8	11
35—39 ..	25,464	13,604	11,860	625	88	12,369	10,320	500	1,322	104	122	6	8
40—44 ..	22,860	12,086	10,774	473	67	10,796	8,367	723	2,227	89	106	5	7
45—49 ..	18,059	9,736	8,323	320	42	8,543	5,803	803	2,400	66	73	4	5
50—54 .	17,111	9,131	7,980	294	37	7,645	4,249	1,130	3,629	58	60	4	5
55—59 .	9,832	5,283	4,549	155	19	4,273	2,211	821	2,286	32	30	2	3
60—64 .	11,240	5,707	5,533	165	23	4,261	1,627	1,246	3,852	32	28	3	3
65—69 ..	4,852	2,473	2,379	70	10	1,747	647	640	1,709	15	12	1	1
70+ .	8,620	4,177	4,443	118	18	2,525	657	1,508	3,750	24	16	2	2
Age not stated	176	95	81	66	58	22	16	3	5	1	—	3	2

*Excludes population of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

TABLE 12

POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions and persuations	Religion not stated
States								
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,13,944	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,342	83
Assam*	42,322	7,66,266	79,10,520	9,482	27,66,517	10,431	7,95,873	10,066
Bihar	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,45,517	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,57,023	348
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,065	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18,567	2
Jammu and Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32,067	63,069	3	9
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1 02,82,568	2,967	30,27 639	822	524	1,602
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715	12,980	692
Madras	777	17,62,954	3,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2 567	34,732	44
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57,617	94,095	1,006
Mysore	9,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28,376	3 287	432	101
Nagaland	42	1 95 588	34,677	263	891	255	1,37,444	40
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1 71,23 194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,534	3
Punjab	14 857	1,49,834	1 29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129	39	840
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	917	144
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1 01,641	6,24,37,316	1,22,108	1,07 88,089	2,83,737	414	203
West Bengal	1,12 253	2,04,530	2,75,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	38,610	1,117
Union Territories								
A & N Islands	1,707	17,973	32,781	3	7,398	241	3,444	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2	799	56,576	120	443	—	23	—
Delhi	5,466	29,269	22 34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	285	31
Goa, Daman and Diu†	189	2,27,202	3 84,378	68	14,600	—	213	17
Himachal Pradesh	6,308	592	13,10,019	95	25,619	8,437	72	2
L M. & A. Islands	—	56	263	—	23,789	—	—	—
Manipur	325	1 52 043	4 81,112	778	48,588	523	—	96,668
Pondicherry	25	33,946	3,11 223	76	23,470	14	325	—
Tripura	33,716	10,039	8,67,998	195	2,30,002	49	4	2

*Excluding figures of that part of NEFA where all-India schedule was not canvassed figures for the rest of NEFA (included above) are . Buddhist 5,809, Christian 1,713; Hindu 25,599, Jain 14, Muslim 1,008, Sikh 745, Others 1,784, and religion not stated 2,033

**Figures are for 1960.

†Figures are for 1962

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951—61.

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951*		1961**		Percentage increase 1951-1961†
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
Buddhist .. .	1,80,823	0·05	32,56,036	0·74	1,670·71
Christian	83,92,038	2·35	1,07,28,086	2·44	27·38
Hindu	30,35,75,474	84·98	36,65,26,866	83·50	20·29
Jain	16,18,406	0·45	20,27,281	0·46	25·17
Muslim	3,54,14,284	9·91	4,69,40,799	10 70	25·61
Sikh .. .	62,19,134	1 74	78,45,915	1 79	25·13
Others . ..	18,48,224	0 52	16,11,935	0 37	—13·01
TOTAL*** .	36,10,88,090	100	43,92,34,771	100	21·51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows.

TABLE 14

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES WITH GROUPING OF MOTHER-TONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM (1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I Languages (inclusive of 380 mother tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	14	38,23,33,847
II †† Indian Languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) having a strength of 5,00,000 and over each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	17	5,01,39,608
III †† Indian Languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each, other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	19	42,21,292
IV †† Indian languages not covered above (total number of mother-tongues 857, of them 244 are grouped under 60 languages, other mother-tongues are without any grouping) .	673	19,26,705
V. Non-Indian languages	103	3,15,466
TOTAL . ..	826	43,89,36,918†††

*(i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA, the figures of total population exclude only NEFA.

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

**The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for whom all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

***Including Sikkim

†(i) Percentage increase in 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951-61.

(ii) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and the Tuensang district of Nagaland

††The mother-tongue in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

†††(i) Excludes population (2,97,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

(ii) Includes figures of Sikkim.

The number of persons speaking languges of the first three categories in Table 14 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 15

LANGUAGES/DIALECTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING

Language	Persons speaking
I. *Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution*	
Assamese	68,03,465
Bengali	3,38,88,939
Gujarati	2,03,04,464
Hindi	13,34,35,360
Kannada	1,74,15,827
Kashmiri	19,56,115
Malayalam	1,70,15,782
Marathi	3,32,86,771
Oriya	1,57,19,398
Punjabi	1,09,50,826
Sanskrit	2,544
Tamil	3,05,62,706
Telugu	3,76,68,132
Urdu	2,33,23,518
II *Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), having strength of 5,00,000 and over, but not included in (I) above*	
Bihari	1,68,06,772
Rajasthani	1 49,33,016
Santali	32,47,058
Bhili	24,39,611
Gondi	15,01,431
Sindhi	13,71,932
Konkani	13,52,363
Kurukh/Oraon	11,41,804
Kumauni	10,30,254
Nepali	10,21,102
Pahari-unspecified	10.15,203
Tulu	9,35,108
Garhwali	8,09,967
Mundari	7,37,037
Ho	6,48,359
Manipuri/Meithei	6,36,430
Kui	5.12,161
III *Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), having strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 but not included in (I) above.*	
Khandeshi	4 28,126
Khasi	3,64,063
Bodo/Boro	3,61,801
Garo	3,07,040
Tripuri	2,99,643
Savara	2,65,721
Mund	2,61,653
Mandeali	2,27,352
Lushai/Mizo	2,22,202
Korku	2,20,242
Kharia	1,77,159
Khond/Kondh	1,68,027
Mikir	1.54,893
Bhumij	1,42,003
Koya	1,40,777
Miri	1,36,598
Hindustani	1,23,200
Sirmauri	1,11,391
Parji	1,09,401

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43·92 crores who constitute the population of India, including Sikkim, 36·07 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7·89 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE 16

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1961)

Percentage of total population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural	88·8	88·0	86 1	82·7	82 0
Urban	11 2	12·0	13·9	17·3	18·0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India excluding Sikkim. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables:

TABLE 17

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	820	847	268	2,699
States							
Andhra Pradesh .	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar . ..	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat .. .	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala . .	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh .	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Madras . .	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Maharashtra ..	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore . ..	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Orissa . .	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab . ..	5	12	35	40	54	43	189
Rajasthan . ..	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Uttar Pradesh ..	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal ..	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	1	1	4	7	13
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pondicherry ..	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6

TABLE 18

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA*	776	3,421	26,565	65,377	1,19,086	3,51,650	5,66,878**
States							
Andhra Pradesh	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam	—	13	398	1,999	5,041	20,699	30,153**
Bihar	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584
Jammu and Kashmir	—	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala	510	587	395	57	18	6	1,573
Madhya Pradesh	—	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Madras	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Maharashtra	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,851
Mysore	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Nagaland	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Orissa	—	16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466
Punjab	12	142	1,440	3,470	5,337	10,868	21,269
Rajasthan	—	94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Uttar Pradesh	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454†
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2	20	337	399
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Delhi	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	44	266	10,126	10,438††
L M & A. Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	—	2	51	126	209	1,487	1,866
Pondicherry	—	3	21	62	89	213	388
Tripura	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a *lakh* each as shown in *Table 17*. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas Such well-formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table.

TABLE 19

CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER (1961)

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH		9 Nellore	1,06,776
1. Hyderabad	12,51,119	10 Bandar (Machlipatam)	1,01,417
2 Vijayawada	2,30,397	11. Kurnool	1,00,815
3 Guntur	1,87,122		
4. Visakhapatnam	1,82,004	ASSAM	
5 Warangal	1,56,106	1. Shillong	1,02,398
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,002	2 Gauhati	1,00,707
7. Kakinada	1,22,865	BIHAR	
8. Eluru	1,08,321	1. Patna	3,64,594

*Excludes Sikkim

**Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available.

††Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless population.

TABLE 19 (*concld.*)

City/Town group	Population
2. Jamshedpur	3,28,044
3. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,00,618
4. Gaya	1,51,105
5. Monghyr-Jamalpur	1,46,807
6. Bhagalpur	1,43,850
7. Ranchi	1,40,253
8. Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
9 Darbhanga	1,03,016
GUJARAT	
1. Ahmedabad	12,06,001
2 Baroda	2,98,398
3 Surat	2,88,026
4 Rajkot	1,94,145
5. Bhavnagar	1,76,473
6. Jamnagar	1,48,572
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1 Srinagar	2,95,084
2 Jammu	1,02,738
KERALA	
1. Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye	3,13,030
2 Trivandrum	3,02,214
3 Calicut	2,48,548
4. Alleppey	1,38,834
MADHYA PRADESH	
1 Indore	3,94,941
2 Jabalpur	3,67,014
3 Gwalior	3,00,587
4 Bhopal	2,22,948
5 Ujjain	1,44,161
6 Raipur	1,39,792
7 Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230
8 Sagar	1,04,676
MADRAS	
1 Madras	17,29,141
2 Madurai	4,24,810
3 Coimbatore	2,86,305
4 Tiruchirapalli	2,49,862
5 Salem	2,49,145
6 Palayamcottai	1,90,048
7 Tuticorin	1,27,356
8 Vellore	1,22,761
9 Kurichi	1,19,380
10. Thanjavur	1,11,099
11. Nagercoil	1,06,207
MAHARASHTRA	
1. Greater Bombay	41,52,056
2. Poona	7,37,426
3. Nagpur	6,90,302
4 Sholapur	3,37,583
5 Nasik	2,15,576
6. Kalyan	1,94,334
7. Kolhapur	1,93,186
8. Amravati	1,37,875
9. Sangli	1,27,183
10. Malegaon	1,21,408
11. Ahmednagar	1,19,020
12. Akola	1,15,760
13. Thana	1,09,215
MYSORE	
1 Bangalore	12,06,961
2 Mysore	2,53,865
3 Hubli-Dharwar	2,48,489
4. Mangalore	1,70,253
5. Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811
6. Belgaum	1,46,790
ORISSA	
1. Cuttack	1,46,308
PUNJAB	
1 Amritsar	3,98,047
2 Jullundur	2,65,030
3 Ludhiana	2,44,032
4 Ambala	1,81,747
5 Patiala	1,25,234
RAJASTHAN	
1. Jaipur	4,03,444
2 Ajmer	2,31,240
3 Jodhpur	2,24,760
4 Bikaner	1,50,634
5 Kotah	1,20,345
6 Udaipur	1,11,139
UTTAR PRADESH	
1 Kanpur	9,71,062
2 Lucknow	6,55,673
3 Agra	5,08,680
4 Varanasi	4,89,864
5. Allahabad	4,30,730
6 Meerut	2,83,997
7. Bareilly	2,72,828
8 Moradabad	1,91,828
9 Saharanpur	1,85,213
10 Aligarh	1,85,020
11 Gorakhpur	1,80,255
12 Jhansi	1,69,712
13 Dehra Dun	1,56,341
14 Rampur	1,35,407
15 Mathura	1,25,258
16 Shahjahanpur	1,17,702
17 Mirzapur	1,00,097
WEST BENGAL	
1. Calcutta	29,27,289
2. Howrah	5,12,598
3 South Suburbs	3,41,712
4. Asansol	1,68,689
5. Bhatpara	1,47,630
6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
7. Bally	1,30,896
8. Kamarhatti	1,25,457
9. South Dum Dum	1,11,284
10. Burdwan	1,08,224
11. Baranagar	1,07,837
DELHI	
1. Delhi	23,59,408

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the *Law* (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate," from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947

The Constituent Assembly Resolution laid down that "the National Flag of India shall be a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesari), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band.

The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2:3."

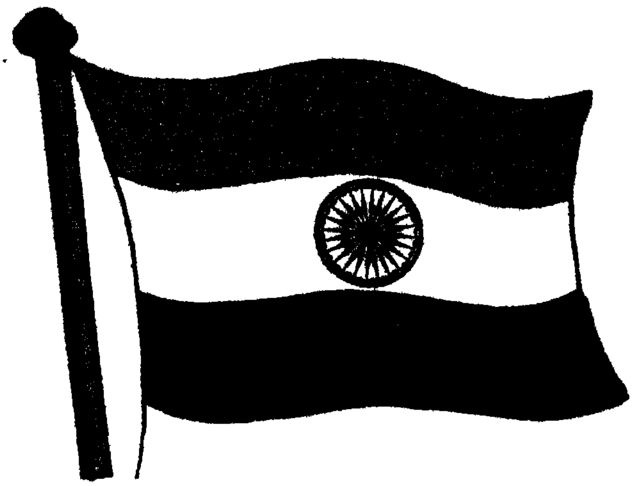
Use of Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, *i.e*, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running



सत्यमेव जयते

east-west or north-south, the flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujrata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The above is the full version of the National Anthem as adopted and its playing time is about 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of this stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and

sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above :

Mother, I bow to thee !
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet !
Mother I kiss thy feet
Speaker sweet and low !
Mother to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (*i*) The Gazette of India, (*ii*) news broadcasts by All India Radio, (*iii*) calendars issued by the Government of India, and (*iv*) communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : "*Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab*, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitle one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are : (*i*) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment; (*ii*) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (*iii*) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings; (*iv*) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (*v*) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer eduational institutions of their choice; (*vi*) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose

* Punjab is being linguistically re-organised into Punjab and Hariana with some hill areas going to Himachal Pradesh. A Boundary Commission set up for the purpose has submitted its report.

after payment of compensation; and (*vii*) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country" These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs, provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, organisation of village panchayats, separation of judiciary from the executive, promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country, protection of national monuments, promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its Head

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the council.

The Council of Ministers as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet, and (iii) Deputy Ministers.

The personnel of the Union Government, as on April 15, 1966, was as follows .

President. S. Radhakrishnan

Vice-President: Zakir Husain

	Members of Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1	Smt Indira Gandhi	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy
2	Gulzarilal Nanda	Home Affairs
3.	Jagjivan Ram	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
4	Swaran Singh	External Affairs
5	S K. Patil	Railways
6	Y B Chavan	Defence
7.	N Sanjiva Reddy	Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism
8	C. Subramaniam	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation
9	Sachindra Chaudhuri	Finance
10.	Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications
11	M. C. Chagla	Education
12.	D Sanjivayya	Industry
13.	Asoka Mehta	Planning and Social Welfare
14.	Manubhai Shah	Commerce
15.	G. S. Pathak	Law
16.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Irrigation and Power
	Ministers of State	
17.	Mehr Chand Khanna	Works, Housing and Urban Development
18.	Raj Bahadur	Information and Broadcasting
19.	S K. Dey	Mines and Metals
20.	Km. Sushila Nayar	Health and Family Planning
21.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Home Affairs and Defence Supplies

22.	K Raghuramaiah	Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning
23.	O. V Alagesan	Petroleum and Chemicals
24.	Ram Subhag Singh	Railways
25.	K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power
26.	B R Bhagat	Finance
27.	A. M Thomas	Defence Production
28.	T N Singh	Iron and Steel
29.	C. M Poonacha	Transport and Aviation
30	C. R Pattabhi Raman	Law
31.	Jagannath Rao	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications
32	Dinesh Singh	External Affairs
33	Bibudhendra Misra	Industry
34.	P. Govinda Menon	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation

Deputy Ministers

35.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
36.	P S Naskar	Home Affairs
37.	B S Murthy	Health and Family Planning
38.	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Finance
39.	Smt T S. Soundaram Ramachandran	Education
40	D. R Chavan	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
41.	Smt Maragatham Chandrasekhar	Social Welfare
42	Sham Nath	Railways
43	B C Bhagwati	Works, Housing and Urban Development
44	Shyam Dhar Mishra	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation
45	P C Sethi	Iron and Steel
46.	Bhakt Darshan	Education
47	Annasahib Shinde	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation
48	V C Shukla	Home Affairs
49	Smt Nandini Satpathy	Information and Broadcasting
50	Iqbal Singh	Petroleum and Chemicals
51.	Mohd Shafi Qureshi	Commerce
52.	Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh	Transport and Aviation
53	Syed Ahmad Mehdi	Mines and Metals

Parliamentary Secretaries

1	Smt Sarojini Mahishi	Atomic Energy
2	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Communications
3	S C Jamir	External Affairs
4	D Ering	Home Affairs

Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the official language of the Union with effect from January 26, 1965 The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union is the international form of Indian numerals. However, under section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provision has been made for the continued use of the English language in addition to Hindi, even after January 26, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day, and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication between a State and the Union and between one State and another.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more

than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative head of a Ministry and the principal adviser to the Minister. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was set up in March 1964 and the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat was merged in it. Besides continuing the work of the O & M Division, the department undertook a new programme of activities including comprehensive studies of important departments through study teams headed by members of Parliament Major reorganisation measures were initiated in the Central Secretariat, starting with the Ministry of Works and Housing Liaison is maintained with State Governments in regard to administrative reform programmes in the States Considerable emphasis is given to implementing the reform measures devised through studies

The training programme of the defunct O & M Division was reorganised and two new courses started for training administrators in skills of administrative analysis The senior course, run with the co-operation of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, caters for middle level executives from the Centre and the States. The junior course is run in the Secretariat Training School to train section officers and their equivalent. Short-term training in operations research is also imparted through special courses for management personnel from public sector undertakings.

An administrative intelligence unit has been organised to provide a ready source of documented material on various aspects of administrative reform.

The Department receives general direction about programming its activities from the Committee on Administration which is a Committee of senior secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary

A high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 "to examine the public adminstration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation, where necessary".

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President The personnel of the Commission, as on April 15, 1966, was as follows

Chairman : B. N. Jha

Members : Batuk Singh
N. L. Ahmad
Smt. B. Khongman
Desraj Mehta
A. Appadorai
M. S. Doraiswami
R. C. S. Sarkar

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, interview and promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 238, of whom 226 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 510, consisting of 504 members* directly elected from the sixteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on April 15, 1966, are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chairman : Zakir Husain | *Deputy Chairman* : Smt. Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Damodaram Sanjivayya
2 Km Mary Naidu
3 Yerrapureddi Adinarayana Reddy
4. Yella Reddy
5. Narla Venkateswara Rao
6 Smt Seeta Yudhvir
7 Nagi Reddy
8 Akbar Ali Khan
9 P. M Rao Kasinadhuni
10. Kota Punnaiah
11. M. V. Bhadram
12. N Sanjiva Reddy
13. V C Kesava Rao
14 P. K Kumaran
15 Smt. C. Ammanna Raja
16. N. Narotham Reddy
17. K. V Raghunatha Reddy
18. Kasu Vangala Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19 Purnananda Chetia
20 A. Thanglura
21. F A Ahmed
22. M. Purkayastha
23. Smt. Usha Barthakur
24. Baharul Islam
25. Robindra Nath Kakati

BIHAR (22)

26. A. Mahamad Chaudhry
27. Anand Chand
28. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh
29. R. P. Jain
30. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
31. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
32. Rama Bahadur Sinha
33. Shishir Kumar
34. S. B. Yajee
35. Pratul Chandra Mitra
36. R. P. Khaitan
37. Shyamnandan Misra
38. B N. Mandal
39 Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40 L. N. Mishra
41. Mahabir Dass
42 Dhirendra Chandra Mallik
43 Mohan Singh Oberoi
44 Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh
45. Ganga Sharan Sinha
46 Syed Mahmud
47. Bipin Behary Varma

GUJARAT (11)

48. Maniben V Pate
49 Khandubhai K Desai
50. G H V Momin
51 Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. K S Chavda
53 Suresh J. Desai
54 B N Antani
55 Smt. P. J Mehta
56 Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi
57 Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel
58. Maneklal Chunilal Shah

KERALA (9)

59 Vacant
60. Kizhedath Damodaran
61 S M. Sait
62. Vacant
63 Vacant
64 Vacant
65. Smt Devaki Gopidas
66. Palat Kunhi Koya
67. M. N Govindan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. Bhawani Prasad Tiwari
69. Dayaldas Kurre
70. Khub Chand Baghel
71 Chakrapani Shukla
72. P. C. Sethi
73. Niranjan Singh

*Pending election for one seat from Nagaland, the sitting member, who was nominated by the President, continues to represent Nagaland.

74 Niranjan
75 Raja S P Singh
76 A D Mani
77. Nandi Kishore
78 Smt V Chaturvedi
79 Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia
80 R S Khandekar
81 Laxmi Narayan Das
82 Ram Sahai
83 Syed Ahmad

MADRAS (18)

84 A K A Abdul Samad
85 T V Anandan
86. S Chandrasekhar
87 S S Mariswamy
88 Smt Lalitha Rajagopalan
89 S S Vasan
90 K Sundaram
91 N Rama Krishna Iyer
92 G P Somasundaram
93 R T Parthasarathi
94. N R Muniswamy
95 T Chengalvaroyan
96 C N Aannadurai
97 M J Jamal Moideen
98 P Thanulingam
99 J Sivashanmugam Pillai
100 K S Ramaswamy
101 M Ruthnasamy

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102 Abid Ali
103 Babubhai M Chinai
104 Udhavrao Saheborao Patil
105 S K Vaishampayan
106 M M Dharia
107 S B Bobade
108 Ashok Ranjitram Mehta
109 G R Patil
110 B D Khobaragode
111 Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
112 M C Chagla
113 Bhimrao Seshrao
114 Kodardas Kalidas Shah
115 Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
116 Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
117. Pandharinath Sitaram Patil
118 Dhariyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar
119 Smt Tara Ramchandra Sathe
120 Ganpatrao Devji Tapase

MYSORE (12)

121 Mulka Govinda Reddy
122 Sherkhan
123 C M Poonacha
124 Smt Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
125 Smt Violet Alva
126 M S Gurupada Swamy
127 M D Narayan
128 N Sri Rama Reddy
129 D P Karmarkar
130 Patil Putappa
131. M Govinda Reddy
132 T Venkatappa

ORISSA (10)

133 B K. Mahanti
134. Narayan Patra
135 Shraddhakar Supakar
136 Haneef Mahammad
137 B B Das
138 Lokanath Misra
139 Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
140 Manmathnath Misra
141. Sundarmani Patel
142 Smt. Nandini Satpathy

PUNJAB (11)

143 Anup Singh
144 Jagat Narain
145 Smt Mohinder Kaur
146 Uttam Singh Dugal
147 Narindar Singh
148 Neki Ram
149 Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
150 Salig Ram
151 Abdul Ghani
152 Chaman Lall
153 Surjit Singh Atwal

RAJASTHAN (10)

154 Sadiq Ali
155 Devi Singh
156 Shanti Lal Kothari
157 Sundar Singh
158 Dalpat Singh
159 Smt Mangla Devi
160 Abdul Shakoor
161 P N Kathju
162 Jagnnath Prasad
163 Ramesh Chandra Vyas

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164 Dattopant Thengari
165 Faridul Haq Ansari
166 Mahabir Prasad Shukla
167 Bashir Husain Zaidi
168 Umashankar Dikshit
169 A C Gilbert
170 Ram Singh
171 T N Singh
172 Smt Sarla Bhadauria
173 Mahabir Prasad Bhargava
174 Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
175 Arjun Arora
176 K L Rathi
177 Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
178 A Ahmed
179 Raj Narain
180 Sukhdev
181 Hayatullah Ansari
182 G S Pathak
183 Jogendra Singh
184 M R Shervani
185 Hira Vallabha Tripathi
186 Smt Anis Kidwai
187 Lala Dhar Asthana
188 Chandra Shekhar
189 Dharam Prakash
190 Smt Indira Gandhi
191 Sitaram Jaipuria
192. Gaure Murahari
193 Smt Shyam Kumari Khan
194 C D Pande
195 P N Sapru
196. M M. S Siddhu
197. Atal Behari Vajpayee

WEST BENGAL (16)

198. Satyendra Prasad Ray
199. D L. Sen Gupta
200 Smt. Phulrenu Guha
201 Bhupesh Gupta
202 Muhammad Ishaque
203 Rajpat Singh Doogar
204. Arun Prakash Chatterjee
205. Chitta Basu
206. Biren Roy
207 Mirganka Mohan Sur
208. Syed Nausher Ali
209. Surendra Mohan Ghose
210 Niren Ghosh
211 Debabrata Mukherjee
212 Ramprasanna Ray
213 R K Bhuwalka

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214 Om Prakash Mehta
215 Gulam Mohammed Mir
216 Krishan Dutt
217 Mohd Shafi Qureshi

NAGALAND (1)

218 Melhupra Vero

DELHI (3)

219 I K Gujral
220 Km Shanta Vasisht
221. Santokh Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

222 Chiranji Lal Verma
223 Shiva Nand Ramaul

MANIPUR (1)

224 Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh

TRIPURA (1)

225 Tarit Mohan Dasgupta

PONDICHERRY (1)

226 P. Abraham

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (12)

227 Jairamdas Daulatram
228 M C. Setalvad
229. G Ramachandran
230 Smt Shakuntla Paranjpye
231 D R Gadgil
232 M Ajmal Khan
233 M N Kaul
234 H R Bachchan
235 R R Diwakar
236 Gopal Singh
237 Tara Chand
238 Satyavrata Siddhantalankar

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Speaker Hukam Singh

Deputy Speaker S V Krishnamoorthy Rao

Sl No	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		ANDHRA PRADESH (43)	
1	Adilabad	G Narayan Reddy	Con
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con
3	Amalapuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
4	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayanamurty	Con
5	Anantapur	Osman Ali Khan	Con
6	Cheepurupalli	R V Gopalkrishna Rangarao	Con
7	Chittoor	N G Ranga	SWA
8	Cuddapah	Yeddula Eswara Reddy	CPI
9	Eluru	Smt V Vimala Devi	CPI
10	Gadwal	J Rameshwar Rao	Con
11	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con
12	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con
13	Hindupur	K V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con
14	Hyderabad	Gopal S Melkote	Con
15	Kakinada	M Thirumala Rao	Con.

*The abbreviations used are Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI) (M), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS), Swatantra Party (SWA), Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP), Republican Party of India (RP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Forward Bloc (FB), Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad (MGJP); Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS); Akali Dal (AD); Haryana Lok Samiti (HLS), and Maharashtravadi Gomantak (MG).
(R) indicates Reserved seat.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16	Karimnagar	J R Ramapathi Rao	Con.
17	Kavali	B Gopala Reddi	Con.
18	Khammam	Smt T Lakshmikanthamma	Con.
19	Kurnool	Smt. Yashoda Reddy	Con.
20	Mahbubabad	R. Surendra Reddi	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar (R)	J B Muthyal Rao	Con.
22	Markapur	Gujjula Yallamanda Reddi	CPI
23	Masulipatnam	Mandala Venkataswamy	Ind.
24	Medak	P Hanumantha Rao	Con.
25	Miryalguda (R)	Laxmi Das	CPI (M)
26	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	CPI.
27	Narasapur	Datla Balarama Raju	Con.
28	Narasipatnam (R)	Matcharasa Matcharaju	Con.
29	Nellore (R)	B Anjanappa	Con
30	Nizamabad	H C Heda	Con.
31	Ongole	Madala Narayana Swamy	CPI (M)
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
33	Peddapalli (R)	M R Krishna	Con
34	Rajahmundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con
35	Rajampet	C L Narasimha Reddy	SWA
36	Secunderabad	*Vacant*	
37	Srikakulam	B Rajagopala Rao	Con
38	Tenali	Kolla Venkaiah	CPI (M)
39	Tirupathi (R)	C Dass	Con.
40	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con
41	Vijayawada	K L Rao	Con
42	Visakhapatnam	*Vacant*	
43	Warangal	Bakar Ali Mirza	Con.
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G Gilbert Swell	HLC
45	Barpeta	Smt Renuka Devi Barkataki	Con.
46	Cachar	Smt Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmed	Con
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con
52	Jorhat	Rajendra Nath Barua	Con
53	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Lashkar	Con
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Smt Lalita Rajya Laxmi	Ind
57	Bagaha	Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con
58	Banka	Smt Shakuntala Devi	Con
59	Barh	Smt Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con
61	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con
62	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con
63	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
64	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con.
65	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
66	Chatra	Smt Vijaya Raje	Ind
67	Darbhanga (R)	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
68	Dhanbad	P R. Chakraverti	Con.
69	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
70	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
71	Giridih	Bateshwar Singh	Ind
72	Godda	Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka	Con
73	Gopalganj	Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con.
74	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
75	Hazaribagh	Basant Narain Singh	Ind
76	Jahanabad	Smt Satyabhama Devi	Con
77	Jainagar	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
78	Jamui (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
79	Jamshedpur	U. Misra	CPI
80	Katihar	Priya Gupta	PSP
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadava	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	David Munzni	Con.
85	Madhubani	Yogendra Jha	Con.
86	Maharajganj	Krishna Kant Singh	Con.
87	Mahua (R)	Chandramani Lal Chaudhary	Con.
88	Monghyr	Madhu Limaye	SSP
89	Motihari	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
90	Muzaffarpur	Digvijay Narain Singh	Con.
91	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt Shashank Manjari	Ind.
94	Patna	Smt Ramdulari Sinha	Con
95	Pupri	Shashi Ranjan	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con
97	Rajmahal (R)	Iswar Marandi	Con
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	Ind.
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Ind
100	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
101	Saharsa	Lahtan Choudhry	Con.
102	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
103	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con
104	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
105	Singhbhum (R)	Hari Charan Soy	Con
106	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con
107	Siwan	Mohd Yusuf	Con
108	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con
		GUJARAT (22)	
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	MGJP
110	Amreli	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con
111	Anand	Narendrasingh R Mahida	Ind.
112	Banaskantha	Smt Zohaiaben A Chavda	Con.
113	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con.
114	Bhavnagar	Jashvant Mehta	Con.
115	Broach	Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel	Con
116	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N. Patel	Con
117	Dohad (R)	Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel	SWA
118	Jamnagar	Manubhai Shah	Con
119	Junagadh	Chitarenjan Rugnath Raja	Con
120	Kaira	Pravinsinh N. Solanki	SWA
121	Kutch	Himatsinhji	SWA
122	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai M. Kedaria	Con
123	Mehsana	Mansinh Prithviraj Patel	Con
124	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Con
125	Patan	Purushotamdas R Patel	Con
126	Rajkot	M R Masani	SWA
127	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con
128	Sabarmati (R)	Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya	Con
129	Surat	Morarji R Desai	Con.
130	Surendranagar	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
131	Ambalapuzha	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
132	Badagara	A. V. Raghuavan	CPI (M)
133	Chirayinkil	M. K. Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con
135	Kasergod	A. K Gopalan	CPI (M)
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadam	Con.
137	Kozhikode	C. H. Mohammed Koya	ML
138	Manjeri	Muhammad Ismail	ML
139	Mavelikkara (R)	R. Achuthan	Con.
140	Muvattupuzha	Cherian J. Kappen	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
141	Mukundapuram	P Govinda Menon	Con
142	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI (M)
143	Ponnani	E K Imbichibava	CPI (M)
144	Quilon	N Sreekantan Nair	RSP
145	Tellicherry	S K Pottekkatt	CPI (M)
146	Thiruvalla	Ravindra Varma	Con.
147	Trichur	K K Warior	CPI
148	Trivandrum	*Vacant*	
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
149	Balaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP
150	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt Minimata A Guru	Con
151	Bastar (R)	Lakhmu Bhawani	Ind
152	Bhind (R)	Suriya Prasad	Con.
153	Bhopal	Smt Maimoona Sultan	Con.
154	Bilaspur	Chandrabhan Singh	Con.
155	Chhindwara	B L Chandak	Con.
156	Damoh (R)	Smt Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
157	Dewas (R)	Hukam Chand Kachwai	JS
158	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con
159	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandey	Con
160	Gwalior	Smt Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con
161	Hoshangabad	H V Kamath	PSP
162	Indore	Homi F Daji	CPI (M)
163	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con
164	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con
165	Jhabua (R)	Smt Jamuna Devi	Con
166	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con
167	Khandwa	Mahesh Datt Misra	Con.
168	Khargone	Ramchandra Vithal Bade	JS
169	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con
170	Mandla (R)	M G Uikey	Con
171	Mandsaur	U M Trivedi	JS
172	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	Ind
173	Raipur (R)	Smt Shyamkumari Devi	Con
174	Rajgarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Con.
175	Rajnandagaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
176	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con
177	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con
178	Seoni (R)	N M Wadiwa	Con
179	Shahdol (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SSP
180	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con
181	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con
182	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
183	Tikamgarh (R)	Kure Mate	PSP
184	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con
		MADRAS (41)	
185	Aruppukkottai	R Kasinatha Dorai	Con.
186	Chidambaram	R Kanakasabai	Con.
187	Chingleput	O V Alagesan	Con
188	Coimbatore	P R Ramakrishnan	Con
189	Cuddalore	T D Ramabadran	DMK
190	Dindigul	Smt T. S Soundaram Ramachandran	Con
191	Erode	S K Paramasivan	Con
192	Gobichettipalayam	P G Karuthiruman	Con
193	Karur	R Ramanathan Chettiar	Con.
194	Koilpatti (R)	S C Balakrishnan	Con
195	Krishnagiri	K Rajaram	DMK
196	Kumbakonam	C R Pattabhi Raman	Con.
197	Madras North	P Srinivasan	Con.
198	Madras South	K Manoharan	DMK
199	Madurai	N M R Subbaraman	Con.
200	Mayuram (R)	Smt M. Chandrasekhar	Con.
201	Melur (R)	P. Maruthaiah	Con.
202	Nagapattinam	Gopalasami Thengondar	Con
203	Nagercoil	A Nesamony	Con.
204	Namakkal (R)	V K. Ramaswamy	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
205	Nilgiris	Smt. Akkamma Devi	Con
206	Perambalur	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
207	Periyakulam	M Malaichami	Con
208	Pollachi	C. Subramaniam	Con
209	Pudukkottai	R Umanath	CPI (M)
210	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S V Ramaswamy	Con.
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P Sivasankaran	DMK
213	Tenkasi	M. P Swamy	Con
214	Thanjavur	V. Vairava Thevar	Con.
215	Tindivanam	R Venkatasubba Reddiar	Con.
216	Tiruchendur	T. T Krishnamachari	Con.
217	Tiruchengode	S Kandappan	DMK
218	Tiruchirapalli	Ananda Nambiar	CPI (M)
219	Tirukoilur (R)	L Elayaperumal	Con.
220	Tirunelveli	P Muthiah	Con.
221	Tirupattur	R Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	V Govindasamy Naidu	Con
223	Tiruvannamalai	R Dharmalingam	DMK
224	Vellore	T. Abdul Wahid	Con.
225	Wandiwash (R)	A. Jayaraman	Con
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	Motilal K. Ferodia	Con
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq	Con.
228	Amravati	Smt Vimla Deshmukh	Con.
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D Deshmukh	Con
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedho	Con.
231	Bhandara	R M Hajarnavis	Con
232	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
233	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Con.
234	Bombay City Central-North (R)	N S Kajrolkar	Con
235	Bombay City Central-South	V B Gandhi	Con
236	Bombay City North	V. K Krishna Menon	Con
237	Bombay City South	S K Patil	Con
238	Buldana (R)	S R Rane	Con
239	Chanda	Smt Tai Kannamwar	Con.
240	Dhulia	C A Rawandale	Con.
241	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna Wasnik	Con.
242	Hatkanangle (R)	Krishnaji Laxman More	Con
243	Jalgaon	J S Patil	Con.
244	Jalna	R N Yadav Lonikar	Con
245	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramarao Chavan	Con
246	Khamgaon (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar	Con.
247	Khed	Raghunath K Khadilkar	Con
248	Kolaba	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con
249	Kolhapur	V T Patil	Con
250	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con
251	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con
252	Malegao	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con
253	Miraj	Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con
254	Nagpur	M S Aney	Ind.
255	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhav	Con.
256	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con
257	Nasik	Y B Chavan	Con
258	Osmanabad	T. A Patil	Con
259	Pandharpur (R)	T. H.Sonavane	Con.
260	Parbhani	Shivajirao S Deshmukh	Con
261	Poona	*Vacant*	
262	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
263	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
264	Ratnagiri	Smt Sharda Mukerjee	Con
265	Satara	Kisan Veer	Con.
266	Sholapur	Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con.
267	Thana	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con
268	Wardha	Kamalnayan Bajaj	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Patil	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H. K Veeranna Gowdh	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K Hanumanthaiah	Con.
272	Belgaum	H V. Koujalgi	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
275	Bijapur North	R. G Dubey	Con.
276	Bijapur South	S B Patil	Con.
277	Chamarjanagar (R)	S M Siddiah	Con.
278	Chikballapur	H. C. Linga Reddy	Con.
279	Chikodi	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
280	Chitradurga	S Veerabasappa	Con.
281	Dharwar North	Smt Sarojini Mahishi	Con.
282	Dharwar South	F H Mohsin	Con
283	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
284	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
285	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
286	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
287	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	LSS
288	Mandya	M K Shivananjappa	Con.
289	Mangalore	A Shankar Alva	Con.
290	Mysore	M Shankaraiya	Con
291	Raichur	Jagannath Rao Chandriki	Con
292	Shimoga	S V Krishnamoorthy Rao	Con
293	Tiptur	C R Basappa	Con
294	Tumkur	Mali Mariyappa	Con
295	Udipi	*Vacant*	Con
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con
297	Balasore	Gokulananda Mohanty	Con
298	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con
299	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Nayak	Con
300	Bhubaneswar	Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj	Con
301	Bolangir (R)	Hrusikesh Mahananda	SWA
302	Chatrapur	A T Sarma	Con
303	Cuttak	*Vacant*	
304	Dhenkanal	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con
305	Jaipur (R)	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con
306	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	SWA
307	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo	Con
309	Koraput (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con
310	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Naik	Con
311	Nowrangpur	Jaganath Rao	Con
312	Phulbani (R)	Rajendra Kohar	SWA
313	Puri	Bibhudendra Misra	Con
314	Sambalpur	Kishen Pattnayak	SSP
315	Sundergarh (R)	Y N Singh	SWA
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con
317	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con
318	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	SWA
319	Ferozepur	Iqbal Singh	Con.
320	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con
321	Gurgaon	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con
322	Hissar	Mani Ram Bagri	SSP
323	Hoshiarpur	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con.
324	Jhajjar	Jagdev Singh Sidhanti	HLS
325	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
326	Kaithal	Dev Dutta Puri	Con.
327	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con
328	Karnal	Rameshwaranand	JS
329	Ludhiana	Kapur Singh	SWA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330	Mahendargarh	Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary	JS
331	Moga (R)	Butta Singh	SWA
332	Patiala	Hukam Singh	Con *
333	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
334	Rohtak	Lahri Singh	Ind.
335	Sangrur	Ranjit Singh	Con.
336	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
337	Una (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	M. B. L. Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Kashi Ram Gupta	Ind.
340	Banswara (R)	Ratan Lal	Con
341	Barmer	Tan Singh	SWA
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	Shiv Charan Mathur	Con.
344	Bikaner	Karni Singhji	Ind.
345	Chittorgarh	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
346	Dausa	Prithvi Raj	SWA
347	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con
348	Hindaun	Tika Ram Paliwal	Con
349	Jaipur	Smt Gayatri Devi	SWA
350	Jalore	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
351	Jhalawar	Brij Raj Singh	Con
352	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R Morarka	Con.
353	Jodhpur	Laxmi Mal Singhvi	Ind
354	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal Berwa	JS
355	Nagour	Surendra Kumar Dey	Con.
356	Pali	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
357	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Kesar Lal	SWA
358	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
361	Akbarpur (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
362	Aligarh	B P Maurya	RPI
363	Allahabad	*Vacant*	
364	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365	Amroha	J B Kripalani	Ind.
366	Azamgarh	Ram Harakh Yadav	Con.
367	Bahraich	Ram Singh	SWA
368	Balarampur	Smt Subhadra Joshi	Con
369	Ballia	Murli Manohar	Con.
370	Banda	Smt Savitri Nigam	Con.
371	Bansgaon (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
372	Bansi (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
373	Bare Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	SSP
374	Bareilly	Brij Raj Singh	JS
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Bijnor	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind
377	Bilhaur	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Con.
378	Bisauli	Ansar Harvani	Con.
379	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
380	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
381	Chail (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
382	Chandauli	Balkrishna Singh	Con.
383	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
384	Deoria	Bishwanath Roy	Con.
385	Domariaganj	Kripa Shankar	Con.
386	Etah	Bishan Chandra Seth	Ind.
387	Etawah	Gopi Nath Dixit	Con.
388	Faizabad	Brij Basi Lal	Con.
389	Farrukhabad	Ram Manohar Lohia	SSP

*Hukam Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shanker Kakkar	Ind
391	Firozabad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.
392	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
393	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
394	Ghazipur	Vishwanath Singh Gahmari	Con.
395	Ghosi	Jai Bahadur Singh	CPI
396	Gonda	N Dandekar	SWA
397	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
398	Hamirpur	M L Dwivedi	Con.
399	Hapur	Smt Kamala Chaudhri	Con
400	Hardoi (R)	Kindar Lal	Con
401	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con
402	Hathas (R)	Nardev Snatak	Con
403	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con.
404	Jalesar	Krishnapal Singh	SWA
405	Jaunpur	Rajdeo Singh	Con
406	Jhansi	Km Sushila Nayar	Con
407	Kaimganj	P K Khanna	Con
408	Kairana	Yash Pal Singh	SSP
409	Kaisarganj	Smt Basant Kanwar Ba	SWA
410	Kanpur	S M Banerjee	Ind
411	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con
412	Khurja (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con
413	Lalganj (R)	Visram Prasad	SSP
414	Lucknow	B K Dhaon	Con
415	Machhlishahar (R)	Ganapati Ram	Con
416	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con
417	Mainpuri	Badshah Gupta	Con
418	Mathura	Digambar Singh	Con
419	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con
420	Mirzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con
421	Misrikh (R)	Gokaran Prasad	JS
422	Mohanlalganj (R)	Smt Ganga Devi	Con
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussain	SWA
424	Musafirkhana	Rananjaya Singh	Con
425	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con
426	Nainital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Con
427	Phulpur	Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Con
428	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429	Pratapgarh	Ajit Pratap Singh	JS
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con
431	Rampur	S Ahmed Mehdi	Con
432	Ramsanehighat (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con
433	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434	Robertsganj (R)	Ram Swarup	Con
435	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con
436	Salempur	Vishwanath Pandey	Con.
437	Salon	Dinesh Singh	Con
438	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con
439	Shahabad	Yuveraj Dutta Singh	JS
440	Shahjahanpur (R)	Lakhan Das	Ind.
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	JS
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Con.
443	Tehri-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con
444	Unnao	Krishna Deo Tripathi	Con
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con

WEST BENGAL (36)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Ausgram (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con
448	Balurghat (R)	Sarkar Murmu	CPI
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Banerji	Con
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con
451	Barrackpore	Smt Renu Chakravarty	CPI
452	Basirhat	Humayun Kabir	Con
453	Berhampur	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	RSP
454	Birbhum (R)	Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
455	Burdwan	N. C. Chatterjee	Ind.
456	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
457	Calcutta East	Ranen Sen	CPI
458	Calcutta North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con
459	Calcutta South-West	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
460	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Con.
461	Cooch-Behar (R)	P. C. Barman	Con.
462	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
463	Diamond Harbour	Sudhansu Bhusan Das	Con.
464	Ghatal	Sachindra Choudhuri	Con.
465	Hooghly	Parbhat Kar	CPI
466	Howrah	Mohammad Elias	CPI
467	Jalpaiguri	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
468	Jhargram (R)	Subodh Hansda	Con
469	Joynagar (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con
470	Katwa	Saradish Roy	CPI (M)
471	Malda	Smt Renuka Ray	Con.
472	Mathurapur (R)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
473	Midnapur	Govinda Kumar Singha	Con.
474	Murshidabad	Syed Badrudduja	Ind.
475	Nabadwip	H. P Chatterjee	Ind
476	Purulia	Bhajahari Mahato	Ind
477	Raiganj	Chapalakanta Bhattarcharya	Con.
478	Serampore	Dinen Bhattacharya	CPI (M)
479	Tamluk	Satish Chandra Samanta	Con
480	Uluberia	Purnendu Narayan Khan	Con.
481	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
482		Sham Lal Saraf	Con
483		Bakshi Abdur Rashid	Con.
484		Abdul Ghani Goni	Con.
485		Gopal Dutt Mengi	Con
486		Inder Malhotra	Con
487		Nazir Hussain Samnani	Con.
		NAGALAND (1)*	
488		S. C. Jamir	Con.
		DELHI (5)	
489	Chandni Chowk	Sham Nath	Con.
490	Delhi Sadar	Shiv Charan Gupta	Con
491	Karol Bagh (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
492	New Delhi	Mehr Chand Khanna	Con.
493	Outer Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494	Chamba	Chattar Singh	Con.
495	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
496	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con
497	Sirmur (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
498	Inner Manipur	S. T. Singh	Con
499	Outer Manipur (R)	R. Keishing	Con
		TRIPURA (2)	
500	Tripura East (R)	Dasaratha Deb	CPI (M)
501	Tripura West	Biren Dutta	CPI (M)
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
502		Niranjan Lal	Con.

*Nominated by the President.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
503		K. Nallakoya Thangal	Con.
		DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)*	
504		Sanji Rupji	Con.
		GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)	
505	Panjim	Peter Augustus Alvare	PSP
506	Marmagoa	Mukund Padmana ·a Shinkre	MG
		PONDICHERRY (1)	
507		Ku Sivapparaghassan	Con.
		NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
508		D Ering	Con.
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
509		Frank Anthony	Ind
510		A E T Barron	Ind.

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on April 15, 1966.

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352**, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. The Committees fall under three groups : those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of

* Nominated by the President.

** For the first time the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression. (For details *see* Appendices).

TABLE 20

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (As on April 15, 1966)

State/Union Territory	No. of Seats in Council of States	House of People										Total
		No. of Seats	Congress	Praja Socialist	Samyukta Socialist	Communist	Communist (Marxist)	Jan Sangh	Swatantra	Other Parties*	Independents	
Andhra Pradesh	18	43	31	—	—	4	3	—	2	—	1	41**
Assam	7	13†	11†	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13†
Bihar	22	53	44	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	53
Gujarat	11	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	22
Jammu & Kashmir	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Kerala	9	18	6	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	—	17**
Madhya Pradesh	16	36	26	3	1	—	1	3	—	—	2	36
Madras	18	41	31	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	41
Maharashtra	19	44	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43**
Mysore	12	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25**
Nagaland	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orissa	10	20	13	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	19**
Punjab	11	22	14	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	22
Rajasthan	10	22	14	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	22
Uttar Pradesh	34	86	60	1	4	2	—	6	5	2	5	85**
West Bengal	16	36	22	—	—	7	2	—	—	1	4	36
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delhi	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manipur	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pondicherry	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	226***	510††	375	9	8	17	15	12	22	19	26††	503***

*'Other Parties' include : *Assam* Hill Leaders Conference 1; *Gujarat*: Maha Gujarat Parishad 1; *Kerala*: Muslim League 2; Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; *Madras* Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 8; *Mysore*: Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Punjab*. Haryana Lok Samiti 1; *Uttar Pradesh*: Republican Party of India 2; *West Bengal* : Revolutionary Socialist Party 1, Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Goa, Daman and Diu*: Maharashtravadi Gomantak 1.

**Excludes seven vacant seats-two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

***Excludes 12 nominated seats.

†Includes one seat/member from North East Frontier Tract.

††Includes two Anglo-Indian members nominated by the President.

the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members, the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills The three important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. While the first and the third are composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in Public services The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates" can be effected It also examines whether "the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates" and suggests the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and reports of the Auditor-General thereon, if any It also examines whether the public undertakings are being run efficiently and "managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices"

Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc, given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which they have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these four committees

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President The Judges hold office till the age of 65 For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 15,1966 was as follows:

Chief Justice: A. K. Sarkar

Judges : K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
J. C. Shah
Raghubar Dayal
J. R. Mudholkar
S. M. Sikri
R. S. Bachawat
V. Ramaswami
J. M. Shelat

The following are the law officers of the Union Government.

Attorney-General of India ·	C. K. Daphtary
Solicitor-General of India	S. V. Gupte
Additional Solicitor-General of India :	Niren De

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Consitution gives an extensive original jurisdication to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Consitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (*a*) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death, (*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (*c*) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name The Governors' discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (*i*) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (*ii*) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquaters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses(except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa,

Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Asembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service The legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on February 1, 1966 is given in Table 21.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipts of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

TABLE 21

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES*

State/Union Territory	No of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly										
		No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other parties**	Independents	Total	Vacant seats
Andhra Pradesh	90	300	181	18	51	—	—	2	—	45	297	3
Assam	—	105	79	—	—	6	—	—	9	11	105	—
Bihar	96	318	185	48	12	29	4	7	20	12	317	1
Gujarat	—	154	110	26	—	8	—	—	1	7	152	2
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	2	71	4
Kerala*	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	90***	288	144	(2)†	(1)	32	39	14	16	35	283	5
Madras	63	206	139	6	2	—	—	(1)	54	4	206	—
Maharashtra	78	264††	213	—	6	10	—	(1)	18	15	263	1
Mysore	63	208	135	(8)	(3)	21	—	(1)	10	28	206	2
Nagaland	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2	33	13
Orissa†††	—	140	80	1	4	11	—	—	36	7	139	1
Punjab	51	154	95	(2)	7	—	8	(3)	21	16	152	2
Rajasthan	—	176	89	(37)	4	2	14	5	3	20	174	2
Uttar Pradesh	108	430	248	14	14	39	49	24	10	32	430	—

TABLE 21 (*concld*)

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly										
		No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other parties**	Independents	Total	Vacant seats
West Bengal	75	252	157	—	49	5	—	—	29	12	252	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	30	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	41	34	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	41	—
Manipur	—	30	21	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	30	—
Pondicherry	—	30	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	30	—
Tripura	—	30	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	30	
TOTAL	750	3,410	1,950	165	167	163	114	61	357	264	3,241‡	36

*As on February 1, 1966 for all States except Kerala, where President's rule continues

**Other parties include: *Assam*. Hill Leaders' Conference 8, Revolutionary Communist Party 1, *Bihar* Jharkhand 20, *Gujarat*: Nutan Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1, *Madhya Pradesh* Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad 10, Hindu Mahasabha 6, *Madras*: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 51; Forward Block 3, *Maharashtra*. Peasants and Workers' Party 15, Republican 2; Democratic Front (F. B) 1, *Mysore*: Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti 6, Lok Sewak Sangh 4, *Orissa* . †††Ganatantra Parishad 37 *Punjab* Akali Dal 18, Haryana Lok Samiti 3; *Rajasthan:* Ram Rajya Parishad 3, *Uttar Pradesh*. Hindu Mahasabha 2, Republican 8 *West Bengal* Forward Bloc 13, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Sanjukta Biplobi Parishad 1, Lok Sevak Sangh 4, Gorkha League 2; *Jammu and Kashmir* National Conference 66 (a large majority of these have since joined the Congress Party after its formation in the State), Praja Parishad 3, *Nagaland* Nationalist Organisation 32, *Goa, Daman and Diu*: Maharashtravadi Gomantak 14, United Goans 12, and *Pondicherry* People's Front 4.

***Not yet constituted.

†Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol.

††Excluding one nominated member

†††After the General Elections, Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa merged with Swatantra Party

‡Excludes 36 vacant seats

powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time deem necessary to appoint The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 22

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Courts
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
9	Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly with effect from the same date

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto* and *certiorari,* or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority for the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of diffierent grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and inter-State representation and admiralty jurisdiction In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district Court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These offices are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other reponsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under

a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (*i*) the General Council of the Corporation, (*ii*) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (*iii*) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of the Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions Panchayati Raj is under implementation in all the States execpt Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainge, etc In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets There are now 2,12,398 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 99 per cent of the entire rural population

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as *Nyaya Panchayat*. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament *

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. As on June 15, 1966, the Chiefs of Staff were as follows:

Chief of the Army Staff ..	.. General P. P. Kumaramangalam
Chief of the Air Staff ..	. Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh
Chief of the Naval Staff ..	.. Vice-Admiral A. K. Chatterji

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. The Vice Chief controls the Directorate of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training and Combat Development, while the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into four Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting, Personal and Medical Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department and that of Provost Marshal. The Army Medical Directorate, though separate under a Lieutenant-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the other to provide accommodation for personnel The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers, the Chief Technical Examiner of Works and the Chief Canteens Officer are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

*See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the emergency created by the Chinese aggression.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of the Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Co-ordination, Transport, Army Works, Naval Works, Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores and Plants and Directorate-General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, *INS Mysore*, a Colony-class cruiser, *INS Delhi*, a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Rajput, Ranjit, Rana, Godavari, Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are *INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar* and *Trisul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery, Kistna* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadets' training The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Bassein* and *Bimlipatam*.

A beginning has been made in building naval craft in India. A survey ship, INS *Darshak*, was built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam and commissioned on December 12, 1964. Three sea-ward defence boats—INS *Ajay, Abhay* and *Akshay*—have already been completed by the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta while three more are under construction. A bucket dredger and two hopper barges are being built, and the Frigate Project is being tackled by the Mazagon Dock

A newly-constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay is nearing completion. A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Control of all Coast Batteries was taken over by the Navy in 1964 and 1965. The Battery in Bombay was commissioned as INS *Trata*, on December 24, 1964 The Petty Officers' School, INS *Agrani*, was commissioned at Coimbatore on September 18, 1965.

INS *Jarawa* is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to patrol the various islands in the area. INS *Gomantak*

at Marmagao and INS *Hansa*, at Dabolim are under a Naval Officer-in-Charge at Goa, which is proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, *viz.*, the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), were formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-III helicopters India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers for grade staff

appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an MBBS course

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Service Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are: the Service Corps School, Bareilly, the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut, the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra, the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi, the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; Army Cadet College, Poona and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers

and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda* both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment, Allahabad and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad and Yelahanka Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. Schools at Jalahalli train airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

A new Department of Defence Supplies was set up in 1965 Among the activities of this Department is the utilisation of the resources in the private sector industries for the manufacture of equipment needed by the Armed Forces

The Department of Defence Production was set up soon after the Chinese attack in 1962 to direct, co-ordinate and strengthen defence production in the country. Included in the Department are: The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, Directorate-General of Inspection, Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination, the Defence Research and Development Organisation and six public sector undertakings.

The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories controls 24 ordnance factories which turn out defence equipment, arms and ammunition and a large number of other articles needed by the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Inspection is responsible for the testing and inspection of a wide range of defence stores such as arms, ammunition, vehicles, engineering stores, electrical stores, electronic items etc., whether produced in the Ordnance Factories or obtained from the private sector for use in the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination has under it four groups dealing with Armaments, Vehicles and Engineering, Electronics and Industrial Engineering. A Defence Production Board was set up in May 1964 to recommend to the Government the establishment of installations for production of new items, and preparation of future plans and policy for stocking of raw materials.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (*a*) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (*b*) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (*c*) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (*d*) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (*e*) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of specially noteworthy items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable but collapsable assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-corrosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

The activities of Ordnance Factories embrace a very wide field and a number of specialised technologies covering the production of weapons, ammunition, transport vehicles, supply-dropping equipment, clothing and a large range of general stores. Since the declaration of the Emergency in October 1962 the responsibilities and activities of the Ordnance Factories have increased considerably. Some of these factories are very old with outmoded plant and equipment A comprehensive Five-Year Plan for rehabilitation and modernisation has been framed. Some progress has already been made in some of these factories. A new Rod Mill, a new Heavy Calibre Cartridge Case Plant and a new Shell Forging Plant have been commissioned.

Four more new factories are planned—an engineering factory at Ambajhari, a filling factory at Chanda, a small arms factory at Tiruchi and a a vehicle factory at Jabalpur.

The value of issues of ordnance factories during 1964-65 was Rs. 101·49 crores against Rs. 111 34 crores in 1963-64. The value of production in 1965-66 was expected to exceed the figure of the previous year.

DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

A new limited company—the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores to run a complex of factories for the manufacture of MIG-21 aircraft. It has taken under its wings the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, which had been working independently.

Progress has been made in the establishment of three MIG factories at Nasik (Airframe), Koraput (Engine) and Hyderabad (Electronics) The first phase of the manufacturing programme-erection of aircraft from fully equipped assemblies will commence early in 1966-67 and will be followed, a few months later, by the second phase-assembly of aircraft from details. Ultimately from 1968-69 onwards, most of the parts and components of the aircraft and allied equipment would be manufactured from raw materials.

A new public sector undertaking, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited was established for manufacture of heavy earth-moving machinery The Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, was taken over by the Ministry of Defence

The production of Gnats in HAL helped to build up the Gnat Squadrons to the planned figures The production of the supersonic jet fighter MARUT (Mark I) which is one of the major tasks of HAL has made progress Further development of this aircraft has been undertaken in HAL to provide the IAF with an improved ground attack aircraft The production of the Alouette Helicopter has been undertaken at Bangalore The first few Alouette helicopters have been delivered to the IAF and the Navy. The first few 'Krishaks' and AOP aircraft designed by HAL, have also been delivered to the IAF. The development of 'KIRAN', a jet trainer aircraft, is making progress, deliveries to the IAF of the KIRAN are expected in 1966-67

The Kanpur division of the HAL manufactured 3 more HS-748 aircraft. The flight trials carried out by IAC were successful and an order for 15 aircraft (9 passenger and 6 freighter version) has been placed on HAL by the IAC.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, diversified its production and manufactured over 70 different items of equipment, ranging from a tiny transmitter to highly sophisticated radars The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 rose to Rs. 9 5 crores during 1965-66 The production programme of the BEL included the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium power transmitters as well as the other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department, Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Docks, Bombay, has been taken up. The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, manufactured a number of new items of naval craft and stepped up production of existing items.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (*i*)

going to the aid of civil power, (*ii*) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (*iii*) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (*iv*) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for the second assignment which still continues The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo alongwith the necessary Air Force personnel In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group alongwith some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contingent which remained behind has also been withdrawn A small contingent of army officers was sent to Yemen. A medical team was sent to Laos.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provisional units lasts 30 days In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1966, was 17,15,400. Of this 11,04,600 were in the Senior Division, and 6,10,800 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programme. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 1,54,400 The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joing the Officers' Cadre in the Army

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps It has now been replaced by National Fitness Corps

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director-General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointment in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to school education is secured through a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four standing committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a steering committee of the Board.

An Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D S. Kothari was inaugurated in October 1964 The Commission is required to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. The Commission has secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID. It submitted its report to the Government on June 29, 1966.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.*

TABLE 23

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51 . ..	2,86,860	2,55·43	8·04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56 . .	3,66,641	3,39·24	11·07	144·81	44·85	189·66
1960-61 . .	4,72,655	4,79·63	15·08	257·17	86·94	344·11
1961-62 (revised)	6,85,602	5,42·81	16·44	293·32	103·03	396·35
1962-63 (revised)	7,26,955	5,79·74	17·61	330·84	105·73	436·57
1963-64** ..	6,94,188†	6,02·29	19·29	363·77	111·50	475·27

The break-up of the number of institutions and students according to management in 1963-64 was as follows : Government 1,05,174 with 1,20,64,909 students ; district boards 2,53,628 with 2,44,26,852 students ; municipalities 13,690 with 37,95,057 students ; private aided 3,09,110 with 1,83,63,813 students and private unaided 12,584 with 15,77,985 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

*Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

**Provisional.

†Decrease is due to fall in social education classes in Maharashtra.

TABLE 24

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE*

(*in crores of rupees*)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 (revised)	1962-63 (revised)	1963-64**
Government funds	65·27 (57·1)	117·20 (61·8)	233·9 (68·0)	271·2 (68·6)	297·4 (68·1)	339·7 (69·6)
District boards funds	7·86 (6·9)	9·90 (5·2)	11·8 (3·4)	14·0 (3·5)	14·9 (3·4)	15·8 (3.3)
Municipal boards funds .. .	4·64 (4.0)	6·46 (3 4)	10·7 (3 1)	12·2 (3·1)	14·7 (3·4)	14·6 (3·1)
Fees .	23 33 (20·4)	37·90 (20·0)	59·0 (17·1)	65·6 (16.6)	73.5 (16·9)	76·2 (16 0)
Endowment .. .	2.46 (2·2)	5 69 (3·0)	9·8 (2.9)	10 0 (2·5)	10·2 (2 4)	10.1 2·1
Other .. .	10.82 (9 4)	12 51 (6 6)	18·9 (5·5)	22 7 (5.7)	25 9 (5 9)	27·9) (5·9)
TOTAL ..	114·38	189·66	344 1	396·4	436·6	475·3

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement development plans of education. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre. Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with the Union Minister for Education as its Chairman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966—81. The distribution of out lay in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plans is set out below.

TABLE 25

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan outlay	Fourth Plan outlay (proposed)
Elementary education .	85	95	209	399
Secondary education	20	51	88	279
University education	14	48	82	132
Other educational schemes . .	14	27	29	450†
TOTAL	133	221	408	1,260

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 26

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in class I to V (in lakhs)	1,92	2,52	3,50	5,15
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11	42·6	52·9	62·4	78 5
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31	43	67	110

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

**Provisional.

†Includes Rs. 55 crores for scholarships, Rs. 71 crores for social education, Rs 253 for technical education, Rs. 16 crores for cultural programmes and Rs. 55 crores for others.

TABLE 26 (concld.)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12·7	16·5	22·5	32·4
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12	19	29	54
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 14-17	5·3	7·8	10·6	17·6
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	7	9	12
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0 9	1 5	1 8	1·9
Percentage of students reading science at university stage .	38 1	33·0	34·1	42·5
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,399	4,08,930
Number of middle/senior basic schools .	13,596	21,730	49,663	55,765
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	17,257	22,156
Number of multipurpose schools . .	—	255	2,115	2,446
Number of training schools	782	930	1,138	1,424
Number of training colleges . .	53	107	478	312
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges	542	772	1,122	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	45	62
Percentage of trained teachers :				
Primary schools	58 8	61·2	64·1	73·9
Middle schools	53 3	58·5	66 5	63·4
High/higher secondary schools .	53 8	59·7	64·1	66·2

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 28.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below

TABLE 27

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11·98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24·99
1960-61	1,909	1,21,122	4,007	58·73
1961-62 (revised)	2,240	1,48,866	4,895	74·82
1962-63**	2,502	1,64,109	5,221	87·05

PRIMARY EDUCATION

A Standing Committee on School Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to school education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.
**Provisional (revised).

TABLE 28

LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA ..	10,55,25,997	7,79,46,274	2,75,79,723	24·0	34·5	13·0
States						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21·2	30·2	12·0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,86,331	27·4	37·3	16·0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18·4	29·8	6·9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30·5	41·1	19·1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11·0	17·0	4·3
Kerala	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	46·8	55·0	38·9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17·1	27·0	6·7
Madras	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31·4	44·5	18·2
Maharashtra	1,17,93,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29·8	42·0	16·8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25·4	36·1	14·2
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17·9	24·0	11·3
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	9,59,241	21·7	34·7	8·6
Punjab	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24·2	33·0	14·1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15·2	23·7	5·8
Uttar Pradesh	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17·6	27·3	7·0
West Bengal	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29·3	40·1	17·0
Union Territories and Other Areas						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33·6	42·4	19·3
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52 7	60·8	42·5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17·1	27·2	6·2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,610	4,273	1,337	23·3	35·8	11·0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20·2	29·6	10·2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30·4	45·1	15·9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9·5	14·7	4·1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,92,716	1,18,111	74,605	30·75	39·04	23·02
NEFA	24,260	21,879	2,381	7 2	12·3	1·5
Pondicherry	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37·4	50·4	24·6
Sikkim	19,999	16,721	3,278	12·3	19·6	4.3

To improve the quality of school education the Government has undertaken a number of schemes which include conversion/orientation of primary schools to basic type, improvement in the working of the existing basic schools, giving a work-bias in all other elementary schools, improving teachers' training institutions, provision of mid-day meals and free supply of text-books to poor and needy children

Institutes of Education have been established in 15 States for inservice training of inspecting officers and staff of training institutions for elementary teachers. These institutes also conduct research in various fields of elementary education.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 29

PRIMARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36 49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53·73
1960-61	3,30,397	2,66,42,253	7,41,695	73·44
1961-62 (revised)	3,51,530	2,94,74,377	7,94,747	82·67
1962-63**	3,66,584	3,12,86,982	8,32,155	93·29

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education

TABLE 30

SECONDARY EDUCATION†

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30 74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	52·02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111·83
1961-62 (revised)	75,221	2,05,65,739	7,12,590	127 96
1962-63**	82,846	2,26,70,066	7,88,647	146 23

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission the Central Board of Secondary Education has been set up for conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination Designed to cater to the needs of children of Union Government employees as well as other floating population, it will make its services available to any secondary school in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination. In 1965, about 22,000 students from 523 schools affiliated to the Board appeared in its examination. Eighty-six central schools with over 35,000 students were functioning during 1965-66 With a common syllabus and a common medium of instruction these schools are being developed as quality schools, incorporating some of the good features of Public Schools, at moderate cost to parents.

*Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31

**Provisional (revised).

†Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which seperate figures are available in Table 31

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units have been set up in almost all the States. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in all the States except Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the school level. It has an activity-centred curriculum wherein the process of learning is co-related with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The emphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers to reduce differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training institutions to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and of multipurpose schools has been evolved

The progress of basic education is shown in the table below.

TABLE 31

BASIC EDUCATION*

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63**
Number of schools					
(i) Junior basic	33,379	42,971	65,891	73,982	78,937
(ii) Senior basic	351	4,842	14,321	15,485	16,745
(iii) Post-basic	—	19	31	31	24
Number of students :					
(i) Junior basic†	28,46,240	37,30,459	64,90,315	76,43,412	1,03,71,622
(ii) Senior basic	66,382	13,29,748	32,20,098	35,89,550	39,34,027
(iii) Post-basic	—	2,377	4,340	4,712	5,510
Number of teachers					
(i) Junior basic	74,756	1,11,347	1,61,339	1,96,397	2,11,470
(ii) Senior basic	2,563	39,672	1,02,643	1,11,277	1,19,613
(iii) Post-basic	—	—	242	265	230
Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)					
(i) Junior basic	3·94	8·00	15·95	18·87	28·51
(ii) Senior basic	0·21	4·06	12·36	13·53	19·55
(iii) Post-basic	—	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·05

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 30.

**Provisional (revised).

†Inclusive of basic primary.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 32

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students onrolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3·69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5·45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27,101	11·41
1961-62 (revised)	3,751	4,08,443	28,970	12·80
1962-63**	3,844	4,24,171	29,749	13·08

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers, schools of music, dancing and other fine arts, schools of oriental studies, schools for adult education, etc

TABLE 33

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2·33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2·65
1960-61	67,084	16,89,651	31,741	3·19
1961-62 (revised)	2,50,435	26,25,997	34,224	3·46
1962-63**	2,68,533	22,66,999	30,776	3·38

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions like the Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others

**Provisional (revised).

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1962-63 (revised) catering for higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 34

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1962-63)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Arts, science and commerce colleges (including research institutions)	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3	1	72	35	28	139
Assam . .	1	—	39	13	1	54
Bihar .	6	1	121	35	27	190
Gujarat	3	1	68	51	8	131
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	16	7	11	35
Kerala	1	—	48	35	7	89
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	90	162	37	294
Madras	2	1	63	168	19	253
Maharashtra	6	2	134	230	14	386
Mysore	3	—	59	107	9	178
Nagaland . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
Orissa	1	1	36	27	6	71
Punjab	4	—	101	46	6	157
Rajasthan	3	2	56	25	23	109
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	153	56	12	231
West Bengal .	7	1	142	56	10	216
Delhi .	1	1	30	11	2	45
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	2	3	—	5
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5	2	3	10
Manipur	—	—	2	2	33	37
Pondicherry	—	—	3	3	—	6
Tripura	—	—	2	5	1	8
INDIA	55*	13	1,244	1,077	257	2,646

TABLE 35

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts & science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17·68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29 71
1960-61	45	13	41	208	852	1,039	9,86,111	62,239	56 71
1961-62 (revised)	46	13	45	222	962	1,139	10,36,109	67,068	62·06
1962-63**	55	13	44	257	1,077	1,200	11,61,693	75,130	74·00

Table 37 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory

*The number of universities indicated in this table relates to the position as on December 31, 1963. The number and names of universities at the end of the year 1955 may be seen in Table 37

**Provisional (revised).

status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes

The composition of the Commission as on April 30, 1966, was as follows

Chairman	D S. Kothari
Members	S Dhawan, B Shiva Rao, D. S. Reddi, D. C Pavate, P. N. Kirpal, T. P. Singh, Ali Yavar Jung and A. R Wadia
Secretary	K L Joshi.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1965

TABLE 36

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech	Degree Engg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12,938
1964	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17,280
1965**	133	274	23,000	43,000	10,100	17,500

To meet the requirements of technical personnel for the economic development of the country, the Third Plan provided for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges (including 8 regional colleges) and 94 polytechnics. Twenty-one of the colleges and 75 polytechnics have already started functioning A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges Besides, of the 24 polytechnics provided for women under the State Plans, 17 have started functioning Eighteen centres have been set up to conduct part-time diploma courses in engineering for persons working in industry and other technical establishments.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of five higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951 The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960 The College of Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur, when fully developed, will provide for 1,600 students at undergraduate level and 400 at the post-graduate and research level. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute are 2,000 and 400 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. During 1965-66, the total enrolment at these Institutes was 7,984 students The Institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras have introduced a special 3-year B.Sc. course. An undergraduate

*For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices

**Provisional.

TABLE 37

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1965)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1962-63)*	No of students (1962-63)**	Expenditure (in Rs. crores) (1962-63)**
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	122	52,636	3·35
2	Agriculture University, Ludhiana (1962)	Residential and Teaching			
3	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	5,077	1·02
4	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	6	8,892	0·94
5	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	51	30,964	2·57
6	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (1964) .				
7	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching		3,164	0·62
8	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	19	7,634	3·07
9	Bangalore University, Bangalore (1964)				
10	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	21,579	1 02
11	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	38	29,854	1·62
12	Bombay University, Bombay (1857) . .	Federal and Teaching	46	51,478	3·67
13	Burdwan University, Burdwan, West Bengal (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	69	21,782	1·58
14	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	124	1,18,734	6·53
15	Delhi University, Delhi (1922) . ..	Affiliating and Teaching	29	23,081	4 27
16	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	47	35 393	2·87
17	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	14,814	0·80
18	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	80	46,269	3·19
19	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	149	0 01
20	Indore University, Indore (1964)				
21	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957) .	Affiliating and Teaching	21	10,000	0 89
22	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	3	3,808	0 71
23	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	32	10,540	1 14
24	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi-Vishwa-Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (1964)				
25	Jiwaji University, Gwalior (1964)				
26	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	1	4,530	0·35
27	Kalyani University, Kalyani, West Bengal (1960) .	Residential and Teaching	—	417	0 16
28	Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961) ..	Affiliating and Teaching	24	700	0 05
29	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949) .	Affiliating and Teaching	39	16,961	1·83
30	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937) ...	Federal and Teaching	86	54,512	5 12

TABLE 37 (*concld*)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No of colleges (1962-63)*	No of students (1962-63)**	Expenditure (in Rs crores) (1962-63)**
31	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	3	797	0 36
32	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	16	14,779	1 03
33	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	117	61,995	6 79
34	Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	22,444	0 75
35	M S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	15	10 247	1 25
36	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	23	8 118	0 99
37	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	66	36 572	3 24
38	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	31,622	2 54
39	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	16	7,403	0 71
40	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	Residential and Teaching	2	972	0 23
41	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	21,561	2 43
42	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	138	57,268	5 68
43	Panjabi University, Patiala (1962)	Teaching and Unitary	9	3,529	0 34
44	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	11 212	1 24
45	Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	69	38 196	3 07
46	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching		125	0 07
47	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	69	27,632	2 66
48	Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	26	19,980	2 10
49	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching			
50	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching		2,389	0 88
51	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	5,690	0 68
52	Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	57	15,113	1 65
53	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching			
54	S N D T Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	13	4 030	0 30
55	Shri Venkateswara University Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	15	10 415	1 32
56	Udaipur University, Udaipur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	3	1,019	0 31
57	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)				
58	U. P Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Dist (1960)	Residential and Teaching	3	667	0 58
59	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	16,111	1 49
60	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching		9,921	0 14
61	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	27,242	2 54
62	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	7	496	0 70

*Revised
**Provisional (revised).

course in Aeronautical Engineering has also been started in the Kharagpur, Madras and Kanpur Institutes while others propose to start in the near future Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

A National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is being set up in Bombay in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund. On completion the Institute will offer courses to 1,400 technicians a year

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council has selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (U P), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra) Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) The post-graduate diplomas in rural economics and co operation , and rural sociology and community development have been recognised by the Government as equivalent to M A degree of a university Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the sanitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments

A diploma course in general education and teachers' training of three-year's duration after the higher secondary stage being conducted in the Rural Institute at Gargoti has been recognised as equivalent to B A B T., for purposes of employment

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes eradication of illiteracy, development of library services, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature and conducting research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries, The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore; janata colleges and vidyapeeths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.*

*For education of the handicapped see Chapter IX, Social Welfare

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961, is charged with the function of (i) undertaking, aiding and promoting research in all branches of education ; (ii) organising advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques and practices ; (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers, and (iv) developing and improving multi-purpose secondary education. The Council has also started a training course in Research Methodology in Education from 1963.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees, examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of producing textbooks and other educational literature In addition to the publication of the "Year Book on Education" the Council has decided to bring out three periodicals "School Science", "Journal of the National Institute of Education", and a half-yearly research journal, "Indian Educational Review"

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—the National Institute of Audio-visual Education, the National Institute of Basic Education, the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, the Department of Science Education and the Central Bureau of Textbook Research

During 1965-66, the Council sponsored 30 major research projects and organised 65 training courses, seminars and conferences It also conducted a National Convention of Extension Services.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are

(i) evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal , (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters ; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand , (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas , (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first five volumes of which have been released, the sixth volume is nearing completion , (vi) preparation of standard manuals in various subjects , (vii) preparation of terminological indices of selected Hindi poets and novelists and publication of omnibus volumes of works of eminent writers , (viii) preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries ; (ix) preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi ; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devnagari script , (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts ; (xiii) evolution of symbols in Devnagari script for sounds in other regional languages , (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects, (xv) estab-

lishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology ; (xvii) publication of a quarterly journal—'Bhasa'—dealing with scientific and technical terminology ; (xviii) preparation of Primers and Readers for foreigners ; (xix) preparation of self-taught books for learning south Indian languages through the medium of Hindi ; (xx) establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training and Research Institute at Agra.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows :

(i) organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals, (ii) travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historical, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas , (iii) assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country ; (iv) assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities ; (v) organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages, (vi) campus work projects scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions

The 10th Inter-University Youth Festival proposed to be held in October 1965 had to be cancelled in view of the national emergency.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

National Fitness Corps

An integrated programme of physical education combining in it the best features of the existing schemes of Physical Education ; National Discipline Scheme and ACC operating at the school level has been adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee This programme of National Fitness Corps sought to cover, in the first instance, all the high and higher secondary schools in the country Over 15,000 physical education teachers and National Discipline instructors have undergone a reorientation course to implement the National Fitness Corps programme.

The Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, set up at Gwalior in 1957, to provide training facilities for a three-year degree course and also for post-graduate studies and research, is progressively expanding its activities.

To create consciousness in the general masses of the need of being physically fit, a scheme of National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched in 1960. In view of the national importance of the Drive the Government of India has also instituted National Awards for those revealing proficiency of a very high order in physical ability.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories.

(iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisation for the construction of utility stadia.

A National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961, has so far trained 701 coaches. It conducts courses in all games under the guidance of foreign experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas. Under the National Coaching Scheme the Intitute has set up 31 regional coaching centres in various States. The Institute has also initiated a scheme of regional training centres.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federation in the matter development of games and sports in the country A society set up by the Government co-ordinates and administers the Central institutes in the field of physical education and sports.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of eastern and western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are held periodically The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Portfolio of Contemporary Painting*, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracottas*, *Bundi Painting*, *Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting of Khazanchi Collection*, *Golden Flute*, *South Indian Bronzes*, *Drawing and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore* and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures* Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar', 'Chavda', 'Dhanraj Bhagat', 'G N. Tagore', 'Haldar', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P. Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala* (*Ancient*) and *Lalit Kala* (*Contemporary*). *Artists Directory*, *Seminar on Art Education*, *Seminars on Architecture* and *Seminar on Art History* have also been published by the Akademi.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Heritage of Indian Art*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting*. *Basohli Painting* and *Contemporary Indian Painting*

The Akademi honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatras*, *Angavastras* and Rs. 5,000 as a token of respect for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 2,394 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years.

*For a list of the 1966 awards, see Appendices.

Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes and fosters cultural exchanges. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh These regional akademis collaborate with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. The Akademi organises drama competitions to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular

Two training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and the Asian Theatre institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music *

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, including some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature are broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions. More than 115 such plays have so far been broadcast

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas and raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. During 1965, seven sessions were held in Delhi and one each in Bombay and Calcutta One of the sessions in Delhi was devoted to Karnatak music and one to *Rabindra Sangeet* In South India, five sessions were held in Madras, one each at Hyderabad, Tiruchi, Calicut, Vijayawada, and two at Bangalore. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan* Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme, featuring eminent artists, aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music. During 1965, a series of programmes illustrating the continuity of tradition in Indian classical music was introduced. Regional devotional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are broadcast periodically.

---

*For a list of the 1964-65 awards, see Appendices.

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians and composers are also broadcast. Those broadcast during 1965 related to anniversaries of Thyagaraja, Tansen, Vasudevacharya and Kanakadasa.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every three months, features some well-known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country. The operas broadcast during 1965 were Azhagar Kuravanachi (Tamil), Usanun Swapna (Gujarati), Ekantha Seva Vilasam (Telugu) and Veerangana (Hindi).

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It also produces thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country A competition in songs on patriotic and heroic themes, especially composed for broadcast in the main languages of the country, was organised during 1965.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th Century), covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English has already been released and the second volume covering Hindi , Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam is in press A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961.

Among the 403 publications of the Akademi already released are critical editions of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava*, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Kannada literature, two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature;* a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work *Asokavadana;* anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese and Punjabi; Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal; one-act plays in Gujarati and Kannada; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of Rajwade's, Agarkar's, Chiplunkar's prose in Marathi; selections from Nhanalal in Gujarati; selections from Bharatchandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi, selection of Basavanna in Kannada; a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature*, an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardar Pooran Singh in Punjabi.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them are a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes for translation in Indian languages. Seventy such translations have so far been published. Five of the eight volumes have also been transliterated in Devanagri with notes in Hindi The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi broughtout a total of 41 publications during 1965 in different Indian languages under its various programmes. Some more publications, including a Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary and a translation of *Rajatarangini*, are in various stages of preparation.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages *

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first eighteen volumes in English covering the period 1884 to 1920 and fifteen volumes in Hindi have been released

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature Recitation of original poems in the voices of the poets followed by their translations in Hindi verse marked the Samaroh in 1965.

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. So far 125 such publications have been released

*For a list of the 1965 awards, see Appendices.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

A National Book Exhibition as well as a seminar on Hindi Publishing was organised by the Trust in Lucknow in 1966. The Exhibition is being organised in other important centres in India.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent from one State to another. Troupes from ten States visited other States during 1965-66.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities Since the introduction of the scheme, 328 theatres have been sanctioned in various States

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Four different schemes to promote the drama movement in the country have been replaced by a new comprehensive scheme which has been referred to the State Governments.

Cultural Troupes for Armed Forces in the Forward Areas

Parties consisting of singers, musicians, dancers, magicians, drama troupes and others were sent for entertaining troops in forward areas during 1965-66.

Grants to Cultural Organisations/Eminent Artists

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Cultural organisations not covered by any specific scheme and eminent artists in indigent circumstances are also financially assisted through *ad hoc* grants and monthly allowances or lump sum grants.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Education to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars and publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, deputation of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indian studies abroad and assistance for the publication of translations of Indian classics in foreign languages and *vice versa*.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Grants

Grants-in-aid have been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India; exchange of visits of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in universities outside India, appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture, presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India, organising lectures by eminent scholars; exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in the museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews It has 10 Circles spread all over the country and 11 separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, gardens, museums, etc. The Survey participated in salvaging the ruins at Nubia in UAR and sent three expeditions to Nepal During the last few years, the Survey carried excavations, among others, at Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Burzahama in Kashmir, Nanur and Mahishadal in West Bengal, Kaveripattanam in Madras, Vidisa in Madhya Pradesh and Desalpur in Gujarat. *Ancient India* and *Indian Archaeology—A Review* are two publications regularly brought out by the Survey

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are:

(i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad" It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and units set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 38

NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/UNITS

Name	*Location*	*Functions*
1. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied Maintenance of Standards Testing facilities are also available

TABLE 38 (*contd*)

Name	Location	Functions
2 National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory
3 Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute
4 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur (Calcutta)	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels, development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry
5 Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology Regional fruit and vegetable preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay, Simla and Lucknow have been established
6 National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research It also maintains Regional Foundry Research Stations
7 Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine
8 Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces
9 Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
10 Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology It has regional extension centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Rajkot and Jullundur
11 Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.

TABLE 38 (*contd.*)

Name	*Location*	*Functions*
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Investigation of production of pure salts; reduction in cost of production, economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture, development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals
15 Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad (Bihar)	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
17. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	To depict scientific and technological advancement
19 Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region)
20 Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all aspects
21 Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country Field centres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country.
22 National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India
23 Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat (Assam)	Research in problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems
24 Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc, and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry
27. National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies.
28. Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.

TABLE 38 (*concld.*)

Name	Location	Functions
29 Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre	New Delhi	Provides full range of documentation services.
30. National Institute of Oceanography	New Delhi	Research on various aspects of physical, biological, geological and chemical oceanography including prospecting for petroleum and minerals in sea bed.
31 National Register Unit	New Delhi	Maintenance of information pertaining to Indian scientific and technical personnel in the country and abroad
32 Central Design and Engineering Organisation	New Delhi	Providing assistance in the translation of laboratory results into industrial practice and designing of plants based on processes developed
33 Regional Research Laboratory	Bhubaneswar	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
34 Mafatlal Scientific and Technological Museum	Bombay	A Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement
35 National Biological Laboratory	New Delhi (temporarily)	Fundamental and applied research in modern aspects of biological sciences.
36 Structural Engineering Research Centre	Roorke	Research in specialised design and development work in structural problems connected with buildings, bridges and other structures
37 Industrial Toxicological Research Centre	Lucknow	Studies in harmful effects of industrial toxins on skin, blood, gastro-intestinal tract, central nervous system, bones, etc
38 Research Co-ordination, Industrial Liaison & Extension Services Unit (including Defence Co-ordination and Patent Unit)	New Delhi	Maintenance of documented information on research in progress in various laboratories and assisting in co-ordination of work between the CSIR laboratories and that of CSIR with other organisations and Government departments associated with research and development of industries, including Railways, Defence, Health and Industry. The Patent Unit helps in filing of patents by scientists.
39 Survey & Planning of Scientific Research Unit (including International Scientific Collaboration Unit)	New Delhi	Conducting investigations on the problems of planning, organisation and management, and collection and analysis of data relating to different aspects concerning scientific research The International Scientific Collaboration Unit maintains collaboration between scientific organisations in India and other countries

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are more than 700 such schemes in progress. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work.

Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired and emeritus scientists. At present over 1,450 such fellowships are tenable at the universities, laboratories and other research organisations.

Co-operative Research Association

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Eleven such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, silk, art silk, paint, plywood, cement, jute, wool and tea industries. Similar associations are in the process of being formed for the foundry, automobile, radio and electronics industries.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. The Research Co-ordination, Industrial Liaison and Extension Services Unit is maintained at New Delhi for research intelligence and to make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publications and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia proceedings, fortnightly news bulletins are published through a Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. *Wealth of India*, being a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like *the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Journal of Chemistry, the Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics, the Indian Journal of Technology, Research and Industry* and *the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, are among the important publications handled by the Directorate. The Indian languages unit undertakes publication of journals and popular science books in Hindi and other regional languages

Vijnan Mandirs

Fifty-two centres known as 'Vijnan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, administrative control of these has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry, and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources, and at the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a one-megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor", a 40-mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina",

a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant and laboratories for the separation of stable isotopes and for loops. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials. India is one of the five countries in the world to have an operational plutonium plant for reprocessing irradiated fuel elements to obtain plutonium, a valuable fissile material for future power reactors

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotope Laboratories at Trombay are producing radioisotopes and labelled compounds which are sufficient to meet the growing national requirements for these versatile tools of the Atomic Age, as well as for export to countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Electronics Laboratories have developed all the sensitive electronic instruments required in atomic energy work and are meeting the requirements of the laboratories at Trombay as well as other research centres, laboratories and institutions all over the country. The instruments are available for export to other countries

The Establishment has developed and fabricated a number of high vacuum instruments Techniques developed here have been employed for uses other than in the field of atomic energy such as the fabrication and installation of freeze-drying equipment for blood plasma A centrifugal freeze-drying plant for the preservation of bacteria virus and vaccines has also been developed.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc , and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation Several mutations of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such favourable characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel Significant advances have been made in the study of control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation

A Radiation Medicine Centre was set up in 1963 to use radioisotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases Good progress has been made in investigations related to thyroid disorders including thyroid cancer, study of the problem of sporadic goitres and the establishment of methods for radioisotope applications. Since the Centre can effectively function only if it is based on a well established and well equipped hospital, the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre at Bombay have been brought under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive biological surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals India has long been known to have the largest deposits of thorium in the world. But the efforts of the Division have led to the discovery of even larger deposits of monazite on the borders of Bengal and Bihar. It has also led to the discovery of substantial deposits of uranium in Bihar and one of these deposits is being developed industrially and a uranium mine is being opened in this area. A uranium mill to produce uranium concentrates by treating 1,000 tonnes of ore per day is also being set up near the mine at Jaduguda

In the field of atomic power, work is in progress on two stations in the country. A 3·80 lakh-kw station at Tarapur, 96 kms from Bombay, is expected to be ready by the end of 1968. The second station is being established at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan with an initial capacity of

2 lakh kws in one reactor. It has been decided to double the capacity of this station and build a third 4 lakh-kw atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Madras State during the Fourth Plan period. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is expected that over 10 lakh kw of electricity from atomic energy will be generated. It has been established that power from these stations will be slightly cheaper than power from thermal stations.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A similar laboratory is being established at Kodaikanal in Madras State. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. The Station is being developed as an international station under the sponsorship of the United Nations A project has been started for participation in the programme of satellite communication

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Seven regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras, Patna and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Anthropological Survey of India with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advance information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The main function of the National Research Development Corporation with headquarters at New Delhi is to develop and exploit in public interest for profit and otherwise, patented and unpatented inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government departments universities, research institutions and individuals

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways)

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc , are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, micology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment

in 1912. It maintains research institutes, like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholere Research Centre at Calcutta, the Polio Research Unit and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India) carries out research in communicable diseases. This Institute has also been designated as WHO reference centre

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Established in 1962 at New Delhi, the Central Family Planning Institute works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family Planning movement in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput conducts, among others research investigations on clinical, bacteriological, histological and epidemiological aspects of leprosy

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India Since January 1966, it has become fully autonomous and has been reorganised into a central body for co-ordinating and directing agricultural research and education in the country. The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, functioning under the Council, devotes itself to research in the application of statistical techniques in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry and to advising on the statistical aspects of planning and investigations in these fields.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops It has also taken over all the research laboratories and institutions of Central Commodity Committees which were abolished in pursuance of the recommendations of the Research Review Team.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes respectively

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following tables showing the expectation of life at birth and the birth and death rates

TABLE 39

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Year	Males	Females
1941-50	32·5 yrs	31·7 yrs.
1956	41 9 ,,	40 6 ,,
1963 .	48 7 ,,	47 4 ,,

TABLE 40

BIRTH, DEATH AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES

(*per thousand*)

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate
1941-50 .	39 9	27·4	12 5
1951-60 .	41 7	22·8	18 9
1961-65 . .	41·0	17 2	23 8

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. As against outlays of Rs 140 crores and Rs 225 crores in the First and the Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involved an outlay of Rs. 341 80 crores

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1958 The programme is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication. Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the regional co-ordinating organisations established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 393 25 units –80·26 in the "Attack Phase", 170 36 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 142·63 in the "Maintenance Phase". The phasing during 1966-67, as recommended by Independent Appraisal Teams, will be 55·85 units in the "Attack Phase", 134·09 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 203·37 in the "Maintenance Phase."

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries as compared to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10·8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0·05 during the first three quarters of 1965.

The total number of malaria cases in the country, which was estimated at ten crores in 1950-51 had gone down to an estimated 87,000 by 1964-65. Kerala achieved complete eradication of the disease during 1965-66. Other States are advancing towards the goal of complete eradication.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures. 67·4 filaria control units are functioning covering a population of 70 lakhs. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 281·9 lakhs have been completed. They reveal that over 12·2 crore persons (as against 2·5 crore persons estimated in 1953) live in the filarious areas of the country. Periodic surveys of Aedes mosquitoes have been carried out at Calicut, Rajahmundry and Varanasi by the Filariasis Training Centres located at these cities During the Third Plan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh established special bureaux for filariasis. The Andhra Pradesh Government has established a research-*cum*-training unit at Rayavaram for the Control of rural filariasis

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions, (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males, (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas It is estimated that there are nearly 60 to 70 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country out of which 15 to 18 lakh are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1949 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 16·4 crore persons—7·8 crores of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan period. During 1965, 86 30 lakh persons were tested and 54 34 lakhs vaccinated, 197 BCG teams are engaged in field work

Five TB Demonstration and Training Centres were proposed to be established during the Third Plan Eight have actually been established One new centre is proposed to be established during 1966-67 Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis The National Tuberculosis Institute established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO trains medical officers and para-medical personnel for implementation of District Tuberculosis Control Programme in the States. The Programme envisages at least one fully equipped and staffed TB clinic in each of the 330 districts in the country. There are at present 427 TB clinics in the country with 34,517 beds, though there are still 71 districts without any TB clinic Twenty-seven mobile X-ray units have been set up so far.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras, and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle. A study in and around Madanapalle undertaken by the Madanapalle

Field Research Unit has revealed that the incidence rate has been halved over a period of twelve years by case-finding, treatment and vaccination.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs. About 20 per cent of the estimated cases are of the infectious type. The prevalence rate in some parts of the country is as high as 40 per thousand of population. The problem is acute in Madras and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Maharashtra and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Adequate coverage of population at risk has now been secured through the National Leprosy Control Scheme started in 1955. The subsidiary centres established during the First and the Second Plan periods have been reorganised and upgraded as control units, 174 control units are now functioning in the country There are 694 survey, education and treatment centres attached to primary health centres, dispensaries or hospitals and 30 voluntary agencies functioning under the Scheme The National Leprosy Control Programme covered a population of 5·43 crores, examined 2·58 crore persons, registered 5,49,532 cases, and had 5,09,718 persons under treatment up to December 1965 An advisory committee reviews the working of the Scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur, and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras Para-medical workers receive training at ten centres set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal

Venereal Diseases

Sixteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

A demonstration team established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

The VD Sub-Committee of the Health Panel of the Planning Commission reviewed the position in 1953 and felt that there was considerable dearth of diagnostic and treatment centres in the country It recommended that there should be at least one VD clinic in every district and one headquarter VD clinic and a laboratory in every State. VD Control Programme was included in the Second and the Third Plans. During the Second Plan a total of 5 State Headquarter VD clinics and 95 district VD clinics and

during the Third Plan 2 Headquarter VD clinics and 40 district VD clinics were established.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959 Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, have covered a large portion of the population at risk Intensive anti-VD programmes are being implemented in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Jaunsar-Bawar area of the Dehra Dun district.

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. Post-graduate training is also offered in these institutions.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The centre undertakes study of and research in problems relating to influenza.

Smallpox

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, has been completed in 223 districts and is in progress in 101 other districts 43·9 crore people have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated The impact of the Programme is evidenced by the marked lowering of incidence in 1963-64 (a year of epidemic cyclicity) as compared to the previous year of epidemic cyclicity (1957-58)

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64 The States of Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, which have high prevalence rate of over 50 per cent, have been given priority. The schemes in these three States are Centrally sponsored, the Central Government giving 100 per cent assistance The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have also undertaken programmes on a limited scale on the basis of 50 per cent assistance from the Centre Fifty-six field units are in operation, three of them manned by voluntary organisations By the end of 1964-65, the population covered was 31 06 lakhs By 1965-66 it was expected to exceed the Third Plan target of 55 4 lakhs

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras, the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Radium Institute & Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad, Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, Cancer Institute, Kanpur, Mission Hospital, Neyoor and S M S Medical College, Agra A field research station for clinical facilities has also been established at Chandernagar. Cobalt Beam Therapy units are available in 18 hospitals in the country located at Bombay, Calcutta, Ludhiana, Madras, Vellore, Trivandrum, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Cuttack, Bangalore, Patna, Pondicherry, Jaipur, Kanpur, Bikaner and Chandigarh

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures

have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed under the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. An estimated 11 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity and child health centres and about 10 lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meal or milk is being provided to about 80 lakhs children—14 lakhs in Madras, 17 lakhs in Kerala, 10 lakhs in Punjab and the rest in other areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960 to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (*i*) production and utilisation of food, (*ii*) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (*iii*) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Standardising Dietary Patterns and menus to be served in restaurants and other eating establishments, has made suitable recommendations in its report for improving cleanliness and hygienic conditions in them. The Sub-Committee on Nutritional Requirements of Working Class Families has also submitted its report, laying down standards for nutritional requirements of different types of industrial workers.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-*cum*-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir.

It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and anti-oxidents in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force from March 1, 1965

There are various sub-committees functioning under the Central Committee of Food Standards, which advise the parent committee on standards for various articles of food and amendment to PFA Rules

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continued during the Third Five-Year Plan period with a provision of Rs 88 95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16·33 crores for the rural schemes * Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 348 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs 102·17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed During the Third Plan, more intensive work has been done and a number of new schemes completed A Drinking Water Board, set up in April 1963 has been reconstituted to expedite the implementation of the water supply schemes with special reference to rural water supply schemes in scarcity and difficult areas

The Programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the Programme The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and other selected regional field centres The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five-Year Plan aimed at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61. Five thousand primary health units was the target for 1965-66 as compared to 725 in 1955-56, and 2,800 in 1960-61. Ten thousand maternity and child welfare centres were to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1,651 in 1950-51, 1,856 in 1955-56 and 5,873 up to the end of the year 1961. At the end of 1964, 4,503 hospitals and 10,511 dispensaries with a bed capacity of 2,76,226 were established. 4,373 primary health centres and 8,444 maternity and child welfare centres were also functioning.

---

*The provision of Rs 16 33 crores for rural schemes refers only to the rural schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. A total provision of Rs. 67 crores was made in the Third Plan for rural water supply—Rs. 35 crores for the Village Water Supply Programme, Rs 16 crores under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Rs 12 to 13 crores under the Community Development Programme and Rs. 3 to 4 crores under the Programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

At the end of 1964, there were 1,03,024 doctors, 73,000 pharmacists and 65,063 nurses. The number of registered dentists was 5,259.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the Scheme was extended to Bombay in November 1963. The staff of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted to it. The contributions are on a graduated scale ranging from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month. Central Government pensioners are now eligible to join the scheme. In certain selected areas in Delhi, the scheme has been extended to the public on payment of prescribed charges.

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has since been amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda and the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya to form the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. The hospitals of the Institute have a total capacity of 214 beds.

The Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Survey Unit at Hardwar has been making periodical surveys in the areas of Saharanpur, Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedar and Bhillangna valleys

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

A list of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is given in the Appendices

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-*cum*-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963. A Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education has also been constituted. A Committee has been appointed to formulate a Unani Syllabus and curriculum of studies and the State Governments asked to introduce the same in their Unani colleges, from the 1966-67 session.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy of which some are recognised by the State Boards set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homeopathy. Financial assistance has been provided by the Government of India for upgrading institutions at Bombay, Gudivada and Kottayam.

An advisory committee on homeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. Two sub-committees have been constituted for framing a uniform course of studies in homeopathy and for rural homeopathic medical aid. A Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has drafted a questionnaire and list of drugs which are being circulated to elicit information.

Research on Yogic treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma is conducted at Kaivalyadhama SMYM Samiti, Lonavala. An Institute

for Training in Nature Cure has been established by the Prakriti Niketan Trust at Calcutta. Nature cure training is also given at Bhimavaram, Jaipur and Varanasi.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India was also published in 1960. Both these publications are being revised. The All-India list of licensed drug manufacturers first published on January 1, 1964, is being revised and made up-to-date

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad Advertisements of contraceptives are, however permitted in view of the importance of family planning

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948 Up to February 1966, the Laboratory manufactured 13,75,64,008 c c. of BCG vaccine and 6,06,60,037 c c. of tuberculin. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF-sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya.

The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid and influenza. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd , Pimpri and the DDT factory, Delhi, went into production in 1955.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having six depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Gauhati and Karnal, is maintained primarily for

ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government and certain non-Government institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical store depots. The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptives. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 87 medical colleges, 13 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 10,625 in 1965 Expansion of dental colleges at Ma 'ras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Third Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. With the close of the Third Plan, all upgraded departments sancti oned in the First, Second and Third Plans were to cease getting control assistance. Schemes for the opening and expansion of medical and dental colleges are also included in the Third Plan A target provision of Rs. 56 3 crores has been provided for candidates undergoing post-graduate courses During 1965-66, 377 candidates were selected for receiving scholarships under 'Delhi Hospitals Schemes' and '300 Additional Scholarships Scheme'.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country through various national and State health programmes It functions through four main divisions namely, Media, Training, School Health Education and Research It produces two monthly journals, 'Swasth Hind' (English) and 'Arogya Sandesh' (Hindi), and two quarterly bulletins, 'CHEB News' (English) and 'Swasthya Shiksha' (Hindi) and maintains a film library The Bureau also organises long-term and short-term inservice training programmes and has a field study and demonstration centre area which is used as laboratory and field practice area for the trainees

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute was set up in New Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. It undertakes research in various branches of medical science and offers an under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects. Besides the Medical College, the Institute will have a dental college and a centre known a Dr Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences. Two new Departments of (*i*) Neurosurgery and (*ii*) Rural Medicine were started during 1964-65 An Eye Bank and Keratoplasty Unit have already been established

The present bed strength of the hospital is 555. The Institute also maintains a library.

---

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, *see* Appendices.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, Jaipur, New Delhi, Poona, Indore and Vellore. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwives courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 491 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 30,175 students enrolled, 10,554 qualified by the end of 1965, 3,603 as nurses, 3,275 as midwives, 3,283 as auxiliary midwives and 393 as health visitors.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases which was inaugurated in July 1963 consequent upon the expansion in the activities of the erstwhile Malaria Institute of India, serves as a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. The organisation works under six Divisions *viz.* Epidemiology, Microbiology, Medical Entomology, Bio-chemistry, Training & Administration and Zoonosis. The National Filaria Control Programme is also guided by this Institute In addition to the researches on various aspects of communicable diseases, training courses have been organised on Epidemiology and Control of Communicable Diseases and Medical Entomology Courses on Malaria and Filaria continue to be among the activities of this Institute.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme as outlined by the Planning Commission are (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India, (*ii*) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowlege of these techniques can be widely disseminated, and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at a "level consistent with the requirements of national economy"

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, has an allocation of about Rs 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs 50 crores. The estimated total expenditure for the period is expected to be Rs. 25.55 crores The programme recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development" "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (*a*) education and motivation for family planning; (*b*) provision of services, (*c*) training, (*d*) supplies, (*e*) communication and motivation research, (*f*) demographic research, and (*g*) medical and biological research The operational goals are the adoption of family planning through group acceptance of a small-size family, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board, constituted in September 1956 to formulate family planning policy and programmes, has been replaced by the Central Family Planning Council. The Council held its first meeting on December 31, 1965, and appointed a special committee to recommend ways and means to streamline the programme. Besides, the Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Family Planning Communication Research Committee have been established. A

Family Planning Programme Evaluation and Planning Committee has also been constituted. Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States. District Committees and Taluk Sub-Committees have also been formed. Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Among recent steps taken to strengthen the Central Organisation has been the appointment of Commissioner, Family Planning, in August, 1965. Six regional offices have been set up at Calcutta, Lucknow, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Bhopal and Baroda to maintain proper liaison with State Health authorities.

A Committee of the Cabinet on Family Planning was constituted in July 1965, to review the progress of the programme from time to time and help in taking quick decisions in important matters.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

There are 1,341 urban and 6,783 rural family welfare planning centres. In addition to these regular whole-time centres, advice on family planning and supply of contraceptives were made available during 1965, through 9,971 medical institutions—9,197 in rural areas and the remaining in urban areas

Facilities for sterilisation are available in 2,300 hospitals and medical institutions, in addition to 172 whole-time mobile sterilisation units. The total number of sterilisation operations performed till the end of January, 1966 was 12,42,556.

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc , family planning orientation camps are being organised Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The three Family Planning Training Centres run by the Central Government at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay continued to give training to instructors and key personnel from the States The Government of India have also approved the formation of family planning orientation training teams and pilot family planning education mobile units The State Governments have established 19 regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Hyderabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras. So far, 42,017 persons have been trained in regular short-term courses in family planning including 7,659 doctors and 34,358 ancillary staff.

I.U.C.D

The I U.C D programme was launched in July 1965. So far 1,567 doctors have been trained in the techniques of I U.C D insertions and 731 static and 28 mobile units have been performing insertions The total number of I U.C D s inserted was 5,41,746 by the end of 1965.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations and imparting training in Demography to both Indian and foreign students. Six other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar A number of studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress at 8 institutions and universities under the Indian Council of Medical Research. Nine Family Planning Communication and Action Research Centres are working on 131 schemes having a bearing on various aspects of communication.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depended upon (*i*) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (*ii*) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (*iii*) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as unemployment, and (*iv*) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of progress of prohibition

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandhi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implication of prohibition

In January 1963, the Chief Ministers of States, after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing system. In April 1963, a Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission to assess the magnitude of illicit distillation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of voluntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and study the financial aspects of the prohibition programme The Team has since submitted its report, which is under consideration of Government

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas) covering 58 [illegible] per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programme of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy, another committee for co-ordinating the activities of the prohibition, excise and police departments and district prohibition committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted On the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and the Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58·8 per cent of the area and 56 per cent of the population of the State Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State. The Prohibition Act which is in force in the State was amended with effect from August 15, 1962, to make punishments more rigorous

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16·8 per cent of the area and 18·4 per cent of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district. Among other steps taken are progressive

reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks. Liquor drinking at public places and in public functions is prohibited in the areas which formed part of the former Bhopal State.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned from April 1, 1959.

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961 Besides the State Prohibition Board and the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) have been established for prohibition propaganda.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and some taluks of Bangalore district The dry area accounts for 81·1 per cent of the area of the State and 79 per cent of the population To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959 A five-mile shopless belt on the Madras-Mysore border has also been created. A Prohibition Board has been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also been entrusted with the prohibition work in an advisory capacity Restrictive measures to minimise the consumption of intoxicating drinks in the wet areas of the State have also been enforced

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, covering 41 25 per cent of the area and 55 per cent of the population of the State. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes on medical certificates, has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of liquor through res-

tricted licensing and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops for half day in a week and three other days in the year.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has been in force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in the Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1959. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only eleven districts—has been effected from December 1, 1962, while complete prohibition is still in force in the three pilgrim centres Important national days and 57 other days have been declared as dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and charas has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc

The oral consumption of opium, except by addicts and against medical certificate, has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individulas, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated excise offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed Advertisements relating to liquor consumption and drinking in public have been banned. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only The number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and certain areas of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population and 13·9 per cent of the area in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota for country liquor and the number of liquor shops is being reduced gradually from year to year. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Every Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a District Prohibition Committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3·58 crores, were aimed at (*i*) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (*ii*) enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, (*iii*) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (*iv*) welfare service in prisons, and (*v*) probation

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950 Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act, 1960 (applicable to Union Territories) has been enacted in all but four States namely, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan

At the end of the Second Plan period, it was estimated that there were 50 juvenile courts, 112 remand homes, 70 certified schools, 122 fit persons institutions, 24 probation hostels, 7 borstal schools, 7 reformatory schools, 55 associations and societies for the welfare of destitute and delinquent children, 300 paid probationary officers and 60 honorary probationary officers in the country.* During the Third Plan period, 23 remand homes, 12 certified schools, 3 children's homes and 1 borstal school were established under the Care Programme.

Probation

Almost all the States have framed rules under the Probation Offenders Act, 1958.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55(i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance.

*Source: Planning Commission, *Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61*, New Delhi, 1963

Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, there were 18 certified institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 8 in West Bengal, 7 in Madras, 8 in Kerala, 3 in Delhi and one each in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance has been made available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. During the Second Plan period 29 homes were started—6 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 each in Maharashtra and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, 2 each in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and 1 each in Assam, Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Delhi and Tripura.* Government has sanctioned a scheme to provide non-institutional services for the control and eradication of juvenile beggary. Intended to cover in the first phase eight cities with a population of above 10 lakhs, the scheme has already been introduced in the city of Hyderabad and partly in Bombay.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences. It also gives expert advice to the Central and State Governments on correctional matters. A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all the States and Union Territories (except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of 1965, the Board had sanctioned grants amounting to about Rs. 740 lakhs. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants. A sum of

* Source : Planning Commission, *Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61*, New Delhi, 1963.

Rs. 205·75 lakhs was earmarked for the activities of the Board during 1965-66.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre is with a dai and a craft instructor and is incharge of a trained gram sevika At the project level are a mukhya sevika and a midwife

Four hundred and eighteen such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79 48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established by the end of the Second Plan period Since then, the projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant Eight of these projects with 40 centres in the backward and hilly areas in the country are still being run by the Board in the absence of suitable local voluntary welfare organisations

Since April 1957, the projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60 000 to 70,000 There were 264 such projects with 2,342 centres functioning at the end of 1965. Five projects which had completed five years of work were handed over to voluntary organisations during the year Till the end of 1965, 616 Mahila Mandals/ voluntary organisations were running 1,593 centres of the erstwhile welfare extension projects

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped Sixty-five such projects continued their activities in 16 States up to December 1965 and were being run by voluntary organisations

Two industrial co-operative societies located at Hyderabad and Vijayawada provide employment to about 400 needy women in the production of safety matches Another society at Nagpur employs about 30 women in the manufacture of educational toys and montessorie equipment

Holiday Homes for Children

Thirty-one thousand children from lower-income groups were benefited, till the end of the year 1964, by financial assistance of over Rs. 20 lakhs from the Board through organisation of 620 holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards

The scheme continued to be popular during 1965, and to benefit increasing number of children the duration of camps has been reduced from 21 days to 15 days

Night Shelters

Twenty-six night shelters are functioning in different States to provide shelter to wage earners who are compelled to spend nights on pavements for want of housing accommodation. Grants are given to Bharat Sevak Samaj to run these night shelters.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities to engage themselves in gainful employment for supplementing the meagre income of their families. Under this programme the Central Social Welfare Board has sponsored a number of production units with the support and technical assistance from the Union Ministries of Commerce and Industry.

Training of Tribal Women Workers

Two training centres at Dohad (Gujarat) and Dumka (Bihar) offer a two to three-year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Education and Employment of Handicapped

To enable the physically handicapped to earn their living and become useful members of the society scholarships are awarded for their education or technical and professional training. During 1965-66, 78 blind, 34 deaf and 211 orthopaedically handicapped students were awarded scholarships.

Of the 115 schools and training centres for the blind in the country the National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides comprehensive and integrated services The Model School for the Blind has started the 10th class. The training Centre for the Blind offers training to 150 men and 35 women. The sheltered workshop produces articles worth over Rs. 60,000 annually. Braille appliances are also produced. The Central Braille Press has so far brought out about 211 publications. The National Library for the Blind circulates Braille literature in the country

Out of 71 institutions for the deaf the training centre at Hyderabad imparts training to the deaf in six trades The school at New Delhi educates mentally deficient children

Till September 1965, 2,570 handicapped persons were placed in employment through the nine special employment exchanges for the handicapped, situated in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Ludhiana and Kanpur.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18—30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc Till the end of 1964, 722 courses were organised and over 16,000 women were enrolled. Seventy-three new courses were started up to the end of 1965 A total expenditure of Rs 12·79 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Ninety-one District Shelters and 50 State Homes have been set up under this programme.

Child Welfare

The schemes of Demonstration Projects and Integrated Child Welfare Services, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Care, aim at the provision of (i) model homes for children on cottage basis, providing family atmosphere, (ii) new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in community development blocks and at construction sites and demonstration projects of integrated child welfare services, (iii) foster care of foundlings, orphans, and destitute children, (iv) integrated pre-school projects, providing services in the field of health, nutrition education, recreation and training for children in urban areas, and (v) pre-schools for physically and mentally handicapped children The programme also includes publication of pictorial literature for children of pre-school age and for the guidance of child welfare workers, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material required for pre-schools and training of child welfare workers.

Integrated Services Projects

Intended to cover the child population in the age group 1 - 16, the scheme envisages the establishment of 30 demonstration projects, at least one in each State and major Union Territory Each project is estimated to cost Rs 5 to 8 lakhs during a period of 4—5 years During 1965-66, Rs. 24·50 lakhs were sanctioned for 17 projects functioning in the country With the commencement of the Fourth Plan this scheme is proposed to be integrated somewhat with the programme of Family and Child Welfare Centres

Pre-Vocational Centres

To impart pre-vocational training in basic fitting, turning, elementary metal work, carpentary, gas welding smithy, moulding and agriculture and general education courses comprising languages, science, social studies, arithmetic and general knowledge to children in the age group 11 to 14 the scheme envisaged setting up 65 centres in States and Union Territories on an experimental basis under the Third Plan Conducting both part-time and full-time courses of three years duration each the centres are located in rural and semi-urban areas and attached to selected High/Higher Secondary/Multi-purpose schools, the intake in each centre is about 45 trainees per year. Beginning with the establishment of five Regional Pre-Vocational Training Centres at Ludhiana, Narendrapur (Calcutta), Bombay, Secunderabad and Madras in February 1964, 50 more centres have since been set up in different parts of the country. The Third Plan expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs 67·95 lakhs of which Rs 37·84 lakhs was borne by the Central Government and Rs 30 11 lakhs by UNICEF

Bal Sevika Training Centres

To meet the requirements of institutions engaged in child welfare activities aided by the Government, Bal Sevika Training Centres were started. These centres are run by the Indian Council for Child Welfare The Third Plan provided Rs. 30 lakhs for establishing 20 training centres for Bal Sevikas By the end of 1965, 15 centres were functioning in the country

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare extension projects in NEFA, Kalpa, Leh, Lahul, Chamboli, Uttar Kashi and Pithoragarh and 20 centres providing maternity services, craft training, social education and balwadi education in Kutch and Banaskanta continued to function during 1965 Three more projects were started in NEFA and grants were sanctioned for organising 10 camps in Kutch and Banaskanta, and four camps in the border districts of West Bengal

Training-cum-Production Centres

The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate runs 18 training-*cum*-production centres in different parts of Delhi and has so far trained about 25,617 women in various crafts. Apart from imparting training, these centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts. The Directorate also runs a residential home for un-attached women and their children and dispenses monthly doles to aged and infirm persons.

Homes for Displaced Persons

Homes, infirmaries, etc., were established to provide maintenance and shelter to destitute and displaced persons from Pakistan, particularly un-attached women and aged and infirm persons with or without dependants. There are at present 40 homes and infirmaries with about 38,000 inmates. Besides these, about 900 displaced orphan children are being maintained in 30 children's institutions in West Bengal and about 3,000 persons are receiving cash doles outside homes.

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of loans and outright grants is also given to inmates of homes to enable them to stand on their own feet as soon as they become rehabilitable either through training or attainment of maturity.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan which began in 1946 continued unabated till the end of 1958 by which time 41 17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. So far 6·67 lakh families have been rehabilitated and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 202 crores incurred on their relief and rehabilitation The residuary problem of these earlier migrants from East Pakistan has been practically liquidated in all States except West Bengal A sum of Rs 22 crores has been estimated for the liquidation of the problem in West Bengal Schemes worth about Rs 10 32 crores have since been approved or sanctioned.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities started. About 8 02 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan up to February 18, 1966. Of these, about 5 01 lakh have gone to West Bengal, 1 85 lakh to Assam and 1·15 lakh to Tripura. A feature of the new influx has been the migration of several thousands of Buddhists and Christians.

Seventy-one transit/relief camps (87 in the preceding year) are now providing accommodation to about 43,000 migrant families, eight of which with 8,686 families are being run by the Union Government and the rest by the Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, NEFA, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments have offered 1 93 lakh acres for the resettlement of the new migrants. Thirty-one schemes of small-scale industries with employment potential of about 2,500 migrants have so far been sanctioned.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of over 77,800 square km. in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Over 1.7 lakh acres have been reclaimed and 12,095 families have been moved into the project area. Over 10,000 families have moved to the village sites, of which about 8,800 have been settled. Against 25 per cent quota earmarked for resettlement of tribals, 21,692 acres,

of reclaimed land has been assigned to the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and 1,845 families have been settled.

Mixed farms at Umarkote and Paralkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. So far 42,391 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Industrial centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagdalpur, Ambaguda, Umarkote, Murthama, Govindapalli, Malkangiri and Paralkote which employ about 800 people and produce various items including furniture, textiles, carpets, implements etc Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and more than 14,500 students are receiving education in 212 schools. Till December 1965, Rs. 27.35 crores had been spent on the Dandakaranya Project.

Rashtriya Vikas Dal

The Rashtriya Vikas Dal, a voluntary organisation of able-bodied male migrants residing in camps, has been raised to work in rehabilitation and development projects like land reclamation, soil conservation, tank excavation, jungle clearance, etc. The Dal consists of four khands each comprising three Pakshas with 400 Sahkaris (workers) each. Suitable among the Sahkaris are given training in various crafts and trades. The unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled Sahkaris are paid at the rate of Rs. 80, Rs. 105 and Rs 130 respectively. The khand in Mana, (Madhya Pradesh) and two in Matia (Assam) have been deployed in projects *viz.*, D. B. K. railway, Umarkote dam, Paralkote dam, forest clearance in Andamans and Phulbani worksite in Assam The fourth khand is being formed at Mana.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

The Corporation, set up in 1959, to create employment opportunities through industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan, runs 28 industrial units mostly in West Bengal. Providing employment for 4,633 workers the Corporation industries include engineering and leather works, textile printing, fruit canning, toymaking, wood, tent and tarpaulin works, bucket and silk factory and tailoring shops.

The scope of the activities of the Corporation has been expanded following fresh influx of migrants from East Pakistan since January 1964, to cover all States, Dandakaranya and repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and other countries A spinning mill is being set up by the Corporation at Jagdalpur (M P) at an estimated cost of Rs 1.80 crores to provide employment to about 1,000 migrants from East Pakistan

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Migrants from West Pakistan to India numbered 47·40 lakhs A sum of Rs 200 crores has been spent for their relief and rehabilitation Payment of compensation has almost been completed. A sum of Rs. 187 56 crores has been paid to 4 95 lakh claimants

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form on an *ex gratia* payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 per family settled on agricultural lands and Rs 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Up to the end of 1965, a sum of Rs. 3 34 crores was paid on account of *ex gratia* grants

Following the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September 1965, about 2·50 lakh persons were displaced from different areas in Jammu and Kashmir.

Over Rs. 1·40 crores has been spent on their relief and resettlement—Rs. 1·03 crores for relief facilities and about Rs. 38 lakhs for resettlement. In addition, expenditure was incurred on the supply of tents, jeeps, lanterns, padded coats, quilts, blankets, utensils, medicines, etc. The rehabilitation of one lakh displaced persons in Chhamb-Jaurian area is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that: (*i*) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well trained in conducting such operations; (*ii*) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum; (*iii*) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play, and (*iv*) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur. The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme.

Relief to Repatriates

Since June 1963, 1,40,000 Indians have returned from Burma. They have been extended travel, transit and relief assistance by the Government. To help their resettlement in the country the Government gives various facilities including loans for business and priority in Central Government services. The State Governments also grant them concessions in matters of employment, allotment of house plots and resettlement under land colonisation schemes and education of children. Till January 15, 1966, of the 14,000 repatriates who had been given assistance for rehabilitation in different States, 8,594 were given business loans, and 3,028 employment. A loan of Rs. 9·54 lakhs was advanced to Madras Government for construction of bunks and stalls in selected towns for allotment to the repatriates.

Most of the 2,300 repatriates from Portuguese territories in Africa have settled in Gujarat and received several facilities from the Government.

The Displaced Persons Relief and Welfare Fund which receives contributions from the public also, caters for persons uprooted by the Pakistani aggression, migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other places.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of 1965, public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 2·71 crores. Over Rs. 2·55 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earth-

quakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency, to people affected in border areas

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression A sum of Rs 9·32 lakhs has been received and Rs. 2·89 lakhs disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to. These are.

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art 25),

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19),

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art 29),

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts 16 and 335);

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Official at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6·45 crores and 2·99 crores respectively

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 41

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,45,11,114	2,98,83,470
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar	65,36,875	42,04,770
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Jammu and Kashmir	2,68,530	—
Kerala	14,22,057	2,70,996
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	60,72,536	2,52,646
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	126	3,43,697
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjab	41,39,106	14,132
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,09,447
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,17,245	—
West Bengal	69,50,726	20,63,883
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,122
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	985	51,261
Delhi	3,41 555	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,69,916	1,08,194
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,391
Manipur	13 376	2,49,049
North East Frontier Agency		5,042
Pondicherry	56,861	—
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution hotel or any place of public entertainment, the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience *dharamshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

Committee on Untouchability

A Committee under the Chairmanship of L Elayaparumal was constituted in April, 1965 to examine the question of untouchability and the problems relating to the education and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND PANCHAYATS

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 42 gives details of their representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures

TABLE 42

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN LOK SABHA AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Lok Sabha			In State Legislatures		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2	287	40	11
Assam	14	1	2*	126	8	10
Bihar	53	7	5	318	45	29
Gujarat	24	2	3	168	11	22
Jammu & Kashmir	6	-	—	75†	-	-
Kerala	19	2	—	133	11	2
Madhya Pradesh	37	5	8	296	39	61
Madras	39	7	—	234	42	2
Maharashtra	45	3	3	270	15	16
Mysore	27	4	—	216	29	2
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	20	3	5	140	22	34
Punjab	23	5	—	161	33	—
Rajasthan	23	4	3	184	31	21
Uttar Pradesh	85	18	—	425	89	-
West Bengal	40	8	2	280	56	17

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats of Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

TABLE 42 (*concld.*)

State/Union Territory	In Lok Sabha			In State Legislatures		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Union Territories						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	-	—
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	-	—
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	—	-	—
NEFA	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	-	—
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	517	77	35	3,238	471	227

Following the introduction of Panchayati Raj, suitable safeguards have been provided for proper representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in the Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)]

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (*i*) selection and (*ii*) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes III & IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (*i*) relaxation in age-limit, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (*iii*) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations

are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Committee on Scavenging

A Committee headed by N. R. Malkani to examine the question of customary rights to scavenging was constituted in April 1965 for a period of one year

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and five District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are 17 Deputy Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of tribal areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

Under the proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Welfare Departments have also been set up in all States other than Nagaland and also in Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas

In the First and Second Five Year Plans, out of an outlay of Rs. 32 crores and Rs 79 crores, respectively, an expenditure of Rs. 27 crores and Rs 67 crores was incurred on the welfare schemes

In the Third Five Year Plan, out of the provision of Rs 100 crores, a sum of Rs 1 25 crores was provided under the Central sector for grant-in-aid to non-official agencies and the remaining Rs. 98 75 crores allocated to the various States and Union Territories for the welfare schemes.

Apart from the Central and State Governments, various voluntary welfare organisations have been doing useful social service in many fields. The important organisations of all-India character for Scheduled Castes include (*a*) All India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, (*b*) Bhartiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, (*c*) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, (*d*) Bharat Dalit Sewak Sangh, Poona, (*e*) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, (*f*) Hind Sweepers Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, and (*g*) Rama Krishna Mission, West Bengal.

Voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Tribes are (*a*) Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, (*b*) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, (*c*) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, (*d*) Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh, (*e*) Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, (*f*) Rama Krishna Mission, Cherrapunji and Shillong, (*g*) All-India Backward Classes Federation, New Delhi and (*h*) Bhartiya Chumantu Jati (Khanabadosh) Sewak Sangh, Delhi.

The Servants of India Society, Poona, looks after the interest of other Backward Classes, while the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi serves both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, emphasis being on vocational and technical training The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment Mid-day meals are also provided in many places

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45 and extended it to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme was decentralised from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54 From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities

Economic Opportunities

According to the 1961 Census, 1.49 crore Scheduled Tribes people were engaged in agriculture, of whom 33 33 lakhs were agricultural labourers Similar figures in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 2 19 crores engaged in agriculture including 1.04 crore agricultural labourers. During the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan, 86,248 acres of land was allotted to Scheduled Caste and 51 017 acres to Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists, affording the benefit to 47,814 families

Shifting cultivation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture practised by some tribal communities in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura.

Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period were (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and 5 agricultural demonstration units and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction of cash crops and reclamation of land through soil conservation in Assam; (iii) preference in granting subsidies for agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh, (iv) *jhum* control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) granting subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements are being extended to them Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes of the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-*cum*-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour co-operatives, marketing-*cum*-consumers' co-operatives and labour co-operatives have also been established.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam In Maharashtra and Gujarat tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, and the NEFA administration are two other institutions conducting research.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs 27 lakh per bloc in the first five years and Rs 10 lakh in the second five years A committee headed by Verrier Elwin examined the working of these blocks. Four hundred and fifty such blocks were to be started during the Third Plan period, each block covering about 517 96 sq kms. and 25,000 people of whom at least 66 6 per cent are tribals. At the end of 1963-64, 163 such blocks were functioning in the country excluding 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks started during the Second Plan

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 34 principal stations and 17 auxiliary centres covering all the impo tant cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows :

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot, Bhuj and Goa.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and Port Blair

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. A low-power partial programme originating centre attached to the Gauhati Station has been installed at Pasighat. The auxiliary centres are located at Ajmer, Bikaner, Bhadravati, Cuddapah, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Rampur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam The number of transmitters and receiving centres on March 7, 1966 was 110 and 49 respectively

With the completion of the schemes taken up under the Third Plan, it is expected that 77 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the area of the country will be brought under medium-wave coverage and the All India Radio network will comprise 37 principal stations, 23 auxiliary centres, 108 medium-wave and 32 short-wave transmitters, a television transmitter at Delhi and a super-power medium-wave transmitter at Calcutta.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsreels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations The composition and duration of the Home and External Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1965 are shown below :

TABLE 43

COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMMFS (1965)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx percentage
Regional Services		
Indian music		
Classical (vocal)	19,078	10 5
Classical (instrumental)	14,341	7 9
Folk (vocal)	4,104	2 3
Folk (instrumental)	159	0 1
Light (vocal)	20,049	11 0
Light (instrumental)	1,963	1·1
Devotional	9,962	5 5
Film	7,482	4·1
Western music	4,079	2 2
Talks, discussions, etc.	14,656	8·1
Dramas and features	9,050	4·9
News	39,815	21·9

TABLE 43 (concld)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx. percentage
Special Broadcasts		
Religious	293	0·2
Children	2,555	1·4
Women	3,061	1·7
Rural	13,040	7·2
Industrial	3,374	1·9
Armed Forces	2,619	1·4
Tribal	3,523	1·9
Educational	3,208	1·8
Publicity	2,782	1·5
Others	2,464	1·4
TOTAL	1,81,657	100·0
Vividh Bharati	54,483	
GRAND TOTAL	21,36,140	

TABLE 44

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1965)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx. percentage
Music		
Indian	2,617·72	33 27
West-Asian	256·32	3 16
Swahili	39·90	0 49
East-Asian	689 66	8 51
Western	257 95	3·18
Spoken-word		
News	1,979 30	24 40
Talks, Discussions, etc	1,402 66	17·29
Dramas, Plays, etc	192 24	2 37
Publicity	324 45	4 00
Others	351 75	4 33
GRAND TOTAL	8,111·95	100·0

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its eighth year in October 1965 and is now broadcast for 12½ hours in four transmissions on all days of the week The Saturday programmes include a special transmission providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music Besides being broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras, Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 26 centres in various parts of the country.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts The programme has been re-oriented to provide greater entertainment to rural listeners. All stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes for about 2 hours a day. Programmes of interest to both rural and urban audiences are broadcast including a special hour programme on items of agricultural interest, interviews with experts and topics in which rural women and children are interested. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 1,17,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-*cum*-discussion-*cum*-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of the year 1965 about 13,000 such forums were functioning in the States.

A Farm and Home unit has been set up at the headquarters to give appropriate guidance on planning and presentation of Farm and Home programmes. Similar units are being set up at Lucknow, Sambalpur, Patna, Raipur, Vijayawada, Poona, Tiruchi, Delhi, Bangalore and Jullundur.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 25 stations, for a duration of 20-40 minutes on four to six days in a week. At the end of the year 1965, 29,620 radio sets in schools were registered with AIR for these broadcasts.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc, is given Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged At the end of the year 1965, there were over 3,000 women's listening clubs and 5,500 children's listening clubs in India.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tiruchi, Allahabad, Ranchi, Port Blair, Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Hyderabad They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of the year 1965, Industrial listener's Forums were functioning in 285 centres

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Gauhati and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service Apart from light music, these include news, news-talks and short skits. Special music concerts are occasionally held in areas where troops are stationed.

AIR broadcasts programmes in 87 tribal dialects of which the largest number (49) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kohima, Kurseong, Patna, Kozhikode, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress During the year 1965 more than 8,682 such programmes were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps station to exchange their outstanding programmes. During 1965, 12,600 tape-recordings and 4,400

scripts were thus exchanged besides a number of items were selected from 2,500 received from abroad. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 120 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received 1,965 items under this arrangement in 1965. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained in Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value A quarterly *External* Programme Supply Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 13,000 tapes in its Library. This includes recordings of important speeches of eminent persons in the social and political life of the country and those who have otherwise enriched the culture and literature of India Steps have been taken to transcribe, preserve and index subject-wise the speeches of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru In the field of music, the Library has a rich collection of authentic folk music, classical music of the Old Masters representing various *Gharanas* of Hindustani music and eminent musicians of the Karnatak school To co-ordinate the supply and circulation of tape-recorded programmes to the different Units and Stations of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning as part of this Service

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry At the stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (*iii*) the Consultative Panel for Educational Broadcasts, (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and (*iv*) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes)

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi nine times in English and eight times in Hindi each day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; in Gorkhali twice a day and in NEFA-Assamese once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri. Urdu, Bengali and NEFA-Assamese

One hundred and fifty-nine bulletins in 29 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily The Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur, Simla and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay and Nagpur in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Urdu and Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum and Kozhikode in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Imphal in four Naga dialects and Manipuri, Kohima in six Naga dialects and Naga-Assamese, Shillong in eight dialects and NEFA-Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad and Bhuj in Gujarati, Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Ladakhi, Goa in Konkani, Kurseong in Nepali and Jullundur in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—four in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast

every week, besides a series of special newsreels on important occasions. News talks and commentaries broadcast on the national hook-up are "Topic for Today", "Focus on Matters of Current Interest" and "Today in Parliament".

External Services

The External Services Programmes are broadcast in 20 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 15 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Afghan-Persian, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Singhalese, Swahili, Thai and Tibetan. During the year 1965, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled more than 8,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to 4,74,648 sets during 1964. During the period January-August 1965, 3,58,308 sets were produced.

Wire Broadcasting

Inaugurated on January 14, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present 1,426 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 54,05,973 broadcast receiver licences in force on December 31, 1965 The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 45.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the tele-club programmes became part of a one-hour daily service which was introduced on August 15, 1965. The service includes programmes of special interest to women, youth and children besides news and news reviews, music, dance, drama, film documentaries and a feature film once a month for 90 minutes. One hundred and eighty-four tele-clubs, with a membership of 4,000 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region.

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons in Chemistry, Physics, General Science, Social Studies, and English are tele-cast for the students in the middle and higher-secondary classes in Delhi, where 484 television sets have been installed in 243 schools All Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course. It is estimated that more than 24,000 students view science lessons, 35,000 students take advantage of lessons on social studies and 70,000 students view English lessons.

There are at present over 700 television receivers in operation in Delhi.

TABLE 45
BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE
(as on December 31, 1965)*

Name of Postal Circle**	Domestic	Cheap radio sets	Community	School	Commercial	Dealers	Demonstration	Other Licences	Total
1. Andhra	2,86,594	19,398	11,476	2,709	5,854	1,247	221	49	3,27,548
2. Assam	77 885	815	1,592	278	1,239	323	122	5	82,259
3 Bihar	1,70,667	20,309	1 077	5 448	5,063	843	262	6	2,05,675
4 Bombay	7,69,308	21 188	12 684	2,169	17,418	3,053	532	315	8,26,667
5. Delhi	2 62,015	56,806	33	165	5 141	1,934	221	1,235	3,27,550
6 Gujarat	3 69,351	19,170	7 056	2 301	8,511	1,821	286	139	4,08,635
7 Kerala	1,31,398	3,620	2,663	1,176	3,964	493	135	26	1,43,475
8. Madras	5,35,443	26,843	13,146	3,058	16,515	2,223	855	31	5,98,114
9. Madhya Pradesh	2,06,252	14,212	4,193	1,012	6,268	883	170	41	2,33,031
10 Mysore	2,47,494	16,094	4,988	871	8,812	1,064	285	55	2,79,663
11. Orissa	56,733	6,119	2,854	1,428	1,213	289	133	4	68,773
12. Punjab	4,55,806	74,845	10,588	2,633	11,113	3,132	101	63	5,58,281
13. Rajasthan	1,35,103	13,129	2,182	2,071	5,805	668	292	51	1,59,301
14. Uttar Pradesh	3,65,752	59,852	9,608	2,670	9,132	1,902	168	15	4,49,099
15. West Bengal	4,10,339	3,15,730	1,594	1,631	7,376	3,021	151	60	7,39,902
TOTAL	44,80,140	6,68,130	85,734	29 ,620	1,13 424	22,896	3,934	2,095	54,05,973

*Provisional
**Assam Circle covers Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA Punjab Circle comprises Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

THE PRESS

According to the ninth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in September 1965, there were 8,161* newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1964, as against 7,790* in 1963. This marked an increase of 4.8 per cent over the preceding year.

Of the 8,161 newspapers, 514 were dailies, 46 tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies and the remaining 7,601 were weeklies or publications brought out less frequently.

The largest number (1,179) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,096), West Bengal (1,024), Delhi (826) and Madras (730). Table 46 gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of papers (1,754) were published in Hindi, English coming next with 1,708. The papers published in other languages were, Urdu (772), Bengali (559), Gujarati (482), Marathi (437), Tamil (435), Telugu (285), Kannada (261), Malayalam (252), Punjabi (193), Oriya (70), Assamese (29) and Sanskrit (22). Table 47 shows the distribution of newspapers according to language and periodicity, as on December 31, 1964

Circulation of Newspapers

The total circulation of 4,889 papers in respect of which data were available for 1964 was 207 44 lakhs as compared to 202.91 lakhs for 4,570 papers in 1963 The circulation of newspapers and periodicals during 1964 rose by 2 per cent over 1963 The increase in circulation was shared by all languages except Punjabi and Sanskrit The rate of increase was the highest (11 6 per cent) for Malayalam papers followed by Tamil (9.4 per cent), Bengali (8 5 per cent) and English (7 9 per cent)

The rate of increase in circulation in case of other language papers was as follows Kannada 3.6 per cent, Telugu 2.5 per cent, Hindi 5.2 per cent, Gujarati 3 3 per cent, Marathi 1 per cent, Urdu 1.9 per cent, Oriya 6 per cent and Assamese 3 1 per cent. The total circulation of 367 daily papers for which data for 1964 were available was 56 93 lakhs, an increase of over 2 per cent over the previous year

In 1964, as in previous years, English newspapers continued to command the highest circulation They commanded a total of 52 93 lakhs as compared to 52.57 lakhs in 1963. This was followed by Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 39 17 lakhs in 1964 as compared to 35.08 lakhs in 1963 Tamil newspapers came third with 23.68 lakhs circulation. The circulation of newspapers in other languages was as follows · Assamese 1.24 lakhs, Bengali 11 64 lakhs; Gujarati 12 75 lakhs; Kannada 5.75 lakhs; Malayalam 14 68 lakhs; Marathi 13.55 lakhs; Oriya 1.41 lakhs, Punjabi 2 65 lakhs; Sanskrit 16,000, Telugu 7.68 lakhs; Urdu 10 93 lakhs. Table 48 gives periodicity-wise the comparative circulation of common newspapers in 1963 and 1964.

Newsprint

During 1965-66, 1,14,450 tonnes of newsprint were available to newspapers and periodicals in the country including 99,450 tonnes imported and 15,000 tonnes of indigenous newsprint. The imported newsprint came mainly from Canada (33,000), USSR (35,000) and Czechoslovakia (6,000). The import from Scandinavian countries was reduced to 6,000. Licences of about 5,000 tonnes for glazed newsprint were granted on free resources and

*These figures do not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines, etc.

TABLE 46

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(as on 31-12-1964)

State/Territory	Dailies	Tri-& Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Bi-monthlies, quarterlies, half-yearlies etc.	Annuals	Total
Andhra Pradesh	28	7	124	67	199	32	3	460
Assam	4	2	32	10	24	11	3	86
Bihar	11	2	79	23	63	19	1	198
Gujarat . .	27	2	108	54	204	41	2	438
Kerala . .	42	—	68	20	221	31	4	386
Madhya Pradesh .	52	5	127	19	59	20	1	283
Madras	34	2	124	123	356	81	10	730
Maharashtra	78	7	279	80	497	181	57	1,179
Mysore .. .	45	4	129	33	151	29	1	392
Orissa	5	—	11	11	42	15	—	84
Punjab	30	1	228	61	236	33	6	595
Rajasthan	15	1	155	40	69	19	—	299
Uttar Pradesh ..	80	9	486	108	347	66	—	1,096
West Bengal .. .	22	3	221	124	441	198	15	1,024
Delhi	24	—	123	66	438	171	4	826
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	7
Manipur	5	—	2	3	7	4	1	22
Tripura	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	10
Nagaland .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .. .	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	5
Pondicherry .. .	—	—	1	—	3	11	—	15
Goa . ..	9	—	6	2	4	2	1	24
TOTAL	514	46	2,311	847	3,365	969	109	8,161

TABLE 47

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY

(as on 31-12-1964)

Language	Dailies	Tri- & Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fort-nightlies	Monthlies	Bi-monthlies, quarterlies, half-yearlies, etc.	Annuals	Total
Hindi	149	10	726	175	604	85	5	1,754
English	56	6	213	135	749	486	63	1,708
Assamese	1	1	8	4	10	5	—	29
Bengali	7	4	164	68	221	91	4	559
Gujarati	34	3	114	52	235	39	5	482
Kannada	36	3	98	20	92	11	1	261
Malayalam	35	—	46	13	149	7	2	252
Marathi	41	5	143	31	162	43	12	437
Oriya	4	—	9	10	38	9	—	70
Punjabi	17	—	71	7	93	5	—	193
Sanskrit	1	—	2	3	10	6	—	22
Tamil	28	—	94	103	200	10	—	435
Telugu	13	2	64	54	145	7	—	285
Urdu	68	7	334	90	261	12	—	772
Bi-lingual	12	4	153	51	253	99	6	578
Multilingual	—	—	30	13	74	35	10	162
Others	12	1	42	18	69	19	1	162
TOTAL	514	46	2,311	847	3,365	969	109	8,161

TABLE 48

PERIODICITY-WISE COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF COMMON NEWSPAPERS (1963 and 1964)

Periodicity	Number of papers	Circulation ('000) 1963	Circulation ('000) 1964	Rate of increase in circulation (per cent)
Dailies	339	52,88	56,00	+5·9
Tri-and bi-weeklies	25	72	83	+15 3
Weeklies	1,032	52,39	56,73	+8·3
Fortnightlies	326	9,16	9,98	+9 0
Monthlies	1,804	58,17	60,79	+4·5
Bi-monthlies, quarterlies, half-yearlies, etc	432	5,54	5,71	+3·1
Annuals	34	2,50	2,55	+2 0
TOTAL	3,992	1,81,36	1,92,59	+6·2

newspapers were free to import from any country But most of this newsprint is imported from the Scandanavian countries. Owing to the continued foreign exchange scarcity and short supply of newsprint, the supply of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals is restricted. Excepting for small and medium papers for whom there is provision for some increase in circulation and the number of pages, the number of pages of other newspapers and periodicals have generally been pegged down to the 1957 level and the circulation to the 1961-62 level

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee has been set up in terms of the Resolution of May 12 1964, to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters The Committee consists of the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, two nominees of the Indian Language Newspapers Association and five other non-officials nominated by the Government The Committee is to meet ordinarily twice a year

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1965 textual services were received by about 4,065 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 1,048 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 1,464 Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 258 on December 31, 1965.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are provided by the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar, Hyderabad and Calcutta Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau has 19 regional and branch offices linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines. The Bombay office is linked with Panjim in Goa by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneshwar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong, Madurai, Ajmer, Vijayawada, Hubli and Indore as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists to important development projects in the country.

In the States, liaison with the Press is maintained by the State Departments of Information/Public Relations

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

An Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers was set up in May 1964 with R. R. Diwakar as Chairman to make an investigaton into the difficulties and problems facing small newspapers, especially those published in the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and advise the Government on the measures to be taken to assist such newspapers. The Committee submitted its report in October 1965.

Freedom of the Press

An Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press : (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, and (*iv*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years and also on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board has also been appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The work of the Wage Boards is in progress

Press Council Act

The Press Council Act 1965 seeks to implement the recommendation of the Press Commission for the establishment of a Press Council. The Council as envisaged in the Act is intended to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers in the country. The functions of the Council, *inter alia*, are to help newspapers maintain their independence, build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists and keep under review any development likely to restrain the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

FILMS

The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 49

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Assamese .	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	1	—
Bengali .	3	18	38	38	54	36	37	39**	34	30
English .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3***	1	2†
Gujarati .	—	1	11	6	3	7	4	6	3	5
Hindi* ..	23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93	113	107
Kannada .	—	2	5	2	14	12	16	22	18	21
Malayalam ..	—	1	—	7	5	11	15	13	19	31
Marathi ..	—	14	6	16	13	15	21	16	18	14
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	2	3	3
Punjabi .	—	2	—	4	—	5	5	5	8	5
Sindhi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tamil ..	1	34	29	26	51	49	59	56	44	56
Telugu ..	1	16	6	30	27	25	48	46	41	50
Konkani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kashmiri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ..	28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305	304	326

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 913 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1965. These consisted of :

35 mm	
(i) Films other than feature films exceeding 600 metres in length ..	55
(ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	803
mm	
(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length .	20
(ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	35
TOTAL . .	913

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 50

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Social .. .	160	162	174	162	178	171
Crime	11	30	43	39	21	46
Fantasy	49	23	21	20	23	28
Historical .	4	15	5	12	7	5
Biographical ..	4	5	1	4	2	3
Mythological ..	37	32	30	21	17	25
Legendary ..	25	26	21	20	20	20
Devotional .	2	2	4	5	13	7
Children .	2	1	—	4	5	1
Stunt ..	—	5	—	4	—	—
Adventure .	—	2	8	18	18	20
TOTAL .	294††	303	307††	305	304	326

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Chattisgarhi, and Magadhi.

**Includes one 16 mm film

***Includes one film measuring 889 metres produced by the Children's Film Society

†Include one feature film for children.

††While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in acting, direction-*cum*-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. One hundred and twenty-nine students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the rank of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film industry. The institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, *promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films* specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has produced 45 films so far. In addition it has adopted two feature films and three documentaries as well as three Soviet and five British films. It organised 1,700 commercial shows attended by 6,81,000 persons and arranged 200 shows for members of the 16 mm library of the Society which were attended by nearly 83,000 persons.

The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962 In 1963, 'Panch Puthyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit. Some of the Society's films have been entered in International Children's Film Festivals.

Three of the Society's films were shown in a London cinema house in December 1[illegible] and one film was telecast by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. All India Radio continues to telecast the Society's films.

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five-Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates. The first issue of the Society's magazine for children has since been issued.

International Film Festivals

During 1965, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals :

Feature Films

(1) 'Nirjan Saikate' won the Award for best Actress at the III International Film Festival of India.

(2) 'Hamara Ghar' won the Special Jury Award at the first International Festival of Films for Children and Youth held at Gottwaldove (Czechoslovakia).

(3) 'Charulata' received the Award for best Director at the Berlin International Film Festival and also the Catholic Jury Award for the best film.

(4) 'Shakespear Walla' won the Award for best Actress at the Berlin International Film Festival.

(5) 'Arohi' won Silver Medal for 'amelioration of human relations' at the XVIII Locarno Film Festival.

Documentary Films

(1) 'And Miles to Go' received Special Prize at the III International Film Festival in India.

(2) 'Our National Game Hockey' won Bronze Tripod at the XXI International competition of Sport Cinematograph held at Cortine d' Ampezzo (Italy)

(3) 'One Day' received Diploma of Merit at the Melbourne Film Festival

(4) 'Mountain Vigil' received Certificate of "Special Mention of the Jury" at the International Military Film Festival held at Varsailles

(5) 'Folk Dances of India' received 'Performance Category' in Buffalo Festival, New York

State Awards for Films

State Awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954 The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm and film strips in 35 mm.*Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films Separate committees initially examine documentaries, educational and children's films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee Recently the Governments of Andhra Pradesh Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra have also instituted Awards for films in Telugu, Assamese, Gujarati and Marathi respectively

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels Till the end of 1965, the Division had released 907 newsreels and 811 short films for exhibition in cinemas The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films. During 1965, 20 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 48 documentaries and 23 newsreels produced by the State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, *viz* , English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannda, Urdu Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural audiences to understand them easily

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 25 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material.

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1965.

important events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the event covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government, and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 91 Field Publicity Units of the FYPP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire charges. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 81 Missions abroad A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to some 39 external posts These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.* to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During the year 1965, the Board examined 2,617 films. Thirty-five films (18 features, 9 trailers and 8 shorts) were referred to Revising Committees The Board granted 1,358 'U' certificates and 137 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,223 and 6 Twenty-nine films, (28 foreign and 1 Indian) were refused certificates. A total of 1,314 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its Chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitutes the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment It gives preference to themes based on national problems, social and cultural and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of works of art and of lasting value Loans are generally given up to Rs 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent, subject to a rebate of 1 5 per cent for prompt and regular repayments. Eighteen of the films financed by the Corporation were released by the end of December 1965. Ten of them were awards-winners.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1965 are shown below

TABLE 51

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)		
1958	653 10	164 06	33 87	32 23	5 46	39 45
1959	649 84	277 32	40 82	38 58	2 17	24 32
1960	827 25	194 33	50 90	37 73	1 41	32 43
1961	537 19	165 47	51 49	44 79	3 76	34·52
1962	722 35	177·18	55·95	44 29	2 95	33·08
1963	807 09	204 02	27 95	27 28	2 09	31·03
1964	725·98	201 23	35 40	36 02	0 68	24·16
1965	948 61	275 78	27 00	21 07	1 63	38 37*

*Includes value of parts and accessories of sound recorders, etc, for the period April-December, for which separate figures are not available

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the inauguration in September 1963 of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Ltd., set up under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 1 crore to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objects of the Corporation are to produce, purchase and export films and to develop and maintain facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

Table 52 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during January-September 1965.

TABLE 52

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(January-September 1965)

(Rs. Thousand)

Country	Out-right sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area			
Aden	7	1,11	1,18
Arabian Gulf	—	24	24
Australia	15	—	15
Bahrain	2,52	38	2,90
Br E Africa	—	82	82
Br W Indies	34	1,24	1,58
Burma	61	1,21	1,82
Ceylon	4,63	22,82	27,45
Cyprus	—	4	4
Dubai	40	—	40
Fiji	2,65	14	2,79
Ghana	4	—	4
Hong Kong	1,64	1,03	2,67
Kenya	19,99	1,12	21,11
Kuwait	30	—	30
Lagos	—	1	1
Malawi	13	—	13
Malaysia	6,71	3 62	10,33
Mauritius	4,88	92	5,80
Mombasa	—	40	40
New Zealand	5	—	5
Nigeria	8,72	15	8,87
Pakistan	10	—	10
Persian Gulf Ports	22	—	22
Rhodesia	3	—	3
Sierra Leone	22	—	22
Singapore	—	23,17	23,17
South Africa	8	7	15
Tanzania	1	—	1
Trinidad	2,16	—	2,16
Uganda	3	—	3
UK	16,24	56	16,80
W. Indies	—	15	15
Non-Sterling Area			
Afghanistan	60	31	91
Algeria	3	—	3

Country	Out-right sale	Rental	Total
Arabia	2	16	18
Argentina	7	—	7
Aruba	7	—	7
Austria	10	—	10
Belgium	2	—	2
Brazil	3	—	3
Bulgaria	7	—	7
Cambodia	76	28	1,04
Canada	7	—	7
Congo	2	—	2
Cuba	2	—	2
Czechoslovakia	23	—	23
Denmark	9	—	9
Dutch W Indies	80	—	80
Ethiopia	3	—	3
Finland	1	—	1
France	1,13	21	1,34
French Somali Coast	17	—	17
Germany (E)	9	—	9
Germany (W)	2,68	—	2,68
Greece	,5	90	95
Holland	4	—	4
Hungary	6	—	6
Indonesia	1,77	—	1,77
Iran	5,58	2,96	8,54
Iraq	7	1	8
Israel	43	—	43
Italy	8	—	8
Japan	14	—	14
Laos	2	—	2
Lebanon	3,51	19	3,70
Madagascar	1	—	1
Morocco	1,18	—	1,18
National State of Vietnam	32	12	44
Norway	2	—	2
Philippines	1	—	1
Poland	4	—	4
Rhodesia	6	—	6

TABLE 52 (*concld.*)

Country	Out-right sale	Rental	Total	Country	Out-right sale	Rental	Total
Rumania ..	18	—	18	Tunisia ..	35	—	35
Senegal .	1	—	1	Turkey ..	4	—	4
Somali Re-				UAR ..	18	—	18
public ..	5	—	5	USA .	3,34	19	3,53
Spain ..	10	—	10	USSR	6	—	6
Sudan .	2,71	—	3,71	Vietnam ..	27	—	27
Sweden .	9	—	9	Yugoslavia ..	6	—	6
Switzerland	46	28	74				
Thailand ..	94	28	1,22	TOTAL .	1,02,28	65,09	1,67,37

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of every book published in India is received by the National Library, Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit to compile the Indian National Bibliography, which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964. The periodical issues are cumulated annually and published. The first volume under the series is for the year 1958, and the latest is that of 1962 The Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical, the first part dealing with general publications and the second with the government publications, including those of quasi-government bodies.

Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957 They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has been released and compilation of the second volume is in progress Work on the remaining two volumes has been taken in hand Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 47 have been published, 14 are in the press, and 26 waiting to be sent to the press Seven draft District Gazetteers are under scrutiny

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958 It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958 Until December 31, 1965, the copyright of 4,534 works, comprising 2,696 literary (including 10 foreign) works, 1,835 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 40 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc , for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage,

activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages.

Besides acting as the centralized agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor of some of the publications of the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 12 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi) as well as journals for overseas readership such as *Indian and Foreign Review* and *Traveller in India*

During 1965, the Division released a total of 229 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages, and sold about 17.6 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free nearly 24 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Pakistani aggression.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc , and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions Publicity materials were produced in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages and distributed by direct mailing from the headquarters and regional distribution centres in Calcutta and Madras.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition-*cum*-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised 350 exhibitions during the year 1965. These included an exhibition devoted to "Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision and Our Goal" projecting the high ideals and goals he has set for the nation. Another exhibition "The Nation Prepares" was put up in different parts of the country including Kargil and Leh in Ladakh. The Division also organised exhibitions on family planning.

The Directorate placed 751 display and 8,927 classified advertisements and produced 6 44 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1965.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart

from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Publicity in the field is undertaken by the Regional and Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity of the Government of India and the field units of the State Departments of Information/Public Relations These units approach the people directly through public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates, etc., and organise exhibition of documentaries and newsreels, and song and drama performances.

The 86 Field Publicity Units of the Government of India visited 17,765 places all over the country during 1965, organised 30,670 public meetings and group discussions, held 23,698 film shows and organised 5,510 song, drama and cultural programmes. A number of field publicity units were moved to the border areas of the country for undertaking intensive publicity among the inhabitants of these areas

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION

The Institute has been set up for advanced study in mass communication with responsibilities for training, research, consultation and reference service in pursuance of the recommendations made by a team of experts. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act and its management vests in an executive council headed by the Chairman nominated by the Government The Institute has already undertaken training of the information and publicity personnel of the Central and State Governments. It will also arrange from time to time seminars on problems connected with mass communication

COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA

The Government of India set up in December 1964 a Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media under the Chairmanship of A. K. Chanda The Committee has submitted its report on radio and television. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural, about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force Since independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under national plans. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of 1962-63 it amounted to about 12·7 per cent of the national income.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 53 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1964-65* The estimates for 1964-65, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased by 7 7 per cent in 1964-65 over 1963-64 (making a total of 18·2 per cent in the first four years of the Plan) as against the average annual rate of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period.

The rise in 1964-65 was the result of an increase of 9·8 per cent under agriculture (proper) and 6 5 per cent under rest of the sectors taken together. Per capita income during the year increased by 5·28 per cent (at constant prices).

TABLE 53

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249 6	249·6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266·5	247 5
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255 0	267 8
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325 7	293 2
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333 6	294 3
1962-63	15,400	13,310	339 4	293·4
1963-64	17,210	13,970	370 9	301 1
1964-65†	20,010	15,050	421 5	317 0

*A revised series of national income estimates for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1964-65, incorporating several improvements, is under preparation by the Central Statistical Organisation Meanwhile Tables 53 to 56 have been brought up to 1964-65 on the basis of the annual paper on national income issued in March, 1966. Tables 57 and 58 are repeated from the 1965 edition of the *Reference Annual* without any change.

†Preliminary.

Table 54 shows the distribution of national income (at current prices) by industrial origin.

TABLE 54

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,680	6,770	6,790	7,940	10,000
Forestry	60	70	70	110	120	130	140	150
Fishery	30	40	60	100	70	80	90	120
Total for agriculture, forestry and fishery	**4,250**	**4,890**	**4,520**	**6,890**	**6,960**	**7,000**	**8,170**	**10,270**
Mining	60	70	100	160	170	190	230	220
Factory establishments	550	550	780	1,320	1,540	1,680	1,850	2,070
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,170	1,210	1,250	1,310
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	**1,480**	**1,530**	**1,850**	**2,600**	**2,880**	**3,080**	**3,330**	**3,600**
Communication (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	110
Railways	170	180	250	360	380	460	510	520
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	160	190	210	240	280
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,840	1,900	1,970	2,050
Total for commerce, transport and communication	**1,600**	**1,690**	**1,880**	**2,340**	**2,480**	**2,650**	**2,810**	**2,960**
Other Services								
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	740	790	840	900	960
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	900	1,000	1,130	1,280	1,480
Domestic service	120	130	140	190	210	220	230	250
House property	390	410	460	530	550	560	580	600
Total for Other Services	**1,340**	**1,440**	**1,730**	**2,360**	**2,550**	**2,750**	**2,990**	**3,290**
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,190	14,870	15,480	17,300	20,120
Net earned income from abroad.	—20	—20	00	—50	—70	—80	—90	—110
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	**8,650**	**9,530**	**9,980**	**14,140**	**14,800**	**15,400**	**17,210**	**20,010**

*Preliminary.

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic product at factor cost) according to origin is shown in Table 55.

TABLE 55

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(Percentage of contribution to total national income)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
Agriculture (including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery).	49·1	51 3	45 3	48 7	47·0	45 4	47·5	51 3
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17 1	16 1	18 5	18 4	19·5	20 0	19 3	18 0
Commerce, transport and communication	18 5	17 7	18 9	16 6	16 8	17·2	16 3	14 8
Other services .	15 5	15 1	17 3	16·7	17 2	17·9	17 4	16.4
Net earned income from abroad	—0 2	—0 2	0 0	—0 4	—0 5	—0 5	—0 5	—0·5

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1964-65 with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 56

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(*Base* 1948-49=100)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51 . . .	110 2	102·3	106 8	99 2
1955-56	115 4	121·2	102 2	107 3
1960-61	163 5	147·2	130 5	117 5
1961-62	171·1	151·0	133·7	117 9
1962-63	178·0	153 9	136 0	117 5
1963-64	199 0	161·5	148 6	120·6
1964-65*	231·3	174 0	168 9	127 0

The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local) in the generation of net domestic

*Preliminary.

product at current prices is shown in the following table, both in total (crores of rupees) and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 57

GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Net output of Government Sector		Total	Net output of Private Sector	Total net domestic product
	Enterprises	Administration			
1948-49	240 (2 8)	400 (4 6)	640 (7 4)	8,030 (92 6)	8,670
1950-51	290 (3 0)	430 (4 5)	720 (7 5)	8,830 (92 5)	9,550
1955-56	420 (4 2)	570 (5 7)	990 (9 9)	8,990 (90 1)	9,980
1960-61	570 (4 0)	900 (6 4)	1,470 (10 4)	12,720 (89 6)	14,190
1961-62	600 (4 0)	1,000 (6 7)	1,600 (10 7)	13,270 (89 3)	14,870
1962-63*	670 (4·3)	1,170 (7 6)	1,840 (11 9)	13,640 (88 1)	15,480

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 58, both in total and percentage terms, the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 58

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Current expenditure on commodities and services (administration)	Capital expenditure (administrative)	Capital expenditure (enterprises)	Total Government experditure	Net national expenditure at market price
1948-49	640 (7 1)	100 (1 1)	110 (1 2)	850 (9 4)	9,060
1950-51	560 (5 6)	100 (1 0)	170 (1 7)	830 (8 3)	10,030
1955-56	720 (6 8)	220 (2 1)	350 (3·3)	1,290 (12 2)	10,660
1960-61	1,140 (7 4)	350 (2 3)	430 (2·8)	1,920 (12 5)	15,330
1961-62	1,260 (7 9)	380 (2 4)	570 (3·6)	2,210 (13 9)	16,140
1962-63*	1,570 (9 3)	460 (2·7)	750 (4 5)	2,780 (16·5)	16,840

ESTIMATES OF SAVING AND INVESTMENT

The following two tables give estimates of aggregate saving and investment at current and constant prices for selected years between 1951-52 and 1962-63.†

*Provisional.

†For details see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, March 1965

TABLE 59

VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(Rs. Crores) *(at current prices)*

Sector	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Government Sector	187·0	111·4	176·7	239·4	353·8	410·1
2. Domestic Corporate Sector ..	63·6	60·0	58·5	106·7	97·8	104·7
3. Household Sector	278·8	799·1	841·2	1,025·8	922·2	983·6
Of which :						
(i) Rural .. .	170·7	153·7	187·7	234·3	236·6	237·0
(ii) Urban	108·1	645·4	653·4	971·5	685·6	746·6
4. Total Saving (1+2+3)	529·4	970·5	1,076·4	1,371·9	1,373·8	1,498·4
						(at 1948-49 prices)
1. Government Sector	170·7	117·0	172·0	215·5	312·1	356·0
(a)*	35·3	11·5	16·4	17·4	25·7	27·4
(b)	1·9	1·1	1·6	1·7	2·4	2·6
2. Domestic Corporate Sector ..	58·1	63·1	56·9	96·1	86·3	90·8
(a)	12·0	6·2	5·4	7·8	7·1	7·0
(b) . ..	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·7
3. Household Sector (i+ii) .	254·4	839·1	818·3	923·8	813·6	853·9
(a) . ..	52·7	82·3	78·2	74·8	67·2	65·6
(b) . .	2·8	8·0	7·4	7·3	6·2	6·4
(i) Rural	151·0	170·7	178·5	200·6	200·9	197·2
(a)	31·3	16·7	17·0	16·2	16·6	15·2
(b)	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·5
(c) . .	59·4	20·3	21·8	21·7	24·7	23·1
(ii) Urban . .	103·4	668·4	639·8	723·0	612·9	656·7
(a)	21·4	65·6	61·2	58·6	50·6	50·4
(b) . .	1·1	6·4	5·8	5·7	4·7	4·9
(c)	40·6	79·7	78·2	78·3	75·3	76·9
4. Total Saving (1+2+3) . .	483·2	1,019·2	1,047·2	1,235·2	1,212·2	1,300·1
(b)	5·3	9·7	9·5	9·7	9·3	9·7

TABLE 60

ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE INVESTMENT‡

(Rs. Crores)

(at current prices)

	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Saving ..	529·4	970·5	1,076·4	1,371·9	1,373·8	1,498·4
2. Net Capital Inflow .	224·4	63·2	377·9	497·3	381·3	453·5
3 Investment (1+2) . ..	753·8	1,033·7	1,454·3	1,869·2	1,755·1	1,951·9
						(at 1948-49 prices)
1. Saving ..	483·2	1,019·2	1,047·2	1,235·2	1,212·2	1,300·7
2. Net Capital Inflow ..	204·8	66·4	367·5	447·7	336·5	393·7
3. Investment (1+2) . .	688·0	1,085·6	1,414·7	1,682·9	1,548·7	1,694·4

*(a) Proportion (per cent) of Total Saving, (b) Proportion (per cent) of National Income, (c) Proportion (per cent) of Saving of the Household Sector.

NOTE : Saving in current prices is converted to 1948-49 prices by using the National Income deflator.

‡Provisional. Investment as proportion of national income at 1948-49 prices for 1951-52 stood at 7·6, for 1955-56 at 10·4, for 1956-57 at 12·9, for 1960-61 at 13·2, for 1961-62 at 11·9 and for 1962-63 at 12·7 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of 1965.*

Some data relating to the labour force and the employment generated during the Planning era are given in the chapter on Planning.

TABLE 61

APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Number on 13-12-65	Percentage of total
Professional, technical and related workers	1,22,565	4·7
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2,790	0·1
Clerical, sales and related workers	76,614	3·0
Agriculture, dairy and related workers	9,601	0 4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	5,459	0·2
Workers in transport and communication occupations .	55,929	2 2
Craftsmen and production process workers	1,84,928	7·1
Service workers (e g cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc)	87,426	3 4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	1,05,000	4·1
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience ..	19,35,161	74 8
(a) below Matric (including illiterates)	12,53,407	48 4
(b) Matriculates and above but below Graduates .	6,14,952	23 8
(c) Graduates and above . . .	66,802	2 6
TOTAL . . .	25,85,473	100·0

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tangible Wealth of Rural Households

Some estimates of the tangible wealth of India made by the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India were reproduced here in an earlier edition **

Further studies† for rural India estimate the total value of tangible wealth of rural households at the end of June 1962 at Rs. 36,156 crores, of which reproducible assets accounted for Rs. 13,615 crores or about 38 per cent.

Divided according to assets, the households in the two highest asset groups (above Rs 20,000 and Rs. 20,000 to Rs 10,000), which formed about 13 per cent of the total households, held about 58 per cent of the total tangible wealth of rural India The two lowest asset groups (Rs. 1,000 to Rs 500 and less than Rs 500), forming 30 per cent of the total households, had only 2·5 per cent of the total tangible wealth.

The average assets per cultivator household worked out to Rs. 6,609 and non-cultivator Rs 1,574 for all India Statewise, the highest average was in Punjab both for cultivator households (Rs. 14,631) and non-cultivator households (Rs. 3,627) The lowest per cultivator household was in Assam (Rs. 3,356) and for non-cultivator household in Kerala (Rs. 466)

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. *Ad hoc* surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

**See 'India 1964', pp 146-147

†By the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India. For details see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, June 1965.

Table 62 gives details of the tangible wealth of rural households for all India. (Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of cultivators and non-cultivators in the total.)

TABLE 62

TANGIBLE WEALTH OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS—ALL-INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Item	Cultivators		Non-cultivators		All Rural households	
	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total
1. Owned land and land held under special rights . .	21,443 (95 1)	64 4	1,097 (4·9)	38 1	22,540	62 3
2 Residential buildings	5,257 (83 2)	15 8	1,062 (16·8)	36 8	6,319	17·5
3 Other structures and building sites .	1,178 (89 8)	3·5	134 (10 2)	4 7	1,312	3 6
4 Livestock . ..	2,578 (95 0)	7 7	136 (5 0)	4 7	2,714	7 5
5 Equipment used in farm business (including tractors but excluding transport equipment) .	468 (97·6)	1·4	12 (2 4)	0 4	480	1·3
6 Equipment used in non-farm business (excluding transport equipment)	83 (62 7)	0 3	50 (37 3)	1 7	133	0 4
7. Bullock carts	246 (98·8)	0 7	3 (1·2)	0·1	249	0·7
8. Other transport equipment	119 (75 3)	0·4	39 (24 7)	1 4	158	0 4
9. Durable household assets	1,902 (84·5)	5 8	348 (15 5)	12·1	2,250	6·3
Tangible Wealth ..	33,275 (92·0)	100·0	2,881 (8·0)	100·0	36,156	100·0

Rural Debt

The aggregate amount of cash loans outstanding at the end of June 1962 for all rural households was estimated at Rs. 2,789 crores, of which Rs. 2,380 crores (or 85·3 per cent) was outstanding against cultivators who

form about 75 per cent of the rural households*. The remaining Rs. 409 crores was outstanding against non-cultivators.

About 63 per cent of the rural households reported outstanding loans, the average amounts per household and per reporting household being Rs 406 and Rs 647, respectively. The average increased progressively from Rs. 127 for the lowest asset group (less than Rs. 500) to Rs. 1,763 for the highest (Rs. 20,000 and above) in the case of cultivators, and Rs. 90 to Rs. 2,370 respectively in the case of non-cultivators.

The largest single source of the loans for the cultivators were the agriculturist money-lenders, accounting for 47·1 per cent (38·9)** of the total. Professional money-lenders accounted for 14 9 per cent, (15 0), co-operatives 9 9 (4 5), traders and commission agents 7·2 (10 2), relatives 6·4 (9·2), Government 5·5 (3 8), landlords 0·9 (1·3), commercial banks 0 4 (0·7), and others 7·7 (16·3) per cent of the total.

The largest single purpose of the loans was household expenditure representing 49·2 per cent for the cultivators (63·6 per cent for non-cultivators) Other purposes in order of importance were capital expenditure in farm business 26 8 per cent (6 9 per cent), current expenditure in farm business 9·8 (1·8), repayment of debt 5 (4 4), current expenditure in non-farm business 2·1 (16·7), expenditure on litigation 1·8 (1·0), capital expenditure in non-farm business 1·4 (3·5), financial investment expenditure 0·2 (0·1), any other purpose 0·3 (0·5), more than one purpose 3·0 (1·2) and purpose not specified 0·5 (0·4) per cent of the total.

The following table gives details of cash borrowings in the rural sector for all India, for the year July 1961-June 1962, for different asset groups

TABLE 63

CASH BORROWINGS (JULY 1961—JUNE 1962) ACCORDING TO ASSET GROUPS—ALL-INDIA

	Cultivators				Non-cultivators			
Asset group	A†	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Less than Rs 500	6 5	45 8	14 76 (1 4)	45 1	49 4	35 9	36 03 (17 6)	39 9
Rs 500—Rs 1,000 .	9 7	47 3	33 81 (3 3)	69·5	19 3	43 2	30 79 (15·1)	87·0
Rs 1,000—Rs. 2,500	24 8	49 0	122 45 (11 8)	97 9	17 4	45 4	38 74 (18 9)	121 9
Rs 2,500—Rs 5,000	23 3	53 4	182 31 (17 6)	155 5	7 1	42 8	26 22 (12 8)	202 2
Rs. 5,000—Rs. 10,000	18 6	55·9	234 95 (22 7)	251 0	4 1	43 3	21 23 (10 4)	282 1
Rs. 10,000—Rs 20,000	10 7	55·7	208 47 (20 2)	386 2	1 6	42 7	16·06 (7·9)	537 0
Rs. 20,000 and above	6 4	54 4	237 34 (23 0)	737 2	1 1	43 9	35 38 (17·3)	1,813·7
All-asset groups .	100 0	52·0	1,034·09 (100·0)	205·4	100 0	40·0	204 45 (100 0)	111·8

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, September, 1965.

**Figures in brackets represent percentages for non-cultivators.

†A—percentage distribution of households. B—proportion of households reporting (per cent). C—aggregate amount in crores of rupees. D—average per household in rupees.

The largest single agency from which borrowings were made were the agriculturist money lenders, accounting for 36 per cent in the case of cultivators (23 per cent in the case of non-cultivators). Co-operatives accounted for 15·5 (5·3)*, professional money lenders 13·2 (10·6), relatives 8·8 (8·6), traders and commercial agents 8·8 (16·4), Government 2·6 (0·6), commercial banks 0·6 (1·4), landlords 0·6 (1·2) and others 13·9 (32·8) per cent of total.

The purposes for which borrowings were made and the proportionate share of each purpose was as follows :

Household expenditure 46·6 per cent for cultivators, (49 2 per cent for non-cultivators), capital expenditure in farm business 22·1 (5·9) and in non-farm business 1·2 (2·2), current expenditure in farm business 13·5 (1·3) and in non-farm business 5 5 (34·7), repayment of debt 5 8 (4·1), expenditure on litigation 1·3 (0·6), financial investment expenditure 0·2 (0·2), any other purpose 0·1 (—), and for more than one purpose 3·6 (1·7).

About 25 per cent of borrowings by cultivators did not bear any interest. (For non-cultivators the percentage was 50·4). For the rest, borrowings bearing interest less than 3 per cent accounted for 0 2 per cent (0 1), 3⅛ to 6¼ per cent 6·7 (4·9), 6¼ to 9⅜ per cent 15 5 (8 4), 9⅜ to 12½ per cent 18·7 (11 2), 12½ to 18¾ per cent 8·1 (5 4), 18¾ to 25 per cent 16·5 (11·3), 25 to 37½ per cent 4·9 (4·4) and above 37½ per cent 1·5 (1·9) Borrowings at unspecified rates accounted for 2·8 per cent (1 6) and those of which interest was incalculable for 0 1 per cent (0·6) of the total borrowings during the year

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

Some results of the survey on land holdings carried out in the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—April 1955) have been presented in five reports (NSS Reports Nos. 10, 30, 36, 66 and 74). According to the fifth report (NSS Report No. 74) published in 1963, the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 6·2 crores, commanding a total area of 33·6 crore acres with an average size of 5 43 acres The average size, however, showed considerable zonal** variation from 3-4 acres in North, East and South to 9-10 acres in West, Central and North-West zones.

About 5 per cent of the holdings and 9 per cent of the area were under joint operation Individually operated holdings accounted for the bulk, in South zone these comprised 98 per cent of the holdings in the zone.

One-fifth of the land operated was taken on lease under various forms of tenancy with different modes of paying the rent. The proportion ranged from one-tenth in North to one-fourth in North-West.

About 72 per cent of the holdings were fully or partially used for agricultural purposes. The agricultural holding was of an average of 7·53 acres varying from 4·31 in East to 13·44 in Central India

The average operational holding was in five fragments (a fragment being a distinct and exclusive piece of land separated from any other piece covered by the holding). In North and East, it generally constituted of seven and in South of three fragments.

Permanent farm servants were 136 per thousand operation holdings excluding those of sizes under 0·005 acre, the maximum number being 255 in Central India.

---

*Figures in brackets represent the percentages for non-cultivators.

**For the purpose of the survey, the population zones are as follows North India—U.P.; East India—Bihar, Orissa, W. Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; South India—Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Andhra, Madras and Mysore; West India—Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch; Central India—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh; and North-West India—Rajasthan, Punjab, Pepsu, J & K, Ajmer, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Table 64 gives a consolidated account of some findings of the survey.

TABLE 64

LAND HOLDINGS—RURAL SECTOR

NOTE—*Figures in brackets have been obtained by excluding holdings of sizes less than 0·005 acre*

Population Zone	North	East	South	West	Central	North-west	All India
Total No of operational holdings ('000)	1,10,52 (1,04,67)	1,61,85 (1,56,49)	1,30,30 (1,14,09)	57,89 (44,82)	96,62 (81,13)	60,62 (48,92)	6,17,80 (5,50,12)
Total area operated ('000 acres).	4,11,71	5,43,07	4,31,92	4,98,84	8,82,87	5,88,70	33,57,11
Average size (acres) .	3 73 (3 93)	3 36 (3 47)	3 31 (3 79)	8 62 (11·23)	9·14 (10 88)	9 71 (12 03)	5 43 (6 10)
Percentage of :							
(i) holdings below average size	66 15 (65 95)	66 37 (66 09)	72 11 (17·00)	70 03 (68 12)	70 40 (69 41)	70 42 (69 40)	72 72 (72·03)
(ii) area under such holdings	19 48 (21 13)	16 83 (17 69)	13 71 (16 36)	15 61 (21 63)	15 28 (19 42)	18 76 (24 20)	17 06 (19 55)
Percentage of holdings* :							
(i) entirely owned ...	72 80	60 21	53 26	61 69	52 82	59 77	60 15
(ii) entirely leased in	5 83	18 53	24 92	16 96	16 61	17 52	16 94
(iii) mixed	21 37	21 26	21 82	21 35	30 57	22 71	22 91
Percentage of :							
(i) agricultural to total holdings	76 53	77 03	65 48	67 59	67 63	73 39	71 79
(ii) area under agricultural holdings to total operated area.	99·24	98 88	99 63	99 91	99 48	99 76	99 49
Average size of :							
(i) agricultural holdings (acres)	4 83	4 31	5 04	12 74	13 44	13 20	7 53
(ii) non-agricultural holdings (acres)	0 12	0 16	0 04	0 02	0 15	0 09	0 10
Percentage of :							
(i) agricultural holdings below average size	67 45	65 89	71 06	67 37	68 47	69 54	72 29
(ii) area under such holdings	28 94	25 79	24 05	25 68	25·49	27 47	25·48
Area under agricultural holdings ('000 acres)	4,08,57	5,37,00	4,30,33	4,98,40	8,78,32	5,87,31	33,39,93
Total area irrigated ('000 acres)	1,38,97	82,97	1,04,67	25,98	46,51	95,93	4,95,03
Percentage of area irrigated by :							
(i) canal . .	35·19	25 62	32 17	18 48	28 06	39 85	32 31
(ii) tank .. .	10·67	25·94	33 18	2 85	38 66	2·21	18 57
(iii) well .. .	45·90	4 71	22·09	72·40	27·87	41·78	32·86
(iv) other sources .	7·75	43·17	11·14	5 81	5·20	15 95	15·65
(v) unspecified ..	0·49	0 56	1 42	0 46	0·21	0·21	0·61

Land Holdings—Urban Sector

A consolidated account of some important findings of the survey on land holdings in urban areas carried out in the eighth round of National

*Excludes holdings of sizes below 0·005 acre.

Sample Survey (July 1954—April 1955) (published in the N.S.S. Report No. 81) are given in Table 65.

TABLE 65

LAND HOLDINGS—URBAN SECTOR

	Towns with population				Big cities**	All-India (Urban)
	below 15,000	15,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 1,00,000	1,00,000 and above		
Average size of household ownership holding (acres)*	1 93 (3·36)	2·32 (4 41)	0 92 (2·49)	0 52 (2·00)	0·76 (4·06)	1 42 (3·44)
Percentage of households :						
(a) Landless***	42 62	47·38	62 90	73 72	81 27	58 62
(b) Owning some land	57 38	52 62	37 10	26 28	18 73	41 38
Percentage of households leasing out land	18·94	12 42	18 27	9 75	10 07	12 83
Percentage of owned area leased out	36 96	59 32	13 98	13 67	78 08	48 57
Average area leased out per leasing-out household (acres)	3 77	11·10	6 28	0 74	5 91	5 40
Average area 'owned and self operated' per household owning and self operating land (acres)	2 40	1 98	1 10	1 97	1 19	2 00
Average size of household operational holding (acres)	1·50	1 13	0 44	0 50	0 41	0 91
Average household size	4 21	4 67	4 38	4 39	3 99	4 35
Average size of operational holding (acres)	1 57	1 16	0 45	0 51	0 42	0·93
Percentage of operated area taken on lease	20 01	25·71	30·65	9 06	2·80	19 90

Manufacturing Activities

Table 66, culled from the data available in the 1961 census results, gives the number of factories and workshops engaged in manufacturing activities classified by power used and size of employment for urban and rural India separately.

Working Population

Table 67 gives the distribution of the working population of the country classified into nine industrial categories and non-working population, based on the General Economic Tables [Part II—B(i)] Census of India, 1961. The data are given for India and the States and Union Territories and other areas, and for males and females, separately, including Sikkim.

*Figures in brackets are averages obtained by omitting landless households.

**Data on big cities relate to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

***Includes households owning either no land or land less than 0·005 acre.

TABLE 66

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* CLASSIFIED BY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Size of employment (No of persons)	Total No of factories and workshops	Kind of fuel or power used					No power
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power**	Total of all fuel users	
INDIA†—URBAN							
	7,13,642	1,00,321	14,426	45,786	11,137	1,71,670	5,41,972
1	2,38,902	15,166	2,977	17,715	4,605	40,463	1,98,439
2—5	3,41,230	46,555	7,857	23,331	5,259	83,002	2,58,228
6—9	47,982	15,666	1,512	2,546	773	20,497	27,485
10—19	25,699	10,409	1,089	1,164	295	12,957	12,742
20—49	11,835	6,175	669	585	128	7,557	4,278
50—99	3,619	2,060	167	197	44	2,468	1,151
100 persons and above	3,645	2,700	98	189	23	3,010	635
Persons not stated	40,730	1,590	57	59	10	1,716	39,014
INDIA†—RURAL							
	16,86,195	20,498	61 353	1,43,699	1,11,878	3,37,437	13,48,758
1	9 33,660	5,293	22,453	72,919	78,827	1,79,492	7,54,168
2—5	6,36,217	9,983	32,975	64,883	30,806	1,38,650	4,97,567
6—9	32,983	1,614	1,802	3,026	1,733	8,176	24,807
10—19	13,535	1,293	1,242	1,337	332	4,205	9,330
20—49	6,843	959	915	796	96	2,767	4,076
50—99	2,010	405	354	332	55	1,147	863
100 persons and above	1,535	499	359	294	8	1,162	373
Persons not stated	59,412	452	1,253	112	21	1,838	57,574

*Includes manufacturing activity falling under the major heads of foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and its products, paper and its products, printing and publishing, leather, rubber, chemicals and their products, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, earthen-ware and pottery, basic metals and their products, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries

†Includes Sikkim.

**Includes bullock, water or wind mill power.

TABLE 67

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

(In thousands*)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total population	Workers										Non-workers
			A**	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
INDIA ..	M†	22,62,93	12,91,71	6,64,64	1,73,24	40,26	73,66	71,85	18,17	68,34	29,54	1,52,01	9,69,75
	F	21,29,42	5,95,05	3 31,57	1,41,97	11,95	46,65	7,91	2,43	8,20	66	43,71	15,32,86
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,81,62	1,12,99	46,54	24,55	4,66	11,49	3,88	1,74	5,91	2,34	11,89	68,62
	F	1,78,22	73,64	28,33	28,82	95	6,66	88	46	2,07	4	5,43	1,04,58
Assam	M	63,28	34,23	21,90	1,58	2,91	28	91	38	1,75	75	3,77	29,05
	F	55,45	17,14	11,34	29	2,27	2,52	12	2	10	1	47	38,31
Bihar	M	2,33,01	1,29,55	69,26	25,74	5,42	6,03	3,85	99	4,49	2,28	11,50	1,03,46
	F	2,31,54	62,79	34,36	18,44	1,11	4,55	41	9	74	3	3,07	1,68,75
Gujarat	M	1,06,34	56,86	28,17	6,79	76	3,43	5,00	73	3,81	1,56	6,59	49,48
	F	99,99	27,89	17,02	5,73	29	2,12	36	17	30	3	1,87	72,11
Jammu & Kashmir	M	18,97	10,97	7,98	17	18	43	31	9	33	12	1,35	8,00
	F	16,64	4,27	3,55	2	7	53	2	—	1	1	7	12,38
Kerala	M	83,62	39,47	9,04	5,17	3,99	1,89	3,93	68	2,98	1,45	10,35	44,15
	F	85,42	16,83	2,74	4,61	89	3,00	1,37	3	24	8	3,89	68,58
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,65,78	99,81	59,33	13,97	3,84	5,29	3,03	1,42	3,50	1,54	7,90	65,97
	F	1,57,94	69,48	46,79	14,18	1,08	3,13	34	30	53	4	3,08	88,46
Madras ..	M	1,69,11	1,01,03	42,30	14,45	3,31	6,81	7,51	1.76	6,61	2,49	15,81	68,08
	F	1,67,76	52,48	22,28	13,83	1,05	5,26	98	29	97	5	7,77	1,15,28
Maharashtra	M	2,04,29	1,16,62	47,45	21,13	3,47	5,60	11,92	1,98	7,71	4,25	13,13	87,67
	F	1,91,25	72,86	39,92	23,97	63	2,72	1,12	38	85	21	3,04	1,18,39
Mysore	M	1,20,41	70,30	37,51	8 86	2,44	4,51	3,59	1,53	3,28	1,05	7,52	50,11
	F	1,15,46	36,97	20,56	8,75	92	2,58	63	36	63	1	2,52	78,49

TABLE 67 (*contd*)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total population	Workers A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	Non-workers
Nagaland	M	1,91	1,16	92	1	..	—	1	—	1	1	19	75
	F	1,78	1,04	1,02	1			.	..	—	—	1	74
Orissa	M	87,71	53,28	31,85	8,05	96	2,86	73	29	1,12	49	6,94	34,42
	F	87,78	23,33	11,68	4,99	36	2,45	13	2	36	3	3,32	64,45
Punjab	M	1,08,92	57,64	29,89	4,83	60	4,21	3,39	1,35	3,81	1,42	8,15	51,27
	F	94,15	13,37	10.07	61	6	1,20	15	5	5	1	1,17	80,78
Rajasthan ..	M	1,05,64	61,42	42,05	2,30	1,23	3,98	1,51	97	2,74	117	5,47	44,23
	F	95,92	34,42	28,50	1,63	48	2,01	21	12	14	1	1,32	61,49
Uttar Pradesh . ..	M	3,86,34	2,24,80	1,43,02	20,36	1,47	13,19	7,71	2,10	9,96	3,97	23,02	1,61,54
	F	3,51,12	63,70	41,26	12,26	24	4,83	30	4	67	3	4,08	2,87,42
West Bengal . . .	M	1,85,99	1,00,40	38,92	14,47	4,39	3,00	12,44	1,47	8,36	3,87	13,50	85,59
	F	1,63,27	15,40	5,67	3,25	1,39	1.87	76	5	36	5	2,00	1,47,87
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	M	39	27	5	—	7	2	1	5	1	—	4	13
	F	24	5	1	..	—	3	—	..	—	N A.	—	20
Delhi	M	14,89	7,78	35	5	7	13	1,63	33	1,45	49	3,29	7,11
	F	11,69	76	21	2	2	4	7	3	2	1	35	10,93
Himachal Pradesh . .	M	7,03	4 44	3,34	8	8	28	6	13	7	3	36	2,59
	F	6,43	3,62	3.36	4	1	17	1	1	—	—	3	2,86
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	M	12	6	—	N A	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	6
	F	12	6		N A.		6	—	..	..	..	—	6
Manipur	M	3,87	1,83	1,41	1	1	7	1	2	5	3	22	2,04
	F	3,93	1,75	93	1	—	72	—	—	7	..	2	2,18

TABLE 67 (concld.)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total population	Workers A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	Non-workers
Tripura	M	5,91	3,22	1,99	29	8	7	9	4	18	5	43	2,69
	F	5,51	1,15	82	4	4	18	2	—	1	..	5	4,36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	M	30	18	13	2	1	.	.	—	—	—	1	11
	F	28	17	13	3	1	.	..	—	—	N.A.	—	12
Goa, Daman and Diu†† .	M	3,03	1,55	58	13	23	N A	17	4	9	15	17	147
	F	3,24	1,03	53	27	8	N.A.	2	—	5	1	8	2,21
North-East Frontier Agency†††	M	1,78	25	—	—	—	..	N A	2	—	1	21	6
	F	1,59	1	—	N A.	N A	—		.	N A.	N.A.	1	7
Pondicherry . .	M	1,83	1,01	18	21	7	4	15	3	10	3	18	82
	F	1,86	37	4	17	—	3	2	—	3	..	7	1,48
SIKKIM .. .	M	85	57	48	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	28
	F	77	47	45	1		—	.	—	—	.	1	30

*Population figures given in this table are based on primary abstracts and are inclusive of Sikkim. As a result of rounding off, slight differences occur in totalling up in some cases, which was unavoidable. In the case of NEFA, details of classification of workers were collected only in a part of the area.

**A=Total workers. B=Cultivators C=Agricultural labourers D=In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. E=In household industry F=In manufacturing other than household industry. G=In construction. H=In trade and commerce. J=In transport, storage and communications K=In other services.

†M=Males F=Females

††The figures represent the population on December 15, 1960 as censused by the then Portuguese Government

†††Excludes population of 2,97,853 (males 1,47,100 and females 1,50,753) for which details are not available.

—=Less than 500

· =Nil or negligible

N.A.=Not available.

Housing Pattern

The 1961 census results include information on housing. The following table, prepared on a 20 per cent sample, gives (i) distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied, and (ii) the average number of persons per room (given in brackets).

TABLE 68

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS*

State/Union Territory	No Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
INDIA	13	490 (4·35)	264 (2·63)	113 (2·01)	59 (1·69)	60 (1·30)
Andhra Pradesh	0	645 (4·39)	222 (2·57)	71 (1·96)	33 (1·62)	29 (1·08)
Assam	2	366 (4·17)	348 (2·55)	150 (2·09)	70 (1·82)	64 (1·42)
Bihar	2	363 (4·11)	293 (2·63)	155 (2·10)	83 (1·81)	104 (1·42)
Gujarat	3	601 (4·91)	274 (2·80)	70 (2·03)	29 (1·66)	23 (1·21)
Jammu & Kashmir	16	486 (4·85)	234 (2·75)	122 (2·06)	65 (1·73)	77 (1·35)
Kerala	14	320 (4·91)	316 (2·91)	180 (2·11)	83 (1·71)	87 (1·21)
Madhya Pradesh	3	541 (4·08)	276 (2·54)	102 (2·01)	42 (1·69)	36 (1·31)
Madras	38	656 (4·21)	187 (2·58)	58 (1·91)	26 (1·59)	21 (1·61)
Maharashtra	23	649 (4·67)	227 (2·80)	64 (2·15)	21 (1·78)	16 (1·42)
Mysore	106	408 (4·67)	301 (2·74)	108 (2·14)	43 (1·80)	34 (1·32)
Nagaland	0	599 (4·29)	288 (2·48)	88 (1·64)	16 (1·68)	9 (1·46)
Orissa	1	319 (3·82)	371 (2·28)	149 (1·78)	87 (1·50)	73 (1·25)
Punjab	2	369 (4·62)	308 (2·81)	156 (2·13)	84 (1·75)	81 (1·29)
Rajasthan	2	512 (4·53)	249 (2·70)	119 (2·06)	58 (1·72)	60 (1·24)
Uttar Pradesh	3	333 (3·99)	276 (2·43)	165 (1·83)	101 (1·55)	122 (1·22)
West Bengal	5	648 (4·34)	218 (3·02)	67 (2·56)	38 (2·15)	24 (1·80)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	569 (4·46)	246 (2·35)	107 (1·75)	36 (1·39)	29 (1·11)
Delhi	7	604 (4·19)	239 (2·87)	79 (2·25)	39 (1·91)	32 (1·62)
Himachal Pradesh	3	258 (3·77)	285 (2·34)	149 (1·80)	137 (1·34)	168 (1·09)
Laccadive group of Islands	0	183 (4·28)	381 (2·84)	236 (2·06)	96 (1·85)	104 (1·48)
Manipur	8	264 (4·87)	202 (2·45)	189 (1·62)	263 (1·42)	74 (1·35)
Tripura	—	681 (4·61)	234 (2·89)	59 (2·61)	18 (2·28)	8 (2·13)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	711 (5·01)	225 (3·03)	40 (2·36)	13 (2·02)	9 (1·02)
Pondicherry	167	526 (4·42)	153 (2·87)	59 (2·19)	36 (1·78)	35 (1·43)
NEFA	2	382 (3·88)	304 (2·00)	147 (1·30)	86 (1·13)	79 (1·52)
Sikkim	—	530 (5·12)	305 (2·87)	81 (2·10)	46 (1·82)	38 (1·20)

*In certain cases the horizontal total is less than 1000, the difference being accounted for in each case by households that have not stated the number of rooms occupied.

According to the 1961 census, India had about 10·8 crore census houses (8·9 crores in rural and 1·9 crores in urban areas). Of the total, 7·9 crore houses were used for residential and residential-*cum*-non-residential purposes—dwelling, shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-*cum*-dwelling—comprising 6·5 crores in rural and 1·4 crores in urban areas. Of the remaining about 2 9 crore houses, about 2·2 crores were used as shops, hotels, business houses, factories, schools, medical institutions, etc., while the rest (62 lakhs) were vacant.

The average number of rooms per household for all India was 1·97 (1·98 in rural and 1·93 in urban areas). The average number of persons per room was 2·58 in rural and 2 61 in urban areas whereas the average number of persons per household was 5 17 for all India (5·19 in rural and 5·08 in urban areas). In the rural areas, 93 6 per cent of the households owned their houses while in the urban areas the corresponding figure was 46·2 per cent. For all India, on an average 85·2 per cent of the households were living in their own houses.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fifteenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure* in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out at about Rs 247, the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 334·6. The average household size in rural areas was 5·2 and in urban areas 4 8

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69·2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was 61 4 Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 6·2 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5 9 per cent in rural areas and 6 3 per cent in urban areas)

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs. 19·7 per person for rural areas and Rs. 20 7 per person for urban areas

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 20 30; in urban areas it was Rs 27·5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40 4

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different While about 42 4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 24 6 per cent and for the four major cities 15·5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

*Details of consumer expenditure pattern are given in NSS Draft Report No. 97.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income distribution and expenditure pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey, 1958-59, are given in Tables 69 and 70.

TABLE •69

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
up to 75	0 2	1 0	0 5	2·5
75—100	1 2	3 4	1 9	9 4
100—150	10 8	13 8	12 5	19·4
150—200	16 0	16 6	19 7	18·6
200—300	27 5	22 5	25 2	21 2
300—500	26 4	21 4	24 7	18 4
500—750	9 5	11 2	7 9	5 0
750—1000	4 0	4 6	3 2	2 2
1000—1500	3 2	3 5	2 5	1·5
1500 and above	1 3	1 9	2 0	1 8

TABLE 70

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS (1958-59)

Items	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147 9 (38 8)	149 2 (42 1)	158 1 (40·7)	136·3 (42·1)
Fuel and light	14 2 (3 7)	12 9 (3 6)	14 3 (3 7)	14·5 (4 5)
Housing, household requisites and services	52 9 (13 9)	66 5 (18 8)	55 8 (14·4)	47·5 (14·7)
Clothing, bedding headwear and footwear	45 5 (12 0)	31 3 (8 9)	57 5 (14 8)	38·6 (11·8)
Miscellaneous	120 5 (31 6)	94 4 (26 6)	102·7 (26 5)	87·4 (27 0)
TOTAL	380 9 (100 0)	354 3 (100·0)	388 3 (100·0)	324·1 (100·0)

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

The distribution of working class families in four major cities by income and their expenditure pattern based on the Working Class Family Budget Surveys, 1958-59, are given in Tables 71 and 72.

TABLE 71

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
up to 30	0·93	0·15	1·74	1·57
30—60	4·20	9·16	11·70	7·33
60—90	9·42	43·75	14·15	22·29
90—120	25·82	22·95	35·48	33·86
120—150	29·34	13·02	15·65	13·80
150—210	17·52	8·20	11·68	16·80
above 210	12·77	2·77	9·60	5·15

TABLE 72

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER WORKING CLASS FAMILY (1958-59)

Items	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	78·35 (59·54)	54·49 (67·92)	65·30 (53·98)	87·08 (59·47)
Fuel and light	6·34 (4·82)	4·06 (4·64)	6·25 (5·17)	8·56 (5·85)
Housing, household requisites and services	7·06 (5·36)	7·53 (8·60)	9·20 (7·61)	13·26 (9·05)
Clothing, bedding, headwear and footwear	16·66 (12·66)	7·23 (8·25)	18·29 (15·12)	13·45 (9·19)
Miscellaneous	23·19 (17·62)	9·28 (10·59)	21·92 (18·12)	24·08 (16·44)

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 73.

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index was up by about 5·5 per cent in December 1965 (173) as compared to a year earlier (164). Table 74 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1956-57 and 1960-61 to 1964-65 as well as for the months of January, April, July, October and December 1965.

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

Source: Labour Bureau.

TABLE 73

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1952-53 = 100)

	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials				Manufactures	All Commodities
	Total	Foodgrains			Total	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute	Oilseeds		
Weights	50·4	23·5	2·1	3·0	15·5	3·2	2·3	6·0	29·0	100·0
1955-56	86·6	73·1	81·0	95·2	99·0	96·9	117·1	85·0	99·7	92·5
1960-61	120·0	102·3	109·9	120·0	145·4	111·8	210·2	149·9	123·9	124·9
1961-62	120·1	100·4	100·3	122·1	142·6	108·5	178·0	156·4	126·6	125·1
1962-63	126·1	105·5	100·9	124·4	136·5	112·7	146·7	151·4	128·8	127·9
1963-64	136·8	116·1	119·6	139·4	139·5	118·6	147·5	154·1	131·1	135·3
1964-65	159·9	144·0	131·2	144·5	162·7	126·0	164·4	200·3	137·3	152·7
Last week of:										
June, 1965	161·3	140·5	138·9	147·3	177·9	130·0	200·4	220·1	145·0	158·3
September, 1965	170·5	152·9	137·5	149·5	185·8	125·8	199·0	243·1	147·8	165·0
December, 1965	171·9	154·3	136·1	151·9	199·1	131·3	253·0	250·1	151·9	169·0
January, 1966*	172·8	154·8	135·4	152·0	198·7	130·3	247·3	251·5	152·5	169·5

*Data relate to the week ended 15th January, figures are provisional.

TABLE 74

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(1949=100)

	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Gauhati	All India	
								All items	Food
1956-57	116	101	102	113	91	112	99	107	108
1960-61	137	120	113	146	100	121	104	124	125
1961-62	142	121	115	149	103	128	107	127	126
1962-63	145	121	121	150	106	130	112	131	131
1963-64	150	129	112*	153	109*	137	112	137	138
1964-65	172	158	121*	177	131*	153	128	157	162
1965									
January	177	166	122	189	148	161	132	165	172
April	175	160	124	187	136	157	131	160	163
July	181	164	130	189	148	161	134	168	173
October	188	166	134	191	—	161	137	172	—
December**	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	173	—

*For Calcutta and Kanpur a new series has been started with base 1960=100 The figures given are on the new base and for the calendar years 1963 and 1964

**Provisional.

NOTE Following the acceptance of the Expert Committee recommendations by the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the index numbers for Ahmedabad and Bombay were revised upwards in November 1963 and December 1963, respectively.

CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951—61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan laid down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76: (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**, (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent, and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment would have to be financed by domestic savings, the net saving-income ratio would have to rise from about 8·5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11·5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulates a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, *see* "India 1962", p. 175.

**National and per capita income figures given here differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure' which are based on later computation.

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources, the remaining comprised external assistance†

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs 948 crores.

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951-1961), national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent Per capita income increased by about 16 per cent, owing to a rapid population growth.

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 95 per cent (average annual rate of about 9·5 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place, for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact the decade witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable. The main achievements during the decade are presented in Table 78 along with the targets of and achievements during the Third Plan.

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors . (*i*) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports; (*ii*) the execution of some of the power projects as also the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of foreign exchange difficulties; (*iii*) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (*iv*) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay

**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasised these and other limiting factors and suggested determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim was to : (*i*) secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods, (*ii*) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (*iii*) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation could be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (*iv*) utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities, (*v*) establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices), per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs 385 in 1965-66

Outlays and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which included certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs 8,000 crores for the public sector and was Rs 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs 7,500 crores The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison)

TABLE 75

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

*Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) was estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

Investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. (On present reckoning, net investment in both public and private sectors in the five years 1961 to 1966 is likely to reach an aggregate of Rs. 11,700 crores, at current prices, despite the shortfalls in the national product on the one hand and the sudden increase in Defence expenditure that became necessary in 1962-63, on the other. Net investment in the last year of the Third Plan, 1965-66, is estimated to reach Rs. 2,800—2,900 crores (compared to Rs. 1,600 crores at the end of the Second Plan). The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development, as originally envisaged, is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown for comparison.

TABLE 76

INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

Major head	Second Plan				Third Plan			
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	*	420	6	650	*	650	6
Power	445	40	485	7	1,012	50	1,062	10
Village and small industries	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
Organised industry and minerals ..	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Transport and communications	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
Social services and miscellaneous ..	340	950	1,290	19	622	1,075	1,697	16
Inventories	—	500	500	8	200	600	809	8
TOTAL ..	3,650	3,100**	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as shown in Table 77. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

*Included under agriculture and community development.

**Excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 77

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956—61) estimated	Third Plan (1961—66)		
		Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	550
2 Contribution of Railways	150*	100	—	100
3. Surpluses of other public enterprises	**	300	150	450
4 Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	800
5 Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
6 Provident funds (net), steel equalisation fund (net), and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	540
7. Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
8. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,099††	2,200	—	2,200
9 Deficit financing	948	524	26	500
TOTAL	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was roughly estimated at 90 lakhs (later estimates put it at 80 lakhs) Another 1·5 to 1·8 crores were underemployed The addition to the labour force would be of the order of 1 7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualised increase in employment to the extent of only 1 4 crores—about 35 lakhs in agriculture and about 1 05 crores outside agriculture. There would also be some reduction in under-employment during the Third Plan Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there was need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 lakh persons This was considered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan It was, therefore, proposed that (*i*) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past, (*ii*) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrification, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower and (*iii*) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

The Third Plan period came to a close at the end of March 1966. In financial terms, the targets of the Plan have been reached But several physical targets of production and capacity could not be achieved—owing largely to the unfavourable weather conditions which gave a serious setback to agricultural production, failure to take preparatory action, delays in finalising schemes, time taken in negotiating foreign assistance and obtaining equipment, hangover of certain shortfalls in the Second Plan, aggression on our borders and the long gestation period and phasing for most of the projects and programmes

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights

**Included in items 1 and 6 of the table

†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds

††Includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

National income in the first four years of the Plan increased (at 1948-49 prices) by a total of about 18·2 per cent including an increase of about 7·7 per cent in 1964-65 over 1963-64, as against an annual increase of 5 per cent postulated in the Plan. The per capita income (at 1948-49 prices) increased from Rs. 293·2 in 1960-61 to 294·3 in 1961-62, Rs. 293·4 in 1962-63, Rs. 301·1 in 1963-64 and Rs. 317 in 1964-65.

The index of agricultural production (year ending June 1950=100) moved up from 142·2 in 1960-61 to 144·8 in 1961-62. In the second year of the Plan, production suffered a sharp decline, the index for 1962-63 being 137·5. In the third and fourth years, production improved and the index moved up to 142·6 and 157 6 respectively. But there was a setback in the last year of the Plan, 1965-66. Thus, a virtual stagnation prevailed in Indian agriculture,

To remedy the situation, programmes for increasing agricultural productivity were given the highest priority. The outlay on agriculture and community development was progressively increased from Rs 149 crores in 1961-62 to Rs 298 crores (estimated) in 1965-66; additional financial allocations were made for minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes and for quick-yielding schemes for increasing production in agriculture, horticulture, dairies and fisheries Similarly, major irrigation schemes were allotted additional funds to accelerate the speed of implementation.

The Plan targets of minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes are likely to be exceeded and the utilisation of the available irrigation potential is estimated to amount to 80 per cent by the end of the Plan period. The consumption of fertilisers has also been going up steadily, from 2 03 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in 1961-62 to an estimated 6 lakh tonnes in 1965-66.

Altogether, the outlay on agriculture and community development over the Plan period is likely to exceed the original provision by about Rs. 45 crores

The performance in the industrial sector was comparatively more encouraging Industrial production during the first year of the Third Plan was affected by shortages of power and transport as well as of imported supplies and raw materials. During the second and third years, the pace of expansion quickened with progressive improvement in transport and power supply and in the production capacity of steel, aluminium, etc Thus, while the total industrial output increased by 6 6 per cent in 1961-62, the rate of increase went up to 8·1 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, in the two subsequent years However, in 1964-65, it slowed down somewhat and is estimated to have been only 8 per cent higher than in 1963-64. The relatively slow rate of growth is mainly attributable to the decline in the output of coal and the absence of any significant increases in the production of steel, aluminium, cement, jute textiles, etc , where output had already reached capacity levels

Power schemes in the Second Plan had made slow progress due mainly to foreign exchange difficulties. Consequently, the initial years of the Third Plan witnessed power shortages in various parts of the country. Several steps were, therefore, taken to speed up the implementation of Plan schemes, with the result that the installed capacity increased from 56 lakh kw in 1960-61 to 76 lakh kw in 1963-64 and further to about 1,02 lakh kw in 1965-66

Rapid strides have also been made in transport and the acute shortages in the freight moving capacity of railways, experienced during the Second Plan, have been overcome. Road transport programmes are also steadily progressing.

Several social service programmes, on the other hand, were adversely affected due mainly to the diversion of funds to other programmes, eco-

nomies enforced in view of the National Emergency, as also the shortages of personnel and essential equipment.

In general education, while enrolment was not held back, the teacher-pupil ratio lowered, leading to a deterioration in general standards. Progress in technical education, on the other hand, has been encouraging; the Plan target for annual admissions for degree level engineering and technology was exceeded in 1963-64. In the last two years of the Plan the admissions were further increased. Training programmes in the field of health have made substantial progress and may exceed the Plan targets, though medical and para-medical personnel may fall short of the requirements

In regard to employment, the latest available data indicate that the performance of the Third Plan would be around 95 lakhs as against the Plan target of 1 05 crores

The Third Plan targets of production and development, and achievements during the five years of the Plan, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown in the following table. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan, are also given for comparison

TABLE 78

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIRD PLAN

Note The data have been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors.

	Achievements							Targets
	1950-51	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*	1965-66
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50 = 100)	95 6	142 2	144 8	137 5*	142 6*	157 6		176
Foodgrain production (lakh tonnes)	5,08 3	8,20 2	8,27 1	7,84 5**	8,02 4**	8,84 0***	760 0—770 0	10,16
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tonnes of nitrogen)	56	2,03	2,54	3,38	3,83	5,09	6,00	10,16
Co-operation short and medium-term loans advanced (Rs crores)	22 9	201 9	229 5	253 5	294 1	328 4*	380 2	530·0
Major and medium irrigation . potential at channel outlets (lakh acres gross)	2,38	1,17	1,22	1,33	1,43	1,58	1,80	2,95
Utilisation (lakh acres, gross) .	2,38	83	91	1,03	1,11	1,21	1,38	2,88
Index number of industrial production (1956 = 100)† .	73 5	130 1	138 3	150 6	162 7	174 8	N A	242††
Production of								
Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	14 7	34 8	43 3	54 0	59 4	61·4	62 0	93·5
Aluminium (virgin metal) (thousand tonnes) . ..	4 0	18·3	19 9	42 6	54 0	54·1	74 0	81·3

*Provisional **Partially revised estimates. ***Final estimates.

†For the years 1951 and 1960 to 1964.

††The figure of 329 mentioned in the Third Plan was based on 1951 = 100 It has been arithmetically converted to 242 (base 1956 = 100).

TABLE 78 (*concld.*)

	Achievements							Targets
	1950-51	'60-61	'61-62	'62-63	'63-64	'64 65	'65-66*	'65-66
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs crores) ..	0·3	7·0	9·3	12 6	20·1	20·0	22 0	30·0
Sulphuric acid (thousand tonnes) . .	1,01	3,68	4,30	4,85	6,02	6,95	6,75	15,24
Petroleum products, refined (lakh tonnes).. .. .	2	58	62	69	80	84	99	1,00·2
Cotton Cloth .								
Mill sector (crore meters) . .	340 1	464.9	468 6	449 8	448 4	467.6	470 9	530 4
Decentralised sector (crore meters)	81 4	208 9	242 9	250 2	292 6	306 9	318·5	320 0
Total (crore meters)	421 5	673 8	711 5	700 0	741 0	774 5	789 4	850.4
Minerals								
Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	30	1,10	1,30	1,35	1,48	1,51	2 2)	3,05
Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	5,55	5,52	6,38	6,63	6,44	6.70	9,86
Power installed capacity (lakh kw)	23†	55 8	62 1	69 0	76	84	1,02	1,27
Railways freight carried (lakh tonnes) ..	9,30	15,62	16,05	17,88	19,11	19,38	20,50	24,89
Road transport . commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	2,24	2,44	2,66	2,80	3,03	3,28	3,65
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt)	3 9	8 6	9 1	10 6	12 9	14 0	15 4	10 9
eneral education students in schools (lakh) .	2,35	4,47	4 98	5.43	5,88	6,38	6,77	6,39
Technical education engineering and technology — degree-level annual admission (thousand)	4 1	13 8	15 9	17·1	21·0	23·8	28 0	19 1
Health ·								
Hospital beds (thousand) .	1,13	1,86	1,93	2,02	2,39††	—	2,40	2,40
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	56	70	72 0	75 0	76·4	82·3	86	81
Exports (Rs. crores)	6 1	642	661	685	793	839	N A	850

*Provisional.

†Figure relates to calendar year 1950.

††Up to December 1963.

The following table sets out the pattern of Plan outlay* and progress of expenditure over the Plan period, by major heads of development.

TABLE 79

THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE, 1961-66

Centre and States

(*Rs. crores*)

Major Head	1961—66 Financial Provision	1961-62 Actual	1962-63 Actual	1963-64 Actual	1964-65 Revised Estimates	1965—66 Likely Estimates	1961—66 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture and Community Development	1,068 (938)†	149	174	202	290	298	1,113 (961)†
Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	650 (641)	106	115	124	148	167	660 (624)
Power	1,012 (882)	140	178	259	314	320	1,211 (1,092)
Industry & Minerals	1,520 (80)	191	257	343	443	464	1,698 (100)
Village & Small Industries	264 (135)	38	41	43	51	65	238 (102)
Transport & Communications	1,486 (238)	290	347	461	495	490	2,083 (283)
Social Services and Miscellaneous	1,300 (933)	203	229	242	376	409	1,459 (900)
Inventories	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7,500 (3,847)	1,117	1,341	1,674	2,117	2,213	8,462 (4,062)

The outlay of Rs. 8,462 crores, during the five years, accounts for 112 8 per cent of the total original Plan provision. The first year's outlay accounted for 14 9 per cent, the second year's for 17 9 per cent, the third year's for 22 3 per cent, the fourth year's for 28 2 per cent (estimated) and the fifth year's for 29 5 per cent (anticipated).

The outlay on transport was much higher not only in proportion to other sectors but also Rs 597 crores more than what was originally provided in the Plan, mainly as a result of substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the National Emergency Outlays on agriculture, power and industry were also sharply stepped up from year to year The States also increased the relative proportion of outlay on power The outlay on social services and miscellaneous had also a sharp increase in the fourth and fifth years

Table 80 indicates the financing of the Plan.

*The Central and State Governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes.

†Figures in brackets represent the financial provision and the anticipated expenditure, respectively, over the Plan period for States only.

TABLE 80

FINANCING OF THE PLAN . CENTRE* AND STATES**

(1961—62 to 1965—66)

		1961-62 (Accts)			1962-63 (Accts)			1963-64 (Accts)			1964-65 (R.E.)			1965-66 (B.E.)		
		Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	Balance from current revenues	127	28	155	5	82	87	—241	74	—167	—219	—9	—228	—264	—63	—327
2	Additional taxation***	89	15	104	210	51	261	510	147	657	600	174	774	719	213	932
3	Railways contribution †	45	—	45	28	—	28	29	—	29	—6	—	—6	—6	—	—6
4	Surplus of other public enterprises† †	13	16	29	12	23	35	71	21	92	103	27	130	125		152
5	Market loans† † †	63	85	184	94	107	201	114	90	204	104	110	214	115	133	248
6.	Small savings‡	27	65	92	32	47	79	96	71	167	119	82	201	92	90	182
7	Unfunded debt	40	14	54	45	14	59	51	21	72	50	22	72	56	24	80
8.	Steel equalisation fund (net)	13	—	13	11	—	11	—1	—	—1	2	—	2	1	—	1
9	Balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	32	14	46	84	—44	40	97	—70	27	188	74	114	200	—92	108
10	*Total of items 1 to 9*	449	237	686	521	280	801	726	354	1,080	941	332	1,273	1,038	332	1,370
11.	Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance† † †	262	—	262	367	—	367	428	—	428	666	—	666	799	—	799
12.	Deficit financing † † †	153	16	169	210	—37	173	172	—6	166	121	57	178	—4	48	44
13.	Total (10 to 13)	864	253	1,117	1,098	243	1,341	1,326	348	1,674	1,728	389	2,117	1,833	380	2,213
14.	Assistance to States for their Plans‡ ‡	—327	327	—	—432	432	—	—450	450	—	—599	599	—	—641	641	—
15	Total resources—Plan outlay	537	580	1,117	666	675	1,341	876	798	1,674	1,129	988	2,117	1,192	1,021	2,213

*Includes Union Territories

**Data included for States relate to preliminary actuals for 1963-64, State Governments' estimates of likely actuals for 1964-65 and estimates for 1965-66 as worked out in connection with the formulation of State Plans for that year

***Including the yield from changes in railway fares and freights and postal rates as well as the changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares

†Excluding the amount raised by way of changes in fares and freights which is included under item 2

† †Excluding the amount raised by changes in postal rates as well as changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares This amount is included under item 2

† † †As defined in the Plan receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government securities by the public Correspondingly, deficit financing refers to changes in Government's indebtedness to the Reserve Bank Receipts corresponding to external assistance include net receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupee resources arising from PL 480 imports other than those for building up buffer stocks of food grains

‡Includes Prize bonds, Gold bonds, Income tax Annuity deposits and receipts from Compulsory Deposit Scheme

‡‡The figures of Central assistance are as indicated by State Governments.

During the first four years of the Plan external assistance amounted to Rs. 1,723 crores and deficit financing to Rs. 686 crores; normal resources including additional taxation, surpluses from public undertakings, borrowings, etc., provided the remainder

Tax receipts were fairly buoyant. While additional taxation effort at the Centre was substantial throughout, the States also picked up from the modest beginning of Rs. 15 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 51 crores, Rs. 147 crores and Rs. 174 crores in the subsequent three years. The surplus of public enterprises (excluding railways) went up steadily from a total of Rs. 29 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 92 crores and Rs. 130 crores in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. Similarly, market loans and small savings showed an upward trend from Rs. 148 crores and Rs. 92 crores respectively in 1961-62 to Rs. 214 crores and Rs. 201 crores in 1964-65. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance showed a sharp rise from Rs. 262 crores in the first year of the Plan to Rs. 367 crores, Rs. 428 crores and Rs 666 crores in the second, third and fourth years of the Plan respectively. On the other hand, however, deficit financing, which accounted for Rs. 169 crores in 1961-62 (Rs. 153 crores at the Centre) moved up to Rs. 173 crores in 1962-63 (Rs 210 crores at the Centre and (—) Rs. 37 crores in the States) In 1963-64, it declined to Rs. 166 crores, with a drop, at the Centre, of Rs 38 crores to Rs. 172 crores, the States' figure being (—) Rs. 6 crores. In the fourth year, *i.e*, 1964-65, the States relied relatively heavily on deficit financing, to the tune of Rs. 57 crores which, together with Rs 121 crores of deficit financing at the Centre, made a total of Rs. 178 crores. External assistance for the first four years of the Plan was of the order of Rs 1,723 crores compared to the provision of Rs. 2,200 crores originally envisaged for the Plan period as a whole. Also, deficit financing during these years comes to a total of Rs 686 crores compared to the original Plan provision of Rs. 550 crores for the five years of the Plan.

THE FOURTH PLAN

The tentative framework of the Fourth Plan, presenting its principal magnitudes in fairly broad terms, is set out in the *Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan* Prepared about a year and a half before the completion of the Third Plan, with estimates based on the price levels for 1963-64, the framework is provisional It indicates the objectives and pattern of development, the broad relationship between different sectors and the choices which have to be made in determining future policy and action

Objectives

The basic objectives for the 15-year period commencing with the Third Plan have already been outlined earlier in this chapter The central problem for the Fourth Plan continues to be one of generating a rapid increase in the national product, without impairing social stability. More explicitly, basic goods and services required for consumption by the mass of the people have to be produced, and investment in human and material resources has to be made to generate their much larger supply which is essential for future growth and for which the country at present critically depends on external assistance.

In the context of the shortfalls envisaged in the physical targets of production or capacity set for the Third Plan, the difficulties arising therefrom, the price increases, the perspective up to 1975-76 and other relevant factors, the objectives and strategy of the Fourth Plan have to be such as to avoid inflation, improve consumption standards, and attain more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth, faster development of human resources and quicker progress towards self-reliance. Accordingly, the *Memorandum* presents the preliminary outline of the Fourth Plan as follows : (*i*) In agriculture,

an annual growth rate of not less than 5 per cent, and if possible more, should be achieved. (*ii*) To attain this, the highest priority should be given to the production of fertilisers, insecticides and agricultural implements. (*iii*) The production of essential consumer goods such as textiles, sugar, drugs, kerosene, paper, etc., should be accelerated. (*iv*) The production of cement and other building materials should be augmented. (*v*) In the fields of metals, chemicals, machine-building, mining, electric power and transport industries the schemes in hand should be completed early and new schemes should be undertaken. (*vi*) Maximum possible facilities should be provided in the social services sector which should also be suitably reoriented for increasing productivity (*vii*) In organising efforts in all these directions, rapid progress towards greater employment and social justice should be promoted.

Outlay Pattern

The size and pattern of outlays proposed for the Fourth Plan in the public and private sectors are given below.

TABLE 81

PROPOSED OUTLAY UNDER MAJOR HEADS (FOURTH PLAN)

(*Rs. crores*)

Major Heads	Public sector			Private Sector Investment	Total Investment	Total Plan Outlay (public and private sectors)
	Total	Current outlay	Investment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture .	2,400	875	1,525	700	2,225	3,100
Irrigation	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	1,000
Power .	1,950	—	1,950	50	2,000	2,000
Small industry	450	170	280	400	680	850
Organised industry	3,200	—	3,200	2,400	5,600	5,600
Transport and communications .	3,000	—	3,000	650	3,650	3,650
Education .	1,400	767	633	100	733	1,500
Scientific research	175	85	90	—	90	175
Health . .	1,090	413	677	—	677	1,090
Housing and construction	400	—	400	1,470	1,870	1,870
Welfare of backward classes ..	205	160	45	—	45	205
Social welfare .	65	50	15	10	25	75
Craftsmen training and labour welfare . .	145	85	60	—	60	145
Public co-operation	15	10	5	—	5	15
Rural works .	25	—	25	—	25	25
Rehabilitation .	50	10	40	—	40	50
Miscellaneous ..	50	—	50	—	50	50
Inventories ..	*	*	*	1,200	1,200	1,200
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,620	2,625	12,995	6,980	19,975	22,600

The comparative provisions in the public sector in the Third and Fourth Plans under each head of development together with the percentage distribution are given in Table 82.

*Part of the inventories under the public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will be financed through the banking system.

TABLE 82

COMPARATIVE PROVISIONS IN THIRD AND FOURTH PLANS

(Rs crores)

Major Head	Anticipated expenditure in Third Plan	Allocation in Fourth Plan	Percentage distribution of Col. 2	Percentage distribution of Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	1,090	2,400	13·3	15·4
Irrigation	648	1,000	7·9	6·4
	1,738	3,400	21·2	21·8
Power	1,187	1,950	14·5	12·4
Small industry	233	450	2·8	2·9
Organised industry	1,662	3,200	20·3	20·5
Transport & communications	1,940	3,000	23·6	19·2
	5,022	8,600	61·2	55·0
Education	557	1,400	6·8	9·0
Scientific research	72	175	0·9	1·1
Health	345	1,090	4·2	7·0
Housing & construction	112	400	1·4	2·6
Welfare of backward classes	104	205	1·3	1·3
Social welfare		65		0·4
Craftsmen training & labour welfare		145		0·9
Public co-operation	250	15	3·0	0·1
		3,495		22·4
Rural works		25		0·2
Rehabilitation		50		0·3
Miscellaneous		50		0·3
Inventories		*		*
		125		0·8
GRAND TOTAL	8,200	15,620	100·0	100·0

Distribution of Outlay—Centre and States

Under the tentative distribution of outlays between Centre, States and Union Territories, of the total public sector outlay of Rs 15,620 crores, the share of the Centre has been proposed at Rs 7,525 crores, of the States at Rs. 7,660 crores and of the Union Territories at Rs 435 crores. Of the Centre's share, Rs. 325 crores (Rs. 70 crores)** would be in agriculture, Rs. 35 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in irrigation, Rs 300 crores (Rs. 25 crores) in power, Rs. 170 crores (Rs. 15 crores) in small industry, Rs. 3,060 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in organised industry, Rs. 2,490 crores (Rs. 70 crores) in transport and communications, Rs. 1,059 crores (Rs. 243 crores) in social services and Rs 86 crores (Rs. 2 crores) in miscellaneous.

Selected Targets

The targets of production and development set for the Plan are based on the assumption of a Plan outlay of Rs 22,600 crores and on estimates of demand and judgment of administrative and techno-economic capacity.

*Part of the inventories under the public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will be financed through the banking system.

**Figures in brackets represent outlays proposed for Union Territories which are in addition to those of the Centre. The balance of the outlay would be in the States.

Production of foodgrains is proposed to be stepped up from 9·2 crore tonnes (anticipated) in 1965-66 to at least 12 crore tonnes in 1970-71, cotton from 63 to 85 lakh bales and sugarcane from 1·10 to 1·35 crore tonnes. Irrigation facilities from major and medium projects would be provided for an additional area of 1·40 crore acres. The installed power generating capacity will be almost doubled from 117 lakh kw to 220 lakh kw Industrial production will be considerably expanded, especially in the fields of metals, chemical fertilisers, agricultural machinery, consumer goods machinery and intermediates and petroleum refining. The production capacity of steel ingots will go up from about 89 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 to over 165 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan, pig iron from 12 lakh tonnes to 40 lakh tonnes and aluminium from 68,000 to 2·4 lakh tonnes. The production capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers will increase nearly four fold, that of newsprint over five fold and bicycles, electric fans and cement about two fold. Railways will carry 50 per cent more freight in 1970-71 as compared to 1965-66; the number of commercial vehicles on road will be almost doubled. Under Communications, 7 lakh telephone connections would be provided Schooling facilities will expand considerably for all age-groups and the admission capacity for the engineering and technology courses at the degree level will be augmented to train 68,600 students in 1970-71 The admission capacity for craftsmen to be trained in the Fourth Plan will increase from 1 lakh to over 2 lakhs Medical facilities and family planning programmes are also proposed to be substantially enlarged.

On the basis of an outlay of Rs. 21,500—22,500 crores, the employment potential in the non-agricultural sector is estimated around 1 55–1·62 crores against the requirement of about 3·5 crore employment opportunities, including a backlog of 1·2 crores at the beginning of the Plan and an addition of 2·3 crores to the labour force during the five-year period of the Plan.

Financial Resources

On preliminary estimates, resources amounting to Rs. 21,500 crores are expected to be available for financing the Fourth Plan Of this, Rs. 7,000 crores are expected to be mobilised by the private sector.

The public sector estimate is based on the assumption that measures will be taken to keep down non-Plan expenditure and maximise revenues at the existing rates of taxation, a credit of Rs 2,500 crores will be available on account of budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance and an additional resource mobilisation of Rs 2,500—3,000 crores may have to be undertaken in the Plan period, to be secured through increased taxation, reduction of tax avoidance and evasion and adjustment of prices charged by public sector undertakings specifically for this purpose. The tax and non-tax revenues are each expected to go up by about 8 per cent per annum, with a substantial step-up in the receipts of market loans, small savings, provident funds, annuity deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts. For a sound fiscal policy, the Central Government will need to limit its borrowings from the Reserve Bank; the State Governments will also need to avoid any continuing use of overdraft facilities with the Reserve Bank. Altogether, this scale of resource mobilisation is a difficult task and requires a major national effort

As for external resources, the estimates of earnings from commodity exports during the Plan are Rs. 5,100 crores. Commodity imports (excluding P.L. 480 imports) may be of the order of Rs. 7,200 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,100 crores. Further, Rs. 500 crores are estimated to be paid out on debt account and Rs. 600 crores as interest. Receipts and payments on invisibles (other than debt servicing) may balance. Thus the gap between foreign exchange payments and receipts comes to Rs. 3,200 crores which gives a measure of the volume of external assistance required.

As a result of discussions and deliberations following the formulation of the *Memorandum*, the Planning Commission submitted another paper namely *Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes* for consideration by the National Development Council in September 1965. The new scheme envisaged the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 14,500 crores in the public sector and Rs 7,000 crores (the same as in the *Memorandum*) for the private sector. In this scheme the public sector outlay on Agriculture was suggested at Rs. 2,372 crores, Irrigation Rs. 924 crores, Power Rs. 1,828 crores, Small Industry Rs. 395 crores, Organised Industry Rs. 2,866 crores, Transport and Communications Rs. 2,768 crores, Education Rs. 1,260 crores, Scientific Research Rs. 148 crores, Health Rs 578 crores, Water Supply Rs. 371 crores, Housing Rs 297 crores, Welfare of Backward Classes Rs. 188 crores, Social Welfare Rs. 54 crores, Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Rs. 143 crores, Public Co-operation Rs. 12 crores, Rural Works, Hill Areas and Special Areas Rs 148 crores, Rehabilitation Rs. 69 crores and Miscellaneous Rs. 79 crores. The Council adopted this outlay but felt that the Pakistani aggression had necessitated a reappraisal of the detailed proposals

A Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is expected to be completed by September 1966 Meanwhile, the Annual Plan for 1966-67 has been formulated, keeping in view both the long-term objectives and the immediate requirements created by recent developments. A brief statement of the outlay during the year, by broad categories, is given in the following table.

TABLE 83

OUTLAYS BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Annual Plan 1966-67)

(*Rs crores*)

	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture & Community Development .	43·54	278·56	10·45	332·55
2. Irrigation & Power	54·28	396·25	14·17	464·70
3 Industry & Mining .	476·59	45·72	2·46	524·77
4. Transport & Communications	351·89	65·17	11·37	428·43
5. Social Services .	147·70	133·49	19·69	300·88
6. Miscellaneous . .	15·37	12·53	2·31	30·21
TOTAL .	1,089·37	931·72	60·45	2,081·54

Note :—Some *inter-se* adjustments in the aggregate Plan outlay for the Centre including Union Territories has still to be made In the case of the States the outlays represent provisions recommended by the Planning Commission. These will be adjusted according to the States' budget provisions. The Statewise adjustments are likely to be of a marginal nature.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 1,300 sq. kms with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 390—520 sq kms and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provision from the respective subject-matter departments. By the time a block completes Stage II, it becomes the permanent unit of planning and development and an established channel for developmental expenditure. Where this is not achieved to any substantial extent, the State Government provide post-stage II blocks with a minimum outlay of Rs. 1 lakh a year Before entering on the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. The set-up comprises a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and district levels Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal The other States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation for the purpose.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and allied fields Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

Till the end of 1965, 5,259½ stage I, stage II and post-stage II blocks were set up, covering about 5·67 lakh villages and a population of 40·46 crores. The State-wise coverage of the programme as at the end of 1965, is indicated in Table 84.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in cash, kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3:1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1965, amounted to Rs 141 84 crores, forming about 32 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs 448 68 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs 235·60 crores The outlay for the Third Plan period was Rs 321·9 crores, of which Rs. 287 7 crores were earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28 2 crores for the panchayats and Rs 6·0 crores for Central schemes.

The sub-heads under which this expendiure was incurred are indicated below

TABLE 85

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Expenditure Head	First Plan	Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc)	10,51	54,76	13,79	15,59	17,71	17,75	130,11
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	11,00	4,36	5,26	6,39	7,14	37,70
Irrigation and reclamation	10,83	48,59	12,05	11,24	12,39	12,24	107,34
Village industries	2,18	7,01	2,96	3,00	2,46	2,68	20,29
Health and rural sanitation .	3,79	16,87	5,49	4,95	4,19	4,02	39,31
Education	3,44	12,06	2,76	2,86	2,41	2,95	26,48
Social education .	2,00	10,19	2,92	3,08	2,50	2,80	23,49
Communications .	5,16	12,61	4,02	4,70	3,11	3,30	32,90
Housing .	1,73	10,90	2,93	3,03	2,16	1,86	22,61
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc) .	2,79	3,13	80	70	48	55	8,45
TOTAL .	45,98	187,12	52,08	54,41	53,80	55,29	448,68

TABLE 84

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(as on January 1, 1966)

State/Union Territory	No of blocks into which delimited	No of blocks allotted: Pre-extension	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II	Total	Population covered (in lakhs)	Villages covered (in hundreds)	Area covered (in hundred sq. kms)
Andhra Pradesh	445*	—	224	139	82	445	3,34	27,1	2,74,9
Assam	160	8	68	57	27	160	1,18	25,7	1,22,0
Bihar	575	—	219	310	46	575	4,52	67,7	1,73,9
Gujarat	224	—	79½	116¼	28½	224	1,94	18,6	1,87,0
Jammu & Kashmir	70	—	10	45	15	70	32	6,6	1,23,3
Kerala	143	—	84	38	21	143	1,62	1,6	38,7
Madhya Pradesh	416	—	218	117	81	416	3,09	70,4	4,43,1
Madras	375	—	59	245	71	375	3,03	14,1	1,30,2
Maharashtra	425	—	222½	135	67½	425	3,28	35,9	3,06,6
Mysore	268	—	134	93	41	268	2,17	26,4	1,92,0
Nagaland	17	—	9	2	6	17	4	8	16,5
Orissa	307	—	127	153	27	307	1,74	46,5	1,55,8
Punjab	229	—	79	103	47	229	1,92	21,3	1,21,9
Rajasthan	232	—	90	99	43	232	1,89	32,2	3,42,3
Uttar Pradesh	899**	—	401⅓	400	96	897½	6,90	1,12,6	2,93,6
West Bengal	341	—	240	64	37	341	3,01	38,5	87,4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	1	2	—	2	5	0 6	4	8,3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	—		2	—	2	0 6	1	5
Delhi	5	—	—	2	3	5	3·0	3	1,5
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	—	11	—	—	11	5 5	2·5	3,7
Himachal Pradesh	38	—	9	19	10	38	13·6	10,4	28,2
Manipur	14	—	4	8	2	14	6 7	1,9	22,3
N.E.F.A.	41	8	15	15	3	41	3 4	2,2	81,4
Pondicherry	4	—	½	1½	2	4	3 7	4	5
Tripura	15	—	9	4	2	15	9 4	4,9	10,5
All-India	5,261†	17	2,315	2,167	759⅔	5,259½	40,46	5,66,9	31,66,1

*Since been re-delimited into 321 Blocks.

**Only 1½ marginal Blocks remain to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh.

†Excludes 101½ additional C D Blocks on account of Tribal Development Blocks

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before a high powered Central Committee with Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the State

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities of all development departments

A working group reviewed the existing arrangements for inter-departmental and institutional co-ordination for agricultural production in 1963. It recommended that an integrated Department of Agriculture and Rural Development comprising agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, community development and panchayati raj, co-operation and allied departments, be constituted in the States The Secretary of the integrated department should function as Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development

In the District

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district

In the Block

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc , work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc , supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where

decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a network of training centres

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study, Research and Instruction Wings at Hyderabad. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through universities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres. The Instruction Wing conducts courses for instructors as also for District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers. Up to December 1965, 192 Instructors and 390 District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers received training in the Instruction Wing. 1,476 officials and non-officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing

There are 12 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 13 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like MLAs, Pradhans, etc, are also associated. Till the end of 1965, 4,189 Block Development Officers, 7,372 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 5,469 Extension Officers were trained at these centres. Four hundred and seventy-five persons working in Tribal Development Blocks received training in tribal life and culture; 1,555 Principals and 2,194 Teacher Educators from training institutions for primary school teachers also received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres. Besides, 55 Instructors of Training Institutions (Secondary Schools) were trained as these Centres

There are 100 Gram Sevaks' Training Centres at which 74,948 Gram Sevaks have been trained During the same period 8,375 Gram Sevikas have also received training at 44 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of 1965, 6,834 Extension Officers (Co-operation)* were trained at 13 centres. Two integrated training centres, one at Nilokheri and the other at Hyderabad, provide training facilities to Extension Officers (Industries) Thirty-eight such officers have so far been trained

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 213 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives. Till the end of 1965, 3,690 health personnel were provided training at these centres

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 69·3 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained up to June 1965

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, a broad-based programme of training the members, office-bearers and secretaries of Panchayati Raj institutions has been undertaken in 123 Panchayati Raj Training Centres established all over the country.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj at New Delhi had imparted training to 317 instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres by the end of 1965.

---

* Including intermediate departmental officers like inspectors and auditors.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated in Table 86.

TABLE 86

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Item	During the year ending June		Per block during the year ending June	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
I. Agriculture				
1 Improved seeds distributed (quintals)	37,85,400	46,91,300	847	1,035
2. Chemical fertilisers distributed (quintals)	1,92,58,400	2,09,35,500	4,329	4,620
3 Chemical pesticides distributed (quintals)	1,57,496	2,21,709	49	70
4 Improved implements distributed (Nos)	7,93,957	7,88,641	178	174
5 Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos)	9,73,500	10,98,700	218	243
6 Compost pits dug (Nos)	94,99,200	1,00,19,100	1,125	2,211
II Minor Irrigation				
1 Net additional area likely to be irrigated (Hectares)	4,84,435	5,18,416	135	143
III. Animal Husbandry				
1 Improved animals supplied (Nos)	36,472	34,059	9·9	9·3
2 Improved birds supplied (Nos)	10,24,482	10,68,117	229	236
3 Fingerlings supplied (Nos)	7,24,14,100	7,16,24,100	16,196	15,806
4 Animals castrated (Nos)	32,30,900	38,46,600	723	860
5 Animals artificially inseminated (Nos)	9,75,643	9,03,212	219	200
IV. Village and Small Industries				
1 Ambar Charkhas introduced (Nos)	8,313	5,717	2·3	1·5
2 Brick kilns started (Nos)	19,583	21 255	6·2	6·7
3 Bricks manufactured (000)	190,34,60	153,70,20	6,52	5,05
4 Tiles manufactured (000)	37,93,00	38,15,90	1,30	1,25
5 Sewing machines distributed (Nos)	9,727	7,590	2·2	2·0
6 New tannery pits started (Nos)	2,682	1,238	0·6	0·3
7 Improved ghanis introduced (Nos)	781	528	0·2	0·2
8 Flaying centres started (Nos)	339	279	0·1	0·1
9 Bee-hives introduced (Nos)	20,884	17,438	6·6	5·6
10 Value of improved tools and appliances distributed.				
(*a*) Blacksmithy (Rs)	4,47,308	4,89,066	133	130
(*b*) Carpentry (Rs)	3,97,401	5,02,060	125	133
V. Social Education				
1 Adult literacy centres started (Nos)	47,818	54,002	11	13
2 Adults made literate (Nos)	8,20,579	10,20,928	184	225
3. Reading rooms and libraries started (Nos)	15,772	11,814	3·4	2·6

TABLE 86 (*concld*)

Item	During the year ending June		Per block during the year ending June	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
4. Youth clubs and farmers' unions started :				
(i) Number	59,323	41,480	13 3	9·2
(ii) Membership (Nos)	8,83,349	6,68,463	198	170
5 Functional gram sahayaks camps organised.				
(i) Number	12,646	10,155	3 5	2 9
(ii) Leaders trained (Nos)	6,25,987	5,85,778	162	133
VI Women's Programme				
1 Mahila samitis/mandals started (Nos)	26,314	30,174	5 9	6 7
2 Membership in (1) (Nos)	5,20,365	4,74,203	117	105
3 Women's camps held (Nos)	6,691	7,320	1 7	1 6
4. Women participated in (3) (Nos)	1,81,630	1,73,116	47	39
5 Balwadis/nurseries started (Nos)	10,662	10,109	2·7	2 5
6 Children attending in (5) (Nos)	2,71,623	2,68,846	68	67
VII Health and Rural Sanitation				
1 Rural latrines constructed (Nos)	1,08,890	90,890	24	20
2 Pucca drains constructed (metres)	23,62,300	28,61,000	531	633
3 Village lanes paved (sq. metres)	11,00,600	12,26 800	302	340
4 Soakage pits constructed (Nos)	2,74,990	2 40,320	75	66
5 Drinking water wells constructed (Nos)	44,089	35,933	10	8
6 Drinking water wells renovated (Nos)	49,721	43,047	11	10
VIII. Communications				
1 New kutcha roads constructed (kms)	27,470	29,609	6 2	6·5
2 Existing kacha roads improved (kms)	43,130	52,461	10	12
3. Culverts constructed (Nos)	26,429	22 863	6·0	5 0

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(1) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, the share of taxes levied by the Central Government, and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamps duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments receive statutory and other

grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period, it has been progressively increasing during the Third Plan as shown in the following table.

TABLE 87

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326·7	248·0	23·8	15·9	798·5	1,412·9
Second Plan period	711·1	667·9	59·1	19·0	1,410·8	2,867·9
Third Plan period						
1961-62 (Actuals)	178·4	199·0	15·9	1·7	452·4	846·4
1962-63 (Actuals)	224·1	200·4	19·0	2·8	523·5	969·8
1963-64 (Actuals)	259·5	205·4	22·4	3·5	623·9	1,114·7
1964-65 (Actuals)	257·9	255·6	29·0	4·5	690·8	1,237·8
1965-66 (Revised)	276·1	299·0	47·6	3·9	819·4	1,446·0
1966-67 (Budget)	350·3	346·9	48·7	3·9	659·4	1,409·2

The following table gives the breakup of payments to States on account of taxes and duties

TABLE 88

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Income tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278·2	46·1	—	—	2·4	326·7
Second plan period	347·7	152·9	128·3	42·6	12·7	711·1
Third Plan period						
1961-62 (Actuals)	93·9	41·1	39·5	—	3·9	178·4
1962-63 (Actuals)	95·3	79·0	45·9	—	3·9	224·1
1962-64 (Actuals)	119·3	92·4	43·6	—	4·2	259·5
1964-65 (Revised)	123·8	86·2	41·1	—	6·8	257·9
1965-66 (Revised)	123·3	100·2	45·8	—	6·8	276·1
1966-67 (Budget)	130·4	165·7	47·1	—	7·1	350·3

Finance Commission

The Fourth Finance Commission constituted on May 5, 1964 submitted its report on August 12, 1965. The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations are indicated in Table 89.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expendi-

ture, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

TABLE 89

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income-tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise		Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of Article 275 (1)
					Amounts representing income of States in 1956-57	Percentage of remaining sum	
	percentage	percentage	percentage	percentage	(lakh rupees)		(lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	8·34	9·05	7·37	7·77	235·24	7·42	13,51
Assam	2·75	2·79	2·44	3·32	85·08	1·98	16,52
Bihar	10·75	9·99	9·04	10·03	130·16	6·17	—
Gujarat	4·78	7·11	5·29	4·80	323·45	7·43	—
Jammu & Kashmir	0·83	—	0·73	2·26	—	*	6,57
Kerala	3·92	1·85	3·59	4·16	95·08	5·65	30,82
Madhya Pradesh	7·50	9·85	6·47	7·40	155·17	4·62	2,70
Madras	7·80	5·81	8·34	7·18	285·34	11·13	6,84
Maharashtra	9·16	8·98	14·28	8·23	637·77	19·87	—
Mysore	5·46	3·98	5·14	5·41	100·10	5·21	20,82
Nagaland	0·09	0·01	0·07	2·21	—	*	7,07
Orissa	4·07	2·12	3·40	4·82	85·10	2·58	29,18
Punjab	4·70	7·43	4·36	4·86	175·19	5·01	—
Rajasthan	4·67	6·40	3·97	5·06	90·10	3·17	6,73
Uttar Pradesh	17·08	18·23	14·60	14·98	575·81	7·83	9,85
West Bengal	8·09	6·40	10·91	7·51	280·41	11·93	—
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	3,254·00	100·00	140,61

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1966-67

The budget estimates for 1966-67 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1966 placed expenditure at Rs. 2,407·41 crores as compared to Rs. 2,187·42 crores (revised) in 1965-66 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs 2,617·12 crores as compared to Rs. 2,469·51 (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 209·71 crores.

Tables 90 and 91 show the budget of the Central Government for 1966-67 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

*Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland will receive no compensation, but 1½ per cent 0·05 per cent respectively of the net proceeds will be paid to them.

TABLE 90

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	3,97,50	4,19,50††	5,31,20	5,60,00 +52*
Union excise duties ..	8,01,51	8,19,19††	8,61,35	9,69,70 +42,27*†
Corporation tax	3,14,05	3,71,60	3,30,00	3,40,00 +36·07*
Taxes on income	2,66,55	2,91,50	2,60,00	2,70,00 +24,45*
Estate duty	5,43	740	7,00	7,40 +70*
Taxes on wealth	10,50	13,50	14,00	14,00
Expenditure tax	44	1,55	75	75 —60*
Gift tax	2,22	3,10	3,00	3,00 —1,71*
Other heads	22,49	23,87	24,76	26,47 +50‡
Debt services	2,57,28	2,96,73	3,16,46	3,60,62
Administrative services ..	8,85	9,51	9,36	9,45
Social and development services	27,86	23,57	24,19	22,56
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc	10	13	12	12
Public works, etc.	4,93	3,94	4,22	4,15
Transport and Communications	7,46	6,75	8,20	8,45
Currency and mint ..	53,72	61,69	62,55	64,94
Miscellaneous	24,14	25,47	26,69	19,07
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	31,58	34,81	35,07	43,34
Extraordinary items	1,23,02	60,50	80,72	30,66
Deduct—Share of income tax payable to States	(—)1,23,77	(—)1,21,27	(—)1,23,34	(—)1,30,45
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	(—)6,78	(—)7,17	(—)6,79	(—)7,11 —69*
Total—Revenue ..	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	26,17,12 +1,01,51*
Deficit on Revenue account	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	27,18,63
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	26,30	28,88	29,64	30,84
Debt services	3,16,41	3,56,11	3,72,61	4,14,83
Administrative services ..	81,87	91,36	92,21	1,10,08
Social and developmental services	1,67,56	1,84,66	1,77,73	1,95,57

*Effect of budget proposals.

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 10,07 lakhs, being the share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

††In addition, the measures introduced through Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, were expected to yield Rs. 80·33 crores under customs and Rs. 25·92 crores under Union excise duties making a total of Rs. 106·25 crores.

‡Relates to Sales tax.

TABLE 90 (*concld.*)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Multipurpose river schemes, etc.	1,12	1,98	1,90	2,03
Public works, etc . ..	20,89	22,98	21,77	23,83
Transport and communications	10,66	10,62	10,94	1,09,41
Currency and mint	14,72	16,40	17,03	1,782
Miscellaneous	95,29	1,16,27	1,27,36	1,52,35
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments ..	4,00,24	4,72,64	4,85,69	6,14,07
Extraordinary items	1,27,27	65,84	81,48	37,38
Defence services (Net) .	6,92,85	7,48,74	7,69,06	7,97,67
Total—Expenditure . ..	19,55,18	21,16,48	21,87,42	24,07,41
Surplus on Revenue account	2,73,90	2,29,39	2,82,09	3,11,22
TOTAL	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	27,18,63

TABLE 91

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Receipts				
Capital Receipts outside revenue account	—	4,32	—	—
Permanent debt :				
Debt raised in India ..	3,49,06	2,70,40	3,36,72	2,84,40
Debt raised outside India				
(a) Loans other than P L 480 loans ..	3,98,18	5,88,86	5,36,90	4,59,85
(b) P L 480 loans ..	1,71,54	80,00	80,00	3,25,00
Floating debt (other than treasury bills) (net) ..	2,60	(—)3,43	53,57	(—)1,21
Repayment of loans and advances :				
State and Union Territory Governments	2,16,02	2,73,69	2,81,64	2,88,00
Other loans and advances	73,04	60,00	61,00	82,00
Inter-State settlement (net)	—	—	—	—
Contingency fund of India ..	2,31	—	3,40	—
Unfunded debt :				
Small savings schemes (net)	1,27,48	1,34,95	1,34,95	1,35,00
State provident funds (net)	49,13	54,65	55,05	57,58
Income-tax annuity deposits (net)	40,28	65,00	45,40	44,40
Compulsory deposits (net) ..	1,61	(—)3,07	(—)1,60	(—)1,00
Investments of deposits of U. S. Government P. L. 480 funds (net)	(—)1,57	1,91,00	1,50,00	(—)1,19,00
Other Items (net) ..	51	1,24	1,43	1,51
Deposits, advances and remittances :				
Depreciation and other Reserve funds (net) ..	20,19	49,30	39,44	28,28
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Other items (net)	3,01,19	1,65,29	1,48,27	3,61,76
Total—Capital Receipts ..	17,56,58	19,37,20	19,31,17	19,51,57
Add—Surplus on Revenue Account	2,73,90	2,29,39	2,82,09	2,09,71
Deficit	1,21,85*	—	1,15,00*	1,16,62
GRAND TOTAL	21,52,33	21,66,59	23,28,26	22,77,90

*Excludes Rs. 50 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

TABLE 91 (*concld.*)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Disbursements				
Social and developmental Services				
Investment in .				
Government companies and corporations .. .	—	89,74	89,25	1,11,67
Other investments .	1,94,75	41,87	42,15	66,05
Other items . ..	4,21	3,05	2,65	3,94
Multipurpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	14,13	21,50	20,19	17,29
Public works (including roads) and schemes of miscellaneous public improvements ..	83,79	97,21	83,95	71,24
Transport and communications (other than roads) .	6 69	16,77	12,90	13,89
Currency and mint . ..	—6,84	4,49	81,88	13,08
Miscellaneous .	2,30,75	1,65,10	1,19,40	3,29,27
Total—Civil . .	5,27,48	4,39,73	4,52,37	6,26,93
Defence capital outlay . ..	1,12,95	1,30,05	1,19,33	1,20,60
Railway capital outlay ..	2,75,37	2,40,00	2,39,89	1,80,60
Posts & telegraphs capital outlay	30,54	32,83	29,99	24,25
Loans and advances ·				
States and Union Territories	6,78,71	7,03,46	8,23,38	6,65,93
Other loans and advances				
Government companies and corporations .	2,50,00 (covers both rows)	2,74,49	3,04,47	2,42,59
Other parties . .		75,45	88,99	1,02,41
Total—Loans and Advances	9,28,71	10,53,40	12,16,84	10,10,93
Repayment of debt				
Debt raised in India ..	1,89,48	1,70,35	1,73,40	1,94,00
Debt raised outside India	84,42	97,29	96,44	1,20,59
Total—Repayment of Debt ..	2,73,88	2,67,64	2,69,84	3,14,59
Inter-State settlement contingency fund of India	— 3,40	— —	— —	— —
Total Disbursements ..	21,52,33	21,63,65	23,28,26	22,77,90
Surplus	—	2,94	—	—
GRAND TOTAL . ..	21,52,33	21,66,59	23,28,26	22,77,90

Budgetary Position

Table 92 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 93 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for different years.

TABLE 92

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65		1965-66
					(Budget)	(Revised)	
I. *Revenue account*							
A. Revenue (*a*) . ..	405·86	481·19	877 46	1,846 14	1,959 74	2,079·20	2182·69(*d*)
B. Expenditure (*c*) . ..	346 64	440·74	826 21	1,658 60	1,876 75	1,850·05	1,952·47
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	+59 22	+40 45	+51 25	+187·54	+82·99	+229·15	+230·22
II. *Capital account*							
A. Receipts (*d*)	104 45	280 95	1,127·00(*e*)	1,380·85(*e*)	1,861·95	1,790·84(*e*)	1,928 72
B. Disbursements	182 59	470 92	1,000 53	1,759·95	2,025 58	2,080·00	2,100 34
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	—78·14	—189 97	+126·47	—379 10	—163·63	—289·16	—171·62
III *Miscellaneous* (net) (*f*)	+15·26	—10·35	—60 87	+24 70	—16·04	—20 29	—54·86
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) .. (IC+IIC+III)	—3·66	—159·87	+116 85	—166 86	—96 68	—80 30	+3·74
Financed by:							
A. Treasury bills (*g*) increase (—)	—16·10	+123 38	+141·31	—157·41	—96 00	—72·00	+2·96
B. Cash balances decrease (—)	+12·44	—36·49	—24·46	—9·45	—0 68	—8·30	+0·78
(*i*) Opening balance ..	149 50	32 23	69·67	67 75	50 21	58·30	50·00
(*ii*) Closing balance ..	161 94	—4 26	45·21	58·30	49 53	50 00	50·78

NOTE—The figures of revenue and expenditure differ from those in the budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown here on net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Figures of receipts and disbursements, similarly, do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here.

Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1965-66 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals; subsequent modifications in tax proposals have not been taken into account (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts (*e*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs 50 crores in 1960-61, Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64 and Rs. 50 Crores in 1964-65 (revised) funded in January 1961, January 1964 and January 1965, respectively (*f*) Includes remittances and transfers of cash between UK and India and Reserve Bank deposits. (*g*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 93

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65		1965-66 (Budget)
					(Budget)	(Revised)	
I. *Revenue account*							
Revenue (*a*)	396·4	554 3	1,011·8	1,490 2	1,555·9	1,614·3	1,755·2 (1,759·3)
Expenditure (*a*)	392·6	604 1	987·4	1,412 5	1,548·0	1,641·1	1,840·6
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+3·8	—49·8	+24·4	+77·7	+7·9	—26·8	—85·4 —(81·3)
II. *Capital account*							
Receipts (*b*)	135·0	382·0	580·0	864·8	946·0	1,087·5	1,133·6
Disbursements	188·7	335·9	632 9	914 3	995·8	1,098·0	1,124·1
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—53·7	+46·1	—52 9	—49 5	—49·8	—10·5	+9·5
III. *Miscellaneous (net)* (*c*)	+1·6	+4·1	—19·9	—33 6	—4·1	—2·4	—4·9
IV. *Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—)*	—48·3	+0·4	—48·4	—5·4	—46·0	—39·7	—80·8 —(76 7)
V. *Increase (+) or decrease (—) in cash balances* (*d*)	—10·8	+10 0	3 7(*e*)	+18 3	+41·6	—3·7	—70·6
(*i*) Opening balance	61·5	93 8	—4·6	16·7	+8·5	—8·7	—12·4
(*ii*) Closing balance	50 7	103·8	—0·9	—1 6	—33·1	—12·4	—83·0
VI. *Purchase (+) or sale (—) of securities*	—37·6	—9 6(*f*)	—52 1	+12·9	—4·4	—36·1	—10·1

NOTE:—Figures given in this table differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (*viz*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. The revised estimates for 1955-56 given in the previous editions have been replaced by the accounts data taken from the *Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments* published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 ownwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu & Kashmir. The figures for 1965-66 (budget) are before tax changes; the position after tax changes as proposed by the Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is shown in brackets.

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (*b*) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (*c*) Consists of remittances. (*d*) Including overdraft. (*e*) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashtra (which represents the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat. As separate figures of Cash Balance Investment Accounts are not available, total Suspense Account has been included under this head.

PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 8,050 crores at the end of 1965-66 and Rs. 8,920 crores at end of 1966-67. Table 94 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and at the close of 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 94

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
A. Debt raised in India :					
(a) Permanent Debt—					
(i) Current Loans ..	1,438 46	1,508·63	2,555 72	3,419 86	3,509·87
(ii) Five-year interest free prize bonds, 1965	—	—	15·63	2 31	0 31
(iii) Premium prize bonds	—	—	—	9·15	9·15
(iv) 15-year annuity certificates . ..	—	0 96	3·45	3·89	3·89
(v) Loans in course of repayment . .	6·49	12 22	22 73	34 19	36 58
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	1,444·95	1,521 81	2,597 53	3,469 40	3,559 80
(b) Floating Debt—					
(i) Treasury bills .	358·02	595 25	1,106·29	1,610 52	1,727 52
(ii) Special floating loan	212 60	212 60	274 18	340·70	339·49
(iii) Treasury deposit receipts and other floating loans	6·73	·06	—	—	—
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT ..	577 35	807 91	1,380 47	1,951 22	2,067·01
TOTAL A—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2,022 30	2,329 72	3,978·00	5,420 62	5,626·81
B. Debt raised outside India :					
(i) Defene Certificates	—	—	—	0·09	0·09
(ii) England—*					
India Stocks, Rly. debentures and Rly. annuities ..	12·37	2·61	0·12	0·04	0·04
U.K. Govt. loans	—	—	106·52	266 63	282 57
Lazard Bros. & Co Ltd. .	—	—	15·33	—	—
(iii) USA—					
Loans from USA	—	91·72	210 84	755·79	918·04
US Export-Import Bank . ..	—	—	25·41	111·71	112·86
PL 480	—	—	77 88	528·36	852·78
(iv) USSR	—	—	57·48	235 43	255·15
(v) Canada . ..	—	—	14 07	18·43	25·52
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	103·19	189·36	202 08
(vii) Japan	—	—	9·93	56·98	79·94
(viii) Switzerland ..	—	—	—	6·57	12·24
(ix) Czechoslovakia ..	—	—	—	7·39	13·47
(x) Yugoslavia ..	—	—	—	9 35	11·26
(xi) Poland	—	—	—	4 01	5 69
(xii) Austria	—	—	—	2·84	3·71
(xiii) Netherlands ..	—	—	—	7·00	10·45

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20 62 crores (£15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan, 1929—47, the liability for which remains suspended.

TABLE 94 (*concld.*)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
(xiv) Denmark	—	—	—	0·40	1·16
(xv) Northern Rhodesia	—	—	—	0·53	0·26
(xvi) New Zealand .	—	—	—	0 26	0 19
(xvii) Sweden .. .	—	—	—	0·97	2·18
(xviii) Kuwait	—	—	—	19 29	16 08
(xix) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ..	19 66	19 30	140·19	178·17	210·80
(xx) International Development Association	—	—	—	199·55	273·80
(xxi) Miscellaneous .	—	—	—	30·03	3·08
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32 02	113·63	760 96	2,629 18	3,293·44
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	2,054 33	2,443·35	4,738 96	8,049·80	8,920 25

Total Liabilities

Table 95 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and estimated to be outstanding at the end of 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 95

TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
I Public debt (as in Table 94)	2,054 33	2,443 35	4,738 96	8,049 80	8,920 25
II Small Savings Schemes*—					
(*a*) Post office savings bank deposits	188 46	293 62	431 05	629 55	694 55
(*b*) Post office certificates	142 28	239 36	459 43	727 65	722 00
(*c*) Cumulative time deposits	—	—	2 64	36 90	48 90
(*d*) Treasury savings deposits and defence deposit certificates	5 47	41 40	76 75	126 31	134 96
(*e*) Other small savings certificates	0 66	0 43	0 12	0 40	5 40
TOTAL II—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES** . .	36 87	574 81	969 99	1,520 81	1,655 81
III Other Unfunded Debt					
(*a*) Provident funds	95 05	165 57	289 14	525 75	583 33
(*b*) Investment of deposits of U S Govt counterpart funds ..	—	—	240 41	578·42	459 42
(*c*) Deposits under compulsory deposits scheme Act, 1963	—	—	—	30 13	29 13
(*d*) Income-tax annuity deposits ..	—	—	—	85 68	130·08
(*e*) Other items	16 10	17 41	21·82	24 71	26·22
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111 15	182·98	551 37	1,244 69	1,228 18

*Other than 15-year annuity certificates, included in Table 94

TABLE 95 (*concld.*)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
IV. Reserve Funds and Deposits—					
(*a*) *Bearing interest*—					
(i) Reserve funds ..	165·26	174 38	116·01	265 10	293·05
(ii) Other deposit accounts ..	95·59	14 58	26 18	21·65	7·55
(*b*) *Not bearing interest*—					
(i) Deposits of local funds	1 67	2·17	3 42	0 72	0·86
(ii) Civil deposits ..	34·13	56·35	57 09	105 88	109·29
(iii) Other deposits	34·98	43·17	81·09	89·17	91 39
(iv) Emergency risks (goods) insurance fund	—	—	—	12 72	14·18
(v) Emergency risks (factories) insurance fund ..	—	—	—	27 94	30 69
(vi) Other accounts	31 42	19 28	0·13	44 15	44 35
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS .	363 05	309 93	283·92	567 33	591 36
TOTAL LIABILITIES .	2,865 40	3,511 07	6,544 24	11,382 63	12,395 60
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300 00	—300·00	—300 00	—300 00	—300 00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2,565 40	3,211 07	6,244 24	11,082 63	12,095 60
Excess of capital outlay and loans over liabilities	—	—	—	1,007 99	1,233 54
	2,565 40	3,211 07	6,244 24	12,090 62	13,329·14

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad breakup of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 96

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
Capital outlay on departmental undertakings ..	894 73	1,064 30	1,682 63	3,039 33	3,305 90
Investments in :					
(i) Government companies and corporations	9 43	69 81	591 83	1,318·40	1,432 56
(ii) Financial institutions	250 05	250·14	357 95	430 82	435 25
(iii) Other companies and corporations .. .	0 25	0·80	9 97	30 38	31 90
Other capital outlay including defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc ..	333 55	481·16	947 83	1,844 35	2,055 25
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other parties . ..	220·68	942·89	2,534 48	5,427·34	6,068 28
TOTAL	1,708 69	2,809 10	6,124 69	12,090 62	13,329 14

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 97

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of			
	1951-52	1955-56 (b)	1960-61	1964-65 (b)
I. *Public Debt*				
(i) Permanent debt .	1,33,71	2,64,48	493,12 (c)	722,58 (d)
(ii) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	41,75	39,86
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	2,38,54	8,76,07	20,15,81	36,23,35 (d)
(iv) Other debt (a) .. .	—	—	51,57	1,20,35
II. *Unfunded debt*	57,37	83,19	1,34,93	2,05,42
III Gross total debt .	**4,45,28**	**12,31,94**	**27,37,17**	**47,11,56**

NOTE : The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganized States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58

(a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc.

(b) Revised estimates.

(c) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio.

(d) Excluding the share of outstanding pre-partition loans amounting to Rs 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1965, money supply with the public recorded an expansion of Rs. 375·1 crores* as compared to Rs 364·8 crores in 1964 and Rs 427·3 crores in 1963 The rate of expansion was smaller at 9·6 per cent as compared to 10·3 per cent in 1964 and 13·7 per cent in 1963. Component-wise, currency with the public** showed a larger rise of Rs. 203·6 crores as compared to Rs. 185 3 crores in 1964 while the expansion in deposit money was smaller at Rs. 171·5 crores than that (Rs. 179·5 crores) in the preceding year. Bank credit to Government continued to be the major expansionist factor; its impact was larger at Rs. 371 8 crores in 1965 as compared to Rs. 214·4 crores in the preceding year. Other factors responsible for the expansion were increases in (i) net bank credit to the private sector† of Rs 127·3 crores (as compared to Rs. 145 6 crores in 1964) and (ii) Government's net currency liabilities to the public of the order of Rs. 3·6 crores (as compared to Rs. 24·2 crores in 1964). The expansionary influence of these factors was partially neutralised by (i) a fall of Rs. 57·3 crores in net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India (as against a rise of Rs. 10·6 crores in 1964) and (ii) a rise of Rs. 70·3 crores in net non-monetary liabilities‡ of banks including the Reserve Bank (as compared to a rise of Rs. 30·0 crores in the preceding year).

*But for the withdrawal of special currency from Bahrain (Rs. 7·9 crores) during October and November 1965, the expansion would have been of the order of Rs 383·0 crores.

**Currency in circulation adjusted for balances held at treasuries and cash on hand with banks.

†Consisting of banks' loans and discounts to the private sector and holdings of private securities adjusted for public's time deposits with banks.

‡Comprising capital and reserves and the difference of other liabilities and other assets.

The table below shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956 and 1961 to 1965.

TABLE 98

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC*†

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency)		Deposit Money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency)**	
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1951	1,239 9	—31·1	563 0	—19 8	1,802·9	—50·9
1956	1,551 6	+100 8	656 6	+31 2	2,208 2	+132·0
1961	2,059·5	+ 92 2 (+126 4)	774·7	+36·8	2,834 2	+129·0 (+163·2)
1962	2,246 3	+186 8	867·6	+92·9	3,113·9	+279·7
1963	2,475 8	+229 5	1,065 4	+197 8	3,541 2	+427 3
1964	2,661 1	+185·3	1,244 9	+179 5	3,906·0	+364·8
1965	2,864 7	+203 6 (+211 5)	1,416·4	+171 5	4,281 1	+375·1 (+383·0)

Currency

During 1965, currency in circulation†† (including small coins) registered a larger increase of Rs 216 1 crores (to Rs. 2,949·0 crores) as compared to Rs. 187 5 crores in 1964 The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952, when the present rising trend started, amounted to Rs 1,719 9 crores or about 139 9 per cent.

Of the expansion in currency in circulation during 1965, notes showed a larger rise of Rs. 213 0 crores in 1965 as against a rise of Rs. 165·8 crores in the preceding year The expansion in circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) as well as small coins was smaller at Rs. 0·9 crore and Rs. 2·3 crores as compared to Rs 15·5 crores and Rs 6·3 crores, respectively, in 1964 At the end of 1965, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins stood at Rs 2,675 3 crores, Rs. 176·3 crores and Rs. 97·4 crores respectively.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1965 was as follows:

TABLE 99

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	PAISE							Rupee Coin
	1	2	3	5	10	25	50	
Value (Lakh Rs)	4,17·93	4,29 81	49·01	7,85 75	1,307 60	1,279 83	9,95 12	63 08

*Figures for 1964 and 1965 are provisional

**Up to 1956.

†Figures shown in brackets ignore the return of Indian currency from Kuwait during 1961 and from Bahrain during 1965.

††Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation

Issue of 2 Paise Coins in Aluminium-Magnesium Alloy

A coin in the denomination of 2 paise in aluminium-magnesium alloy with 3·5 to 4 per cent magnesium was issued from all offices of the Reserve Bank of India from October 1, 1965 The coin is eight-scalloped in shape with unmilled rim and its weight is 1·00 gramme

Retirement of Indian Currency from Bahrain

The Government of Bahrain decided to introduce, with effect from October 16, 1965, currency known as 'Dinar' in place of the special series of India notes in circulation in that country India's liability to be discharged in sterling in respect of notes and coins so exchanged will be met by repayment of one-third of total liability, or the equivalent of £ 2 million, whichever is less, to Bahrain Government on or before April 30, 1966. The balance of the liability will be discharged in equal annual instalments over a period of ten years. Special Gulf notes and Indian coins aggregating Rs. 7·86 crores were returned from Bahrain during October and November 1965. The special Indian notes and Indian coins continue to circulate in the other Gulf territories

BANKING

During the year, aggregate deposits of scheduled banks increased by Rs 361 crores or 12·5 per cent, to Rs 2,886 crores as compared to the rise of Rs 272 crores, or 12 per cent in 1964 The rise in bank credit amounted to Rs 294 crores compared with that of Rs. 231 crores in 1964 The rate of increase in credit was also higher at 16 per cent in 1965 as compared to 15 per cent in 1964. This was due to the record expansion of Rs 407 crores in bank credit during the 1964-65 busy season which was only partly offset by the contraction of Rs 94 crores in the following slack season Consequently, the credit-deposit ratio showed an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the year to 72·9 per cent

Scheduled banks' time deposits showed a marked increase of Rs 174 crores in 1965 as against Rs 94 crores in 1964 and Rs 30 crores in 1963, demand deposits increased at a slower rate, by Rs 188 crores in 1965 as against Rs. 178 crores in 1964 and Rs 181 crores in 1963. At the end of 1965, time deposits formed 53 per cent of total deposits, more or less the same as at the end of 1964.

Borrowings by scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank of India touched the record level of Rs 164 crores on May 7, 1965, the outstanding amount as on December 31, 1965 stood as Rs 19 crores which was Rs. 16 crores lower than a year ago During the year, banks added Rs. 64 crores to their investments in Government securities, the corresponding amount for 1964 was Rs 55 crores With the much larger increase in deposits, however, the investments deposit ratio, declined over the year, from 30 3 to 28·7 per cent. Cash and balance with Reserve Bank showed a rise of Rs. 41 crores which was 22 crores higher than in 1964, as a result there was a small rise in cash ratio from 6·4 to 7 0 per cent. The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled banks during the last two years are shown in Table 100

General and Selective Credit Controls

Despite the measures of monetary restraint taken by the Reserve Bank in September 1964, (referred to in INDIA 1965) and a bumper foodgrains harvest, prices did not show any signs of recession and even recorded some contra-seasonal rise between November 1964 and January 1965. There was also some evidence of inventory accumulation. Though the pace of expansion of credit was slower than in the preceding year, this was on top of an already extended base, the credit-deposits ratio having reached 75

TABLE 100

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(*Rs crores*)

	End 1963	End 1964	End 1965	Variation during		Variation during	
				1964	1965	1964-65 (end March 1964 to end March 1965)	1965-66 (end March 1965 to end March 1966)
Demand Deposits . .	1,000 44	1,178 86	1,366 59	+178 42	+187 73	+168·3	+172·3
Time Deposits . .	1,252 59	1,346 28	1,519 79	+93 69	+173 51	+130·0	+180 3
Aggregate Deposits . .	2,253 03	2,525 14	2,886 38	+272·11	+361·24	+298 2	+352·6
Inter-Bank Borrowing .	48 76	44 32	55·04	—4·44	+10·72	—7·2	+28·5
Borrowing from RBI	8 08	35 35	19 39	+27·27	—15 96	+68·9	—80·0
Borrowing from SIB and/or notified banks	23 36	70·97	50 35	+47 61	—20·62	+30·9	—6·5
Cash in hand	62 54	66·96	84·98	+4·42	+18·02	+8·5	+6•4
Balance with RBI . . .	78 90	93 57	116·33	+14·67	+22·76	+6·3	+2·4
Cash and Balance with RBI . .	141 44	160 53	201 31	+19 09	+40 78	+14·8	+8·8
Investment in Government securities .	709 59	764 75	828 40	+55 16	+63·65	+78·5	+93·1
Bank credit (advances, inland & foreign bills purchased & discounted)	1,580 40	1,811·11	2,104·91	+230 71	+293 80	+217·2	+254 1

per cent in the first week of February 1965. Moreover, the divergence between money rates in India and the United Kingdom due to the rise in the British bank rate to 7 per cent accentuated pressures on the country's exchange reserves. Consequently, the Bank raised the bank rate by a full one per cent to 6 per cent on February 17, 1965. The Bank also raised the minimum net liquidity ratio from 28 per cent to 30 per cent, which a borrowing bank has to maintain to qualify for borrowing from the Reserve Bank at the bank rate. Simultaneously, the ceiling of 9 per cent on the rate of advances of larger Indian and foreign banks was raised to 10 per cent. In accordance with the upward revision of advance rates, the Bank also laid down for the first time minimum rates of interest on savings deposits and on different maturities of fixed deposits which were higher than the rates paid by the larger commercial banks by 1/2 to 1 per cent

In line with the Bank's policy of exercising a stricter control over credit and also as an additional measure of import regulation, the Bank introduced a scheme of advance deposits on imports and also tightened the restrictions on unsecured advances. Accordingly, on June 29, 1965, the Bank directed importers to maintain as advance deposit with banks, a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of goods shipped to India on or after July 1, 1965. These deposits were to be invested by banks in Government of India Treasury Bills, and to be returned to the importers not later than two months from the date of deposits or the date of final remittance for such imports, whichever was later Certain categories of imports, including P L 480 and Government imports were exempted from this requirement On the same day, the Bank directed scheduled banks to keep their 'clean' advances at a level not higher than on June 25, 1965. Certain types of clean advances including advances in respect of export usance bills drawn on D A. terms were exempted from this directive. The advance import deposit scheme was discontinued on August 19 and the restrictions on clean advances were withdrawn on September 9, the former following the changes in import duties introduced in the supplementary Budget and the latter due to the need for ensuring adequate supply of funds for industries catering to defence requirements.

With a view to holding the price line in respect of foodgrains, vegetable oils and oilseeds, the selective credit controls on advances against these commodities were tightened. The permitted levels for advances against paddy and rice, wheat, 'other foodgrains' (other than paddy and rice and wheat) and groundnuts were fixed at the actual levels maintained in 1964 except in the case of paddy and rice in Andhra Pradesh and in the case of 'other foodgrains' in Maharashtra where the limits were fixed at 75 per cent of the 1964 levels. As regards advances against groundnuts, the ceiling limits were fixed at 100 per cent of the actual levels maintained by banks in 1964 while for advances against 'other oilseeds' (excluding cottonseeds) and vegetable oils (including vanaspati), ceilings were prescribed at 90 per cent of the actual levels maintained in 1964 Thus advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) were brought under ceiling control for the first time. Bank advances against indigenous cottonseed oil were, however, exempted first from margin requirements and later from ceiling restrictions. The Reserve Bank has since the beginning exempted from its control, advances granted to vanaspati manufacturers against stocks of soya bean oil and cottonseed oil imported under P.L. 480 agreement. Advances against cotton and kapas were also brought under selective credit control for the first time in August 1965 and scheduled banks were asked to maintain a minimum margin of 50 per cent in the case of advances to parties other than cotton mills. The new margin was to be enforced immediately for new credit limits and not later than August 20 for credit limits granted before the issue of the directive; the date was subsequently extended to October 15, 1965. It was also clarified that the directive would not apply to advances against

imported cotton during a specified period. Advances in respect of the new crop cotton (1965-66) were exempted from the margin restrictions on October 13, 1965. The Bank also exempted on September 20, 1965, from its control on advances against vegetable oils, advances granted to vanaspati manufacturers against stocks of vanaspati held by them pending delivery to the Army Purchase Organisation. Advances against American maize imported under P.L. 480 agreement for use as an industrial raw material were also exempted from both the margin and ceiling restrictions on advances against 'other foodgrains'. Further, on November 12, 1965 restrictions on scheduled bank advances were relaxed in respect of credits against stocks of foodgrains in the border districts of the State of Punjab in view of the dislocation caused to trade and industry arising from the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Later, on January 31, 1966 advances granted by offices/branches of scheduled banks operating in Kerala, to the authorised wholesale dealers and fair price shop dealers, against paddy and rice and wheat were exempted from ceiling restrictions and minimum margin on them was reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. On October 1, 1965 the Reserve Bank introduced as a temporary measure a scheme of special accommodation to banks under the Bill Market Scheme for facilitating financial assistance to units of textile industry facing stock accumulations.

Credit Policy for 1965-66 Busy Season

The Reserve Bank of India announced on November 22, 1965 its credit policy for the 1965-66 busy season (November 1965 to April 1966). Although, the major objective of credit regulation continues to be the maintenance of reasonable balance between aggregate monetary flows and the availability of real goods and services, the Bank has introduced a selective liberalisation of credit facilities for certain priority sectors in the context of the Emergency and in view of the importance of price stability in the light of lower crop outturn in 1965-66 than in the previous year. At the same time, the banks are not in a position to meet fully even genuine seasonal credit requirements with their own resources. The Bank provides refinance at Bank rate in respect of advances made by scheduled banks to finance defence supplies, to provide packing credits for exports and to extend credit for food procurement and allied activities, while raising the cost of refinance for other purposes. The existing schemes of refinance in respect of Rupee Export Bills and refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India continue to be in force.

The scheduled banks' borrowings under the three new schemes will, as in the case of the Rupee Export Bill Scheme and the refinance from Industrial Development Bank, be included in the total borrowings from the Reserve Bank for purposes of computing the net liquidity ratio of the concerned bank. The minimum net liquidity ratio up to which a bank can borrow from the Reserve Bank at the bank rate remains at 30 per cent, but the cost of such borrowing has been increased to 1 per cent, as against 1/2 per cent hitherto, in respect of a decline in the net liquidity ratio by 1 percentage point or a fraction thereof below the minimum of 30 per cent. The effect of this change would be to make borrowings from the Reserve Bank for non-priority purposes costlier.

The Reserve Bank has also directed banks to obtain its prior authorisation before sanctioning any fresh credit limit of Rs. 1 crore or more to any single party or any limit that would take the total limit enjoyed by such party from the entire banking system to Rs. 1 crore or more, on a secured or unsecured basis. As regards existing credit limits such prior authorisation will be required where credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or more are increased above their present levels or if any of the existing limits are so increased as to raise the total limits from the banking system to Rs. 1 crore or more. The Reserve Bank has assured banks that its credit policy will continue to be flexible.

Banks and Bank Offices

During 1965, no bank was included in or excluded from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The total number of scheduled banks thus remains unchanged at 76. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks (after adjustments for the offices taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1965) came to 467, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 130. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of December 1965 stood at 5,913 as against 5,446 at the end of December 1964.

Banking Legislation

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965 received the assent of the President on September 25, 1965. The Government fixed March 1, 1966 as the date on which the said Act will come into force By virtue of this Act, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 will be renamed as the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established on January 1, 1962 by an Act of Parliament The Corporation has been set up with the object of giving a measure of protection to depositors, in particular the small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. Under the scheme, all functioning commercial banks (covered by the Banking Companies Act, 1949) are registered as insured banks, their number being 109 at the end of December 1965. The extent of insurance cover provided by the Corporation is, for the present, fixed at Rs. 1,500 in respect of all the deposits held by a depositor in the same capacity and in the same right with the offices of a bank in India. The deposits of the Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are not, however, covered by the scheme. The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation as on December 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 3 21 crores

The Corporation's liability for the insured deposits under section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 has so far arisen in respect of nine banks of which one bank was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court and the remaining were amalgamated with other banks under schemes sanctioned by the Central Government. Claims which arose during the year related to the insured deposits of only one bank and were met in due time, those in respect of the insured deposits of the other eight banks had been met during the previous years. Repayments were received by the Corporation during the year towards some of the claims met

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India on November 30, 1965 was 27,144 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 2,708 6 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 5,971 and 21,173 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,308·2 crores and Rs 1,400·4 crores respectively. The total number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit was 1,168. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1965 and November 1965.

Since 1961-62, the number of companies at work has recorded a steady increase.

TABLE 101

COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No	up capital	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	
1951	12,568	566 5	15,964	208 9	28,532	775 4	1,213
1956	9,575	690 4	20,399	333 8	29,874	1,024 2	1,394
1961	6,702	948 2	19,447	870 3	26,149	1,818 5	1,169
1965*	5,978	1 286 0	20,675	1,350 2	26,653	2,636 2	1,162
1965* (November)	5,971	1,308 2	21,173	1,400 4	27,144	2,708·6	1,168

New Registrations

Between April and November 1965, 958 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 206 49 crores were registered. Of these, 100 companies were public limited and 858 private limited, having an authorised capital of Rs 108 54 crores and Rs. 97·95 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies registered in different regions** during the five years ending 1965 and between April and November 1965.

TABLE 102

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April-November 1965
Eastern	477	428	388	294	409	287
Western	431	414	371	340	344	280
Northern	323	381	343	335	334	234
Southern	452	391	395	258	278	157
TOTAL	1,683	1,614	1,497	1,227	1,365	958

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1965 and of the newly registered companies during the period April to November, 1965.

*Provisional.

**For the purpose of this study, the different regions comprise as follows
Eastern : Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura *Western* : Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa *Northern* Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Delhi and Himachal Pradesh *Southern* : Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

TABLE 103

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number* of companies as on March 31, 1965	Companies registered during April-November 1965	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	483	34	3,19
Assam	391	17	3,17
Bihar	346	13	23,91
Gujarat	944	43	4,31
Kerala	1,058	23	89
Madhya Pradesh	358	12	3,68
Madras	3,094	66	24,78
Maharashtra	5,377	199	27,45
Mysore	696	31	7,39
Orissa	226	3	1,11
Punjab	863	32	5,66
Rajasthan	420	8	1,45
Uttar Pradesh	1,077	48	14,48
West Bengal	9,031	254	51,66
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
Delhi	2,240	145	24,54
Goa	28	26	8,89
Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1
Manipur	6	—	—
Pondicherry	—	3	1
Tripura	6	—	—
TOTAL	26,653	958	2,06,49

Capital Raised

The amount of capital raised by joint stock companies limited by shares during the year ending March 31, 1965 was Rs. 46·13 crores in respect of public companies and Rs. 140 59 crores in that of private companies During the six-month period April-September 1965 the amount of capital raised was Rs. 20·68 crores and Rs. 52·05 crores respectively.

Companies Ceased to Work

The number of companies which, having gone into liquidation or been struck off under Section 247(5) of the Companies Act, 1913 or under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 or been otherwise defunct, ceased to work during the last five years was 1960-61 . 2,449, 1961-62 2,841; 1962-63 : 825; 1963-64 : 749; and 1964-65 : 714.

Government Companies

At the end of November 1965, 196 Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which the Central or a State Government or both own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were at work with a paid-up capital of Rs 1,176·0 crores.

The table below gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1965 and November 1965.

TABLE 104

GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year ending March	1951	1956	1961	1965*	1965* (November)
Number	36	61	142	183	196
Paid-up Capital (Rs. crores)	26·3	66·0	547 0	1,114·9	1,176·0

*Provisional.

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Government companies in Bihar account for 59·88 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work on March 31, 1965. Of these, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. alone has a paid-up capital of Rs. 528 crores.

TABLE 105

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1965)

State/Union Territory	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	7	10 78	0 97
Assam	7	1 74	0 16
Bihar	6	667·63	59 88
Gujarat	4	4 29	0 38
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0 08	0·01
Kerala	17	21 41	1 92
Madhya Pradesh	5	54 20	4 86
Madras	5	86 61	7 77
Maharashtra	16	107 36	9 63
Mysore	17	25 65	2 30
Orissa	43	8 98	0 80
Punjab	5	0 75	0 07
Rajasthan	6	2 65	0 24
Uttar Pradesh	5	1 60	0 14
West Bengal	10	22 22	1·99
Delhi	27	98 42	8 83
Himachal Pradesh	1	0 40	0 04
Manipur	1	0 14	0 01
TOTAL	183	1,114·91	100 00

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March 1965. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs 1,114 9 crores, Rs. 1,018 4 crores, *i.e.*, about 91·3 per cent, was owned by the Central Government

TABLE 106

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1965)

Types of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1 Central Government	51*	1,018 39	91 34
2 Central and State Governments	1	1 45	0 13
3 Central and State Governments and private collaboration	8	32 83	2 95
4. Central Government and private interests	5	2 72	0 24
5 State Governments	118*	59 52	5 34
TOTAL	183	1,114 91	100 00

Foreign Companies

On March 31, 1965 there were 586 foreign companies (*i.e.* joint stock companies incorporated outside India but having a place of business in this country) at work. The distribution of these companies according to the country of their origin was UK : 386; USA : 82; Pakistan : 14; France and Japan : 13 each; West Germany : 12; Switzerland : 10; Sweden and Canada : 7 each; Netherlands : 6; Italy and Australia : 5 each; Hong Kong and Panama : 4 each; New Zealand, Yugoslavia and Bahama Island : 3 each; Ceylon : 2; and Kenya, Singapore, Philippines, Uganda, Burma, Lebanon and Kuwait : One each.

*Includes 2 subsidiary companies.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia*, certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (*a*) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (*b*) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1965 there were 72 Indian insurers and 64 non-Indian

insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 107

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire	3	7	10
Marine only	11*	4	15
Miscellaneous only	8	3	11
Fire and marine only	—	3	3
Fire and misc only	7	7	14
Marine and misc. only	—	—	—
Fire, marine and misc	43	40	83
TOTAL	72	64	136

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life, fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business. It commenced transacting general insurance business from April 1, 1964. During 1964-65, the first year of operation, the L.I C. completed a gross direct premium of Rs 46·52 lakhs, the net premium being Rs. 38·90 lakhs.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1964

TABLE 108

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium *less* reinsurances	18 71	8 91	24 40	4 24	2 64	3·95
Claims under policies *less* reinsurances	8 14	6 12	12 36	1·41	1 51	1·69
Net commission	3 14	0 41	3 63	—0 06	0 09	0 40
Expenses of management	4 36	1 80	4 99	1 97	0 81	1 27

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1964.

TABLE 109

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(*in crores of rupees*)

Class of insurance business	Gross Premium written direct			Net Premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	14 51	1 78	7 06	10 23	8 48	4 24
Marine	9 41	1 74	3 81	5·98	2 93	2 64
Miscellaneous	20 14	6·34	5·02	17 67	6 73	3 95
TOTAL	44 06	9 86	15 89	33 88	18 14	10 83

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 101·62 crores as against Rs. 90·22 crores and Rs. 82·03 crores at the end of 1962 and 1963 respectively. The assets at the end of 1964 were invested as follows :

	(*Per cent*)
Central and State Government securities	7·8
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0·2
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	37·7
Foreign government securities	1·8
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	22·0
Deposits, cash and stamp	18·2
Other assets	12 3
TOTAL	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation adopted the calendar year from 1958 to end of 1961, and the financial year thereafter

On March 31, 1965, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 388 branch offices, 145 sub-offices and 181 development centres in India.

New Business

During the year ending March 1965, 15,31,672 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 746·82 crores and 14,44,352 policies were issued (being 94 3 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs. 701·08 crores The figures for the previous year were 17,51,217 proposals for Rs. 757·80 crores and 16,46,291 policies assuring Rs. 702·76 crores.

A total of 5,20,047 policies (being 36·2 per cent of the total new policies in India) assuring Rs. 197·84 crores (being 28·7 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 5,89,723 policies (41·1 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 144·59 crores were issued under the non-medical schemes

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods.

TABLE 110

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs. crores)		(Rs crores)		(Rs crores)
1960	12,49,821	487 84	7,736	9 70	12,57,557	497·54
1961	14,61,608	598·79	8,056	10 03	14,69,664	608·82
1962-63*	17,58,046	734 72	9,498	11 24	17,67,544	745·96
1963-64**	16,37,759	692 55	8,532	10 21	16,46,291	702·76
1964-65†	14,35,601	690 03	8,751	11 05	14,44,352	701 08

*Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963

**One year ending March 31, 1964.

†Oneyear ending March 31, 1965.

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force (inclusive of group insurance business) at the end of each of the last five accounting periods.

TABLE 111

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
31-12-1960	74·56	2,176	2 57	109	77·13	2,285
31-12-1961	83·41	2,623	2 40	115	85·81	2,738
31- 3-1963	92·67	3,051	2 26	114	94·93	3,165
31- 3-1964	101 19	3,458	2·09	113	103 28	3,571
31- 3-1965	106·30	3,766	1 92	112	108·22	3,878

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanzania, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

During the year ending March 1965, the Corporation received from these countries 10,238 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12·97 crores and issued 8,751 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11·05 crores as against 10,674 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12·48 crores and 8,532 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 10·21 crores during the preceding year.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year ending March 1965, loans amounting to Rs. 15 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. A sum of Rs 3 40 crores was advanced to co-operative housing finance societies in different States

The 'Own Your Home' Scheme operated in 89 centres during the year. It was extended to 29 more centres from September 1, 1965 and now covers all the cities and towns in India having a population of one lakh and above and also some other centres with population less than one lakh During the year, 939 loans amounting to Rs. 2 47 crores were sanctioned to the policy holders for construction or purchase of houses.

Other schemes for financing houses include (*i*) loans to public limited companies for the purpose of providing houses to their employees and (*ii*) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public companies. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 52·50 lakhs were sanctioned to four companies and a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to one co-operative housing society of the employees of a public limited company

The Corporation also grants loans to co-operative housing societies formed by the employees of the Corporation and also to individual employees for purchase or construction of houses. During the year, 12 societies were formed at various centres bringing the total number of such societies to 107 on March 31, 1965. Applications for loans amounting to Rs. 78·61 lakhs were sanctioned to 12 societies during the period; 34 societies have taken advantage of the scheme so far and they have been sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 170·42 lakhs. Loans totalling Rs. 7·04 lakhs were also sanctioned to 33 employees during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes up to March 31, 1965 amounted to Rs. 76·18 crores.

Investment

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1965 amounted to Rs. 842·42 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business (including capital redemption and annuity certain business) was Rs. 2·46 crores and that pertaining to life business was Rs. 839·96 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on March 31, 1965 is given in the following table.

TABLE 112

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

(As on March 31, 1965)

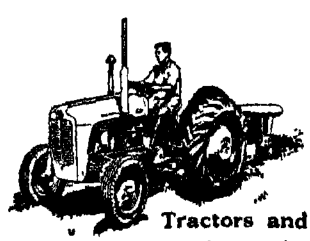
(in lakhs of rupees)

	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities .	525,43 89	—
Municipal securities not included above .	67 79	—
Foreign Government, municipal, etc, securities including loans to such authorities	—	16,48 81
Shares and debentures . . .	159,23 29	37 30
Total stock exchange investments .	685,34 97	16,86 11
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	59,02 22	—
Loans to a State Government for water supply scheme .	1,50 00	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	4,62 55	—
Loans to municipal committees guaranteed by Government	2,90 53	—
Loans to co-operative housing finance societies guaranteed by Government . .	15,09 34	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government	1 60 00	—
Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government .	33 23	—
Fixed deposit guaranteed by Government . .	3,50 00	—
Loans to improvement trust guaranteed by Government	30 00	—
Loans to State electricity boards .	5,00 00	—
Contributions to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	75 00	--
Total stock exchange investments and loans & deposits guaranteed by Government, loans to electricity boards and contribution to the initial capital of U T I .	779,97 89	16,86 11
Loans on mortgage of property other than to State electricity boards	11,27·74	8 68
House property	30,75·03	1,00,60
TOTAL..	822,00 66	17,95·39

Other Insurance

The Emergency Risks (Goods/Factories) Insurance Scheme and the War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme introduced during recent years have been dealt with in the Appendix, 'The Emergency'.





CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rapeseed, sesamum and castorseed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 32·68 crore hectares. Land utilisation statistics are available for 29·98 crore hectares or 91·8 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1962-63.

TABLE 113

LAND UTILISATION

(in crore hectares)

	1950-51	1962-63
Total geographical area	32·63	32·68
Total reporting area*	28·43	29·98
Forests	4·05	5·67
Not available for cultivation—		
(i) Land put to non-agricultural uses	1·12	1·47
(ii) Barren and uncultivable land	3·63	3·42
TOTAL	4·75	4·89
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	0·67	1·40
(ii) Land under tree crops and groves	1·99	0·57
(iii) Cultivable waste	2·29	1·74
TOTAL	4·95	3·71
Fallow lands—		
(i) Current fallows	1·07	1·06
(ii) Others	1·74	1·03
TOTAL	2·81	2·09
Net area sown	11·87	13·62
Area sown more than once	1·32	1·99
Total cropped area	13·19	15·61

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 19 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1962-63, the net irrigated area increased by 49 lakh hectares as shown in the following table.

*Does not include data for Goa, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, NEFA and Pondicherry, which are non-reporting.

TABLE 114

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in crore hectares)

Source	1950-51	1962-63	Increase or decrease
Canals	0 83	1 09	+0·26
Tanks	0 36	0 47	+0·11
Wells	0 60	0 77	+0·17
Other sources	0 29	0·24	—0·05
Total	2 08	2 57	+0·49

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. The table below shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65.

TABLE 115

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand hectares)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65*
Rice	3,08,10	3,15,21	3,41,28	3,60,77
Jowar	1,55,71	1,73,62	1,84,12	1,80,12
Bajra	90,23	1,13,38	1,14,69	1,17,12
Maize	31,59	36,96	44,07	45,91
Ragi	22,03	23,07	25,15	24,29
Small millets	46,05	53,35	49,55	45,55
Wheat	97,46	1,23,67	1,29,27	1,34,53
Barley	31,13	34,18	32,05	26,68
TOTAL CEREALS	7,82,30	8,73,44	9,20,18	9,34,97
Gram	75,70	97,79	92,76	90,11
Tur	21,81	22,87	24,33	24,73
Other pulses	93,40	1,11,50	1,18,54	1,25,02
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	9,73,21	11,05,60	11,55,81	11,74,83
Potatoes	2,40	2,80	3,75	4,17
Sugarcane	17,07	18,47	24,15	25,44
Black pepper	80	89	1,03	1,03
Chillies	5,92	6,04	6,67	7,14
Ginger	17	16	19	22
Tobacco	3,57	4,10	4,01	4,23
Groundnut	44,94	51,33	64,43	70,72
Castorseed	5,55	5,74	4,66	4,49
Sesamum	22,04	22,93	21,69	25,03
Rape and mustard	20,71	25,56	28,83	28,14
Linseed	14,03	15,29	17,89	20,11
Cotton	58,82	80,86	76,10	81,54
Jute	5,71	7,04	6,29	8,41
Mesta	N A.	2,31	2,74	3,59
Tea	3,14	3,16	3,31	N A.
Coffee	91	1,01	1,14	N A.
Rubber	58	70	1,29	N A.
Coconut	6,22	6,47	7,17	N.A

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

*Final estimates

N.A —Estimates not available.

TABLE 116

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season	Duration*
Rice†	Winter	5½—6 months
	Autumn	4—4½ ,,
	Summer	2—3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif	4½—5 ,,
	Rabi	4½—5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif	2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif	4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif	4—4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif	3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi	6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial	10—12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif	3½—4 ,,
	Rabi	5 ,,
Groundnut	Kharif Early	4—4½ ,,
	Late	4½—5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi	4—5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi	4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif Early	6 ,,
	Others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif Early	6—7 ,,
	Late	6—8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif	7 ,,
Jute	Kharif	6—7 ,,

Production

In contrast to the first three years of the Third Plan, the weather conditions in 1964-65 were, on the whole, quite favourable over major parts of the country, during both the seasons The production of many foodgrains and oilseeds as well as sugarcane registered heavy increases The total production of foodgrains reached a new high of 8 84 crore tonnes showing an increase of 10 2 per cent over 1963-64 The production of rice was 3·87 crore tonnes which was an all-time high Among non-food crops records were established in the output of sugarcane, groundnut and oilseeds The production of cotton and jute, however, showed a marginal decline Table 117 shows

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names These are indicated below

Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early Middle Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Borro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late
Mysore	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65 and Table 118 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 117

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65*
Rice (cleaned) . . .	'000 tonnes	2,05,76	2,75,57	3,45,74	3,87,32
Jowar . ..	,,	54,95	67,26	98,14	98,11
Bajra	,,	25,95	34,28	32,83	44,65
Maize	,,	17,29	26,02	40,80	45,58
Ragi . ..	,,	14,29	18,46	18,38	19,21
Small millets . ..	,,	17,50	20,70	19,09	19,77
Wheat ..	,,	64,62	87,60	1,09,97	1,20,78
Barley . .	,,	23,78	28,16	28,19	24,78
TOTAL CEREALS .	,,	4,24,14	5,58,05	6,93,14	7,60,20
Gram	,,	36,51	54,18	62,50	57,63
Tur . .	,,	17,19	18,61	20,66	18,94
Other Pulses .	,,	30,41	37,66	43,88	47,21
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	,,	5,08,25	6,68,50	8,20,18	8,83,98
Potatoes	,,	16,60	18,59	27,19	34,52
Sugarcane (cane) . .	,,	5,70,51	6,05,43	10,89,73	12,21,27
Black pepper . .	,,	21	28	28	24
Chillies (dry)	,,	3,51	3,61	4,19	4,55
Ginger (dry)	,,	15	16	18	21
Tobacco . .	,,	261	3,03	3,07	3,70
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	,,	34,81	38,62	48,12	61,76
Castorseed .	,,	1,03	1 25	1,07	1,01
Sesamum .	,,	4,45	4,67	3,18	4,66
Rape and mustard	,,	7,62	8,60	13,47	13,75
Linseed	,,	3,67	4,20	3,98	4,66
Cotton (lint)	'000 bales†	28,75	39,49	52,93	54,08
Jute (dry fibre) .	,,	33,09	42,32	41,34	60,79
Mesta (dry fibre)	,,	N A	11,62	11,29	15,89
Tea	'000 tonnes	2,75	2,85	3,21	N A.
Coffee	,,	25	34	43	N.A.
Rubber .	,,	14	23	25	N A.
Coconut	crore nuts	3,58	4,23	4,64	N A.

TABLE 118

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base · Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65
A FOODGRAINS					
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	137·7	153 9
Wheat . .	8·5	101·1	131 3	162 8	178 9
Total cereals** . .	58·3	90 3	114·9	138·3	152·6
Gram . ..	3·7	98·0	138·9	160·4	148·0
Total pulses†† . ..	8 6	91·7	118·4	129·0	125·8
Total—foodgrains	66·9	90·5	115 3	137·1	149·1

*Final estimates

N.A.—Data not available.

†180 kgs. each.

**Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

††Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

TABLE 118 (*concld.*)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65
B. OTHER CROPS					
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	112·4	142·1	182·3
Total oilseeds*	9·9	98·5	108·6	134·0	163·4
Fibres					
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	202·1	206·0
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	125·3	184·2
Total—fibres**	4·5	108·6	149·7	176·0	201·1
Plantation Crops					
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	120·9	141.6†
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	246·4	341·5†
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	167·0	293·2
Total—plantation crops ..	3·6	104·0	113·2	129·2	156·9
Miscellaneous					
Sugarcane (gur)	8·7	113 7	119·8	183·9	202 1
Tobacco . ..	1·9	97·3	112 9	114·3	132·2†
Total—miscellaneous*** ..	15·1	110·3	120·1	163·4	178·9
Total Other Crops	33 1	105·9	119·9	152·6	174·9
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities) .	100 0	95·6	116 8	142·2	157 6

Import of Foodgrains

The import of cereals was stepped up during 1965. The total quantity imported during the year amounted to 74·6 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 290·32 crores as against 62·7 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 266·25 crores in 1964 and 45·6 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 183 6 crores in 1963.

Imports of wheat and rice from the USA were made under PL 480 Agreement excepting about 95·4 thousand tonnes of wheat obtained on commercial basis From Australia wheat was purchased on commercial terms except for a quantity of 1 50 lakh tons received as a gift. Wheat from Canada was imported under the Canadian Special Food Aid Programme. Rice from Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, United Arab Republic and Pakistan was obtained commercially.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1956 and during 1961 to 1965.

TABLE 119

IMPORT OF CEREALS

(*In thousand tonnes*)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	3,30	11,13	—	14,43
1961	3,84	30,92	19	34,95
1962	3,90	32,50	—	36,40
1963	4,83	40,73	—	45,56
1964†	6,45	56,21	—	62,66
1965†	7,83	65,83	96	74,62

*Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.
**Includes mesta.
***Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger
†Provisional estimates.

Food Situation

The food position in the country remained difficult during the major part of 1965. The production of foodgrains during 1964-65, no doubt, touched an all-time record of 8·4 crore tonnes, but even this level of production could not overcome the cumulative effect of the shortfall in production in the preceding two years. Market arrivals of foodgrains also shrank. Further, during 1965 the country was afflicted by one of the worst droughts in recent history, resulting in substantial damage to the 1965-66 crops.

The imports of cereals were stepped up from 46 lakh tonnes in 1963 to 63 lakh tonnes in 1964 and further to 75 lakh tonnes in 1965 Some arrangements for additional imports have been made. The U S A authorised shipments to this country under PL 480 of 65 lakh tonnes of wheat and coarse grains during the U S A. fiscal year 1965-66. Efforts to procure substantial quantities of foodgrains from domestic production were also intensified. Purchases of rice by the Central and State Governments during 1964-65 were as high as 31 lakh tonnes, as compared to 10 lakh tonnes in 1963-64. Issues of cereals from Central reserves to the deficit States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Kerala were also considerably stepped up. To curtail consumption, the system of distribution through fair price shops was tightened and family identity cards were introduced in a number of States Restrictions were imposed on the number of courses that could be served at any meal. An appeal was also made by the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, to miss a meal on every Monday night.

Rationing and Procurement

In view of the heavy shortfall in production even in the traditionally surplus States, and with a view to ensuring that the available food resources at the command of the Government are distributed equitably between regions and persons, Government have taken two important steps, namely, introduction of rationing in urban areas and the maximisation of internal procurement. Statutory rationing has already been introduced in Greater Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Kanpur cities. In other States, preparations are in hand for the introduction of statutory rationing in major towns. Meanwhile, informal rationing continues in most urban areas and in some rural areas also where distribution is being done through fair-price shops, of which there are now over 1 10 lakhs

State Governments have recognised the need of maximising procurement and have accepted the principle of levy, though the procurement systems vary in intensity and scope from State to State In addition to procurement on the basis of voluntary offers and levy on mills, the levy on producers and traders has been introduced in a number of States

Price Policy

In January 1965, the Government of India appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise the Government on a continuing basis on price policy for agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer In pursuance of its terms of reference, the Commission made recommendations on price policy for cotton for 1965-66, the price policy for *kharif* cereals for 1965-66 season and on the price policy for jute for the 1966-67 season. Besides, the Commission advised the Government on certain aspects of price policy relating to *rabi* foodgrains, sugarcane, etc. To make available the advice of practical farmers to the

Commission, a Panel of Farmers was constituted in September, 1965. Leading farmers having knowledge of the crop complexes in different States are members of the Panel.

Based on the recommendations made by the Commission, as also the views of the Chief Ministers of different States, the Government of India announced in June 1965, the minimum prices for *kharif* cereals for 1965-66. The minimum prices of coarse paddy range between Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per quintal. Minimum prices per quintal for other *kharif* cereals are Rs. 38 for jowar yellow (with suitable discount for red and premium for white varieties), Rs. 40 for bajra and Rs 36 for maize. In order that the support prices become effective, the State Governments have been requested to set up purchase centres at important assembling points.

After the outbreak of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, there was some unloading of stocks by the farmers, particularly in the border areas of Punjab. In October 1965, the prices of paddy fell even below the minimum support level at a few centres in that State. To protect the interests of the farmers, substantial purchases were made by the Punjab Government which resulted in restoring the prices above the minimum level

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India, which was established on January 1, 1965, with the primary object of undertaking purchase, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains and other foodstuffs in the southern States, set up a Central Office in Madras and Regional Offices in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar, and a Sub-Regional Office at Vijayawada Arrangements for setting up a Regional Office at Ahmedabad have been finalised District offices have also been set up at important centres

From April 1965, the Corporation took over all those godowns in the southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore which formerly belonged to the Central Government, along with the stocks of rice and wheat therein The total capacity of these godowns was a little over 5 lakh tonnes The Corporation also took up the supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills in the southern States and the distribution of wheat products manufactured by these mills. Sales of wheat products undertaken by the Corporation during April-December 1965, totalled about Rs. 10·7 crores.

The Corporation also undertook post-procurement operations of rice in the southern States These operations involved quality control, purchase, transportation, storage and issue of rice procured on Central Government account in Andhra Pradesh and Madras for supply to Kerala and other deficit States Similar operations in respect of rice procured by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore for internal distribution within the States were also taken over by the Corporation The Corporation made direct puchases of rice in the Union Territory of Pondicherry on behalf of that Administration The total quantity of rice handled under these operations during April-December 1965, amounted to about 7·31 lakh tonnes.

With the commencement of the new *kharif* season in November 1965, the Corporation undertook direct purchase of rice/paddy in the southern States on behalf of either the Central Government or the State Governments. The Central godowns in Rajasthan and Orissa were taken over by the Corporation from January 1966 It also took up the supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills in these States. In Punjab, the Corporation is arranging the purchase of gram and its export to Andhra Pradesh, Mardas, and Mysore. In Orissa, the Corporation is buying ragi and is also under-

taking payment, quality control and movement work in respect of exportable quantities of rice in that State.

Storage Capacity

Storage capacity owned by the Government of India on January 1, 1965, was 18·57 lakh tonnes. During the year 1965, additional storage capacity of 83,000 tonnes was constructed, raising the total capacity owned by the Government of India to 19·40 lakh tonnes. During January to March 1966, a further capacity of about 69,600 tonnes is expected to be completed bringing the total owned capacity to about 20 10 lakh tonnes. The hired accommodation with the Department of Food on January 1, 1966 was 5·70 lakh tonnes as against 8·28 lakh tonnes a year earlier.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 601 56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260·65 crores in the Second Plan. This was in addition to the provision of Rs 80 10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599 34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The outlay on agricultural programmes of the States and Union Territories was stepped up substantially during 1965-66 An outlay of Rs. 200·6 crores (including Rs 18 1 crores of additional outlays recommended for the six months ending February 1966) was approved for 1965-66 A further allocation of Rs 6·2 crores was made during 1965-66 for advance action schemes under the Fourth Plan, bringing the total outlay for the year to Rs. 206·8 crores against the outlay of Rs. 159 3 crores during the preceding year. For plans of the Centre, an outlay of Rs. 19 5 crores was provided during the year against an anticipated expenditure of Rs 18 crores in 1964-65. These provisions are exclusive of outlays on agricultural development in the programmes of Community Development and Cooperation and on major and medium irrigation

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are . (*i*) minor irrigation, (*ii*) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (*iii*) supply of manures and fertilisers, (*iv*) seed multiplication and distribution, (*v*) plant protection, and (*vi*) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes The Third Plan target for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming, were stepped up Special development programmes of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, piggery, sheep and fisheries were initiated in 1964-65 for increasing production and availability in the markets of subsidiary foods like vegetables, milk, meat, eggs, fish, etc

Various measures have been taken to secure effective and continuous co-ordination of administrative activities at various levels, *e g* Centre, State, district, block and village At the Centre, an Agricultural Production Board was constituted in November 1963 The Board and its committee of Secretaries meet frequently to consider important policy matters. The State Governments have set up co-ordinating committees at Cabinet and Secretariat levels In a number of States, Agricultural Production Commissioners or Special Secretaries have been appointed.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it was proposed to bring an area of about 51·80 lakh hectares under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared

to 36·42 lakh hectares during the Second Plan. An outlay of Rs. 61·08 crores was initially approved for minor irrigation programmes during 1965-66. This was subsequently increased to Rs. 76·93 crores.

Under the accelerated programmes, priority is being given to such schemes as are expected to be completed within a short time and yield quicker results. Implementation of these schemes in compact areas together with the arrangements to ensure supply of other necessary developmental inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, credit facilities, etc., is being encouraged to achieve maximum benefits. New wells and private tube-wells are being constructed in the command areas of existing major and medium irrigation projects for supplemental irrigation facilities during periods of peak demands. During 1965-66, the pattern of financial assistance for minor irrigation schemes was liberalised so as to bring all lift irrigation schemes under the purview of the subsidy programme

The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation carries out ground-water exploration in various parts of the country. During the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 the Organisation drilled 198 bores, out of which 65 proved productive, in addition, 450 production tube-wells were constructed during the same period. The programme of ground-water exploration had to be curtailed during 1964-65, as the Organisation undertook to assist the Rajasthan Government in the construction of 250 tube-wells in the scarcity areas. Between June 1964 and January 1966, drilling was completed at 198 sites of which 134 were successful The Organisation also drilled 214 production tube-wells in Kutch, Rajasthan, Bihar, U P., Punjab and Delhi, out of which 157 were successful During the period April-October 1965, 444 tube-wells for irrigation were drilled in U P , Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

During the first four years of the Third Plan an area of 37·64 lakh hectares benefited through minor irrigation works against the Plan target of 51 80 lakh hectares An area of 14 97 lakh hectares was expected to be added during 1965-66, bringing the total benefited area to 52·61 lakh hectares

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1·6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan.

During the Third Five Year Plan period, an area of about 40 47 lakh hectares was expected to benefit from soil conservation measures against the target of 44·52 lakh hectares During the First and the Second Plan periods 12·95 lakh hectares were covered by soil conservation

During 1965-66, 165 soil conservation schemes were in progress and are expected to cover 14 84 lakh hectares of contour bunding, 28 94 lakh hectares of dry farming, 86,900 hectares under afforestation and pasture development and about 30,352 hectares of ravine, saline and alkaline soils. Besides, under the Centrally sponsored schemes in the catchment of river valley projects, an area of about 80,938 hectares is expected to be treated with different soil conservation measures to prevent the siltation of multipurpose reservoirs. Against a total of 45 dry farming demonstration projects, 33 projects have been completed and the remaining are in progress.

Under the all-India soil and land use survey scheme, 35 81 lakh hectares were surveyed up to the end of 1964-65 and another 7 69 lakh hectares were expected to be covered during 1965-66 Sixteen soil survey and land use reports covering an area of 4·98 lakh hectares were provided to the States concerned for use in planning and execution of soil conservation programmes. Aerial photo-interpretation and use of aerial photographs as base maps for field work were attempted in some areas and aerial photography covering an area of 1·38 lakh square kilometres has been completed.

Improved Seeds

The coverage under improved seeds of foodgrains is estimated to have risen from 4 21 crore hectares in 1964-65 to 4 86 crore hectares in 1965-66. The seed production programme has been re-oriented and the State Governments have been requested to pay special attention to (*i*) setting up of larger-sized farms up to 200 hectares, (*ii*) selection of villages exclusively for purposes of seed multiplication instead of having registered growers in each and every village, to provide concentrated technical supervision on the standard and purity of seed produced, (*iii*) establishment in each State of regional or commodity-wise corporations for dealing with procurement, storage and distribution of seeds, (*iv*) fortification and strengthening of the seed multiplication farms in respect of irrigation facilities, storage arrangements, etc , and (*v*) seed certification programme Seed testing laboratories have been set up one in each State, apart from one laboratory in Himachal Pradesh and the Central Seed Testing Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (I A.R I) For imparting intensive training in the production, processing and certification of improved seeds, training courses are being organised by the National Seeds Corporation and the I A R I.

The National Seeds Corporation, set up in 1963, with the aim to ensure an adequate supply of seed of superior varieties has been entrusted with the production and supply of foundation seed for all the hybrid crops throughout the country. In addition, it has undertaken a large programme for producing seeds of Taichung Native I Paddy. Arrangements have been made to meet the seed requirements of land proposed to be brought under high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and bajra during 1966-67 To meet part of the requirements of seeds, about 200 tonnes of Sonora-64 and about 50 tonnes of Lerma Rojo, the two high-yielding varieties of wheat seed, were imported during 1965 from Mexico through the Rockefeller Foundation for multiplication purposes

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1964-65, 35 3 lakh tonnes of town-compost were prepared in 2,508 urban centres The production of town compost during 1965-66 is expected to be about 39 lakh tonnes Schemes for utilisation of sewage and sullage were in progress and an area of over 12,788 hectares is being irrigated by utilising about 87 crore litres of sewage and sullage per day

The town compost and sewage utilisation schemes were given an added importance under the Special Development Programme for Agriculture. Additional funds to the extent of Rs 1 31 crores were made available to State Governments during the year for this purpose Under the schemes for the development of local manurial resources in N E S and C D Blocks and night-soil composting in panchayats, about 12 4 crore tonnes of rural compost were expected to be produced in 1965-66 The State Governments have been advised under the Emergency Food Production Drive to conserve and fully utilise wastes like water hyacinth, green leaves and shrubs, tank silt and cattle urine which have potentialities but at present are not utilised or are being utilised only partially The coverage under green manuring is expected to rise from 74 66 lakh hectares in 1964-65 to 87 lakh hectares in 1965-66 Distribution of green manure seeds in small packets as well as in bulk continued in a number of States to enable the cultivators to develop their own supply of seeds. Arrangements were made for meeting the requirements of deficit States in respect of green manure seeds through supplies from surplus States

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has been increasing steadily but it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate internal production and shortage of foreign exchange. In 1964-65, the

consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers amounted to 5·43 lakh tonnes (N) while in 1965-66 the level of consumption expected to be reached was estimated at 6 lakh tonnes (N). The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers was 1·50 lakh tonnes (P_2O_5) in 1964-65 and was estimated to be of the same order in 1965-66, owing to shortage of imported raw materials.

Efforts to extend the use of fertilisers in areas which are irrigated or have assured rainfall include off-season rebates on sale prices, subsidy on transport by road from factories or ports to godowns, and establishment of departmental sale depots or appointing private agencies where co-operatives do not exist or are not effective.

The Committee on Fertilisers, set up in October 1964, submitted its report in September 1965. The main recommendations of the Committee relating to targets of consumption, pricing policy and freedom of marketing for producers of fertilisers, distribution arrangements and charges, etc., have been accepted.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations The stations also organise intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas and conduct fortnightly surveys of pests, diseases and weeds in their respective areas so as to adopt prompt control measures wherever necessary.

During 1965-66, 4 10 lakh kgs and 4,240 litres of various pesticides were supplied and 16,200 plant protection machines loaned to State Agricultural Departments, farmers and others for combating pests and diseases. The aircraft of the Directorate and of private firms sprayed about 67,178 hectares of paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, rubber, cotton, gram and lentil in various States During 1965-66, there was no locust swarm or gregarious breeding in the country

About 11,000 persons of various categories, including graduates in Agriculture, extension workers and gram sevaks were trained in various aspects of plant protection methods and techniques By the end of 1965-66, about 166 lakh hectares are estimated to have been covered by plant protection measures as against the Third Plan target of 202 lakh hectares.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' (Package Programme) was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has the two-fold objective of (*a*) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (*b*) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Thanjavur (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.). It was subsequently extended, to Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa), Surat (Gujarat)

Burdwan (West Bengal), Bhandara (Maharashtra), Cachar (Assam) and the Union Territory of Delhi. During 1964-65 the programme was in operation in 280 blocks and covered a cultivated area of about 30 lakh hectares representing about 37 per cent of the total cultivated area of the selected districts Based on the experience of this programme, the package approach was extended during 1964-65 to additional areas possessing high production potential An Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was taken up in 114 districts covering 1,084 blocks in 1964-65, to be extended to 1,285 blocks in 1965-66. The programme covered 64 55 lakh hectares in 1964-65.

The adoption of 'package' practices in the IADP districts has resulted in appreciable improvements in crop yields The district of Ludhiana (Punjab) has doubled its wheat yield over a period of three to four years The paddy yields during 1964-65 recorded increases varying from 25 to 50 per cent in some of the predominantly paddy growing districts. The yields of maize and barley in Aligarh (UP) have registered increases of 90 per cent and 80 per cent respectively over those in the pre-package period

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, for granting medium-term and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming

The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores divided into 25,000 shares of Rs 10,000 each The issued and subscribed capital is Rs 5 crores consisting of 5,000 shares of Rs 10,000 each, fully paid up and held by (i) Reserve Bank of India, (ii) central land mortgage banks and state co-operative banks, (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, insurance and investment companies and co-operative insurance societies The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend The dividend has been fixed at 4¼ per cent in the case of the first issue The shares of the Corporation are deemed as trustee securities and approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the Banking Companies Act, 1949

The Government of India has given the Corporation an interest-free loan of Rs 5 crores, the repayment commencing after 15 years. The Corporation is also authorised to accept deposits for periods exceeding 12 months and to issue bonds and debentures The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid-up capital and revenue fund

The management of the Corporation vests in a nine-member Board of Directors including the Managing Director with the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, in charge of Agricultural Credit as Chairman Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (i) central land mortgage banks, (ii) state co-operative banks, and (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation and insurance and investment companies

Assistance from the Corporation is available for financing the following schemes

(a) Reclamation and preparation of land so that, in particular, facilities for irrigation are fully utilised

(b) Development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc.

(c) Development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube wells, pump sets, etc.

(d) Development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including co-operative fisheries) and poultry farming.

Central co-operative land mortgage banks, state co-operative banks and scheduled banks which are shareholders of the Corporation are eligible for refinance facilities from the Corporation.

Refinance facilities are available for both medium-term and long-term loans. Medium-term financial assistance is available for periods of three to five years. Long-term assistance, *i.e.*, refinance or loans for periods exceeding five years are restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases up to 20 years on merits.

Under Section 22(4) of the Act, the repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans granted by the Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government. However, the Corporation may waive the requirements of Government guarantee in cases in which 'other security' to the satisfaction of the Board is provided.

The Corporation has so far disbursed about Rs. 1·30 crores. Out of this, Rs. 1 21 crores represent its contribution to six series of special development debentures of the value of Rs. 1·35 crores floated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., in connection with the K. C Canal, Kaddam and Nagarjunasagar schemes. Of the balance, Rs 3 lakhs is drawn by the National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. and Rs 5 lakhs by the Bank of India, Ltd.

Central Mechanised Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 12,141 hectares was established at Suratgarh, in Rajasthan, in 1956 A similar mechanised farm was established at Jetsar in the Rajasthan Canal area in 1964-65

At the Suratgarh farm, during 1965-66, an area of 1,344 hectares was sown in kharif season and 2,165 hectares in rabi as compared to 3,398 hectares in kharif and 7,106 hectares in rabi seasons of 1964-65. At the Jetsar farm an area of 1,137 hectares in kharif and 174 hectares in rabi seasons were sown as against 1,060 and 830 hectares respectively in the preceding year The shrinkage in the sown areas at these farms was due to acute scarcity of water supplies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (*a*) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (*b*) regulation of markets and market practices, (*c*) marketing investigations and surveys, (*d*) training of personnel in agricultural marketing, (*e*) market extension, and (*f*) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and of Cold Storage Order, 1964.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are unmanufactured tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, vetiver oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper and various vegetable oils and their products. During 1965-66, compulsory grading has been extended to animal casings, ginger, turmeric, tendu leaves, potatoes, onion, garlic and pulses. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, honey, etc.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards, where necessary, a Central control laboratory at Nagpur and seven regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta and Bombay have been established One more regional laboratory is likely to be set up at Ghaziabad, near Delhi

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce, 349 grading units for grading at the producer level have been set up in the regulated markets and selected marketing cooperatives in various States

Regulation of Markets

The number of regulated markets in the country is steadily increasing. Legislation for the regulation of markets has been enacted in all the States except Assam, West Bengal and Kerala (excluding Malabar district). The total number of regulated markets now stands at 1,528 as against 1,171 at the beginning of 1965

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and, since 1937, the Directorate has published over 130 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities During 1965, the Directorate published a monograph on tobacco, a directory of assembling markets and reports on the co-operative marketing of cotton, coconut and coconut products, turmeric and price-spread of groundnuts Besides, 16 more reports are in press.

The Market Extension Cell of the Directorate, in collaboration with State Marketing Departments, organises effective services for the dissemination of information regarding marketing services, regulatory measures, handling and storage of agricultural produce, etc among producers, traders and consumers The cell has released a number of feature articles, leaflets, posters and cinema slides for popularising Agmark products, besides publishing the monthly *Marketing Newsletter* and *Marketing Extension Newsletter* and a quarterly *Agricultural Marketing.*

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, *viz.*, (*i*) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments (*ii*) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents of regulated markets, and (*iii*) three-month course for training graders, grading supervisors and assessors at Nagpur and Madras. During 1965-66 there were 30 candidates under training in the one-year course, and 128 and 164 candidates in the other two courses The Government of India pays a stipend of Rs 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs 50 per mensem to the trainees under the other two courses

Administration of Fruit Products and Cold Storage Orders

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 90 licences were granted to manufacturers of fruit and vegetable products during 1965, raising the total number of licences up-to-date to 909. Inspection of 2,157 fruit preservation factories and 1,420 fruit products dealers were carried out in 1965-66, during which 58 unauthorised manufacturers were detected. The Cold Storage Order, 1965, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, came into force from January, 1965 The order makes it obli-

gatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 8·5 cubic metres or more, storing food articles, to take out licences from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Since the inception of the Order, 560 licences have been granted.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 6·95 lakh sq. km., that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0·2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33·3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 120

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(sq kilometres)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
1 *From out-turn point of view*				
(*a*) Merchantable	5,84,599	5,64,936	5,09,807	5,27,091
(*b*) Inaccessible	1,33,431	1,38,725	1,64,154	1,52,333
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661	6,89,550*	6,95,013*
2 *By legal status*				
(*a*) Reserved	3,44,405	3,59,468	3,16,091	3,12,292
(*b*) Protected	1,17,928	1,68,523	2,40,572	2,37,218
(*c*) Unclassed	2,55,697	1,70,241	1,12,095	1,24,551
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,550**	6,95,013***
3 *By composition*				
(*a*) Coniferous	36,304	25,216	43,056	43,481
(*b*) Broadleaved				
(*i*) Sal	1,05,535	1,08,389	1,13,509	1,04,561
(*ii*) Teak	43,470	58,132	1,87,503	81,484
(*iii*) Miscl	5,32,721	5,06,495	4,65,487	4,65,487
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,550	6,95,013

Production

Table 121 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62

TABLE 121

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic metres)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	29,92	8,37	13	1,11,66	7,81	1,57,89	19,08,07
1955-56	33,94	7,20	42	92,33	15,76	1,49,65	27,68,82
1960-61	45,26	7,53	47	1,13,35	2,81	1,69,44	49,17,07
1961-62	42,00	10,21	2,15	1,03,48	4,03	1,61,87	50,13,75

*Includes 15,589 sq. kms. for which details are not available.

**Includes 20,792 sq kms. for which details are not available

***Includes 20,952 sq kms. for which details are not available

†Includes 5,429 sq kms for which details are not available.

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 122 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 122

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(in thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1960-61	2,16,99	43	2,04,78	6,90,75	11,12,95
1961-62	2,41,86	55	2,05,93	7,62,27	12,10,61

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States included, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest portection measures. A special programme for growing fast-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp and boards has been launched, for which a provision of Rs 2·75 crores was made in the Third Plan. An area of about 53,581 hectares was brought under quick growing species during 1961-62 to 1964-65 and another 28,733 hectares were expected to be added during 1965-66. Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the UN Special Fund. One of these aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in three selected zones covering an area of 18,508 sq kms. The project will cost Rs 1·31 crores. The other envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at four centres. The first course of training has been started at Dehra Dun.

On the recommendation of the Central Board of Forestry, a Central Forestry Commission has been set up to study the implementation of the national forest policy by the State Governments and Union Territories and make suggestions for improvement wherever necessary. The Commission will also collect, standardise and publish statistics, pool and disseminate technical information, conduct market studies on timber and other forest products and their utilisation, render assistance and technical advice in the implementation and evaluation of development programmes and provide liaison between the various agencies whose work has a direct or indirect bearing on forests and forest development.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Table 123 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

Cattle Breeding Policy

The All India Cattle Breeding Policy laid down more than a decade ago has since been revised. The salient features of the revised breeding policy are: (*i*) selective breeding in the breeding tracts of established/recognised milch, dual purpose or some important draught breeds of cattle, (*ii*) laying more emphasis on milk production in the breeding tracts of draught breeds/types of cattle and replacing the other existing draught breeds, (*iii*) grading up with recognised dual purpose or dairy breeds in areas where cattle do

not conform to any specific type or breed and are usually non-descript and of low productivity, (*iv*) cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly areas and other places where there are facilities for rearing and maintaining of high yielding milch cattle and in urban areas and around industrial townships to ensure adequate supply of milk, and (*v*) improvement of buffaloes by selective breeding in breeding tracts and grading up with recognised breeds in other areas where buffaloes have established themselves. In pursuance of this policy, extensive areas would be covered by such recognised dual purpose and dairy breeds as the Hariana, Tharparkar, Gir, Sindhi Sahiwal, etc. Large tracts in the country have been proposed for cross breeding with exotic breeds. To ensure a continuous supply of bulls of selected breeds, a co-ordinated programme for production of progeny tested bulls on selected Central and State cattle breeding farms is proposed to be taken up.

A co-ordinated poultry breeding programme has also been initiated at selected Central and State poultry breeding farms.

TABLE 123

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census	1961 census
	(crores)	(crores)
A—*Livestock*		
1. Cattle		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	6·5	7·3
(*b*) Females over 3 years	5·0	5·4
(*c*) Youngstock	4·4	4·9
TOTAL CATTLE	15·9*	17·6
2. Buffaloes		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	0·7	0·8
(*b*) Females over 3 years	2·2	2·5
(*c*) Youngstock	1·6	1·8
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4·5	5·1
3. Sheep	3·9	4·0
4. Goats	5·5	6·1
5. Horses and ponies	0·1	0·1
6. Other livestock**	0·7	0·7
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30·6	33·6
B—*Poultry*	9·5	11·4
C—*Agricultural machinery*	(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs		
(*a*) Wooden	3,61,42	3,83,72
(*b*) Iron	13,76	22,98
2. Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72
3. Sugarcane crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	33
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	5,45	5,90
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,23	2,30
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,60
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	31
7. Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	78
(*b*) Less than five seers	2,12	1,72

*Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.

**Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

increase in the through-put of the dairies in these States. The cattle feed compounding factory at Anand set up in 1964-65, produced about 100 tonnes of mixed feed a day.

Two milk powder factories oriented to defence needs—one at Anand and the other at Mehsana—were commissioned during the year. Already two similar factories are in operation at Amritsar and Rajkot. In order to meet the emergent needs of defence forces in September 1965, arrangements were made for the daily supply of 23 tonnes of whole-milk powder of which 15 tonnes were through public/cooperative milk powder plants and 8 tonnes through private sector plants.

In addition to the creameries at Aligarh and Barauni, a new creamery was commissioned at Junagadh, thus completing the setting up of all the USAID-assisted creameries. The construction work of composite milk plants at Vijayawada with UNICEF assistance and at Miraj under the Danish credit programme is nearing completion The UNICEF will also supply dairy equipment worth Rs 38 50 lakhs for the Ludhiana composite milk plant. All the major items of dairy equipment excepting bottling lines, milk drying equipment and certain ancillary items such as stainless steel pipes and fittings are now produced within the country.

Training in dairying was imparted at the six centres functioning at Karnal, Bangalore, Allahabad, Anand, Aarey and Haringhata. During the year, a diploma course in dairy engineering and a tutorial workshop for dairy teachers were also conducted. Nine persons were sent to Denmark for training in different branches of dairying under the FAO programme.

Poultry

The Third Plan targets in respect of most of the poultry development schemes have been achieved and, in many cases, exceeded. The Plan had envisaged the expansion of 56 State poultry farms and 17 poultry extension centres, setting up of 50 intensive development blocks, 12 marketing centres, 17 duck extension centres and 43 feed manufacturing centres and training of 20,000 persons in modern methods of poultry-keeping As against this target, 80 States poultry farms and 41 poultry extension centres have already been expanded, 53 intensive poultry development blocks, 12 marketing centres, 20 duck extension centres and 44 feed manufacturing centres set up and about 21,100 persons trained in modern methods of poultry-keeping. In addition, during 1965-66 four more intensive poultry development blocks and one duck extension centre were expected to be set up along with five State poultry farms to be expanded and another 255 persons to be trained in modern methods of poultry-keeping. Besides, under the special development programme for animal husbandry, 26 intensive egg and poultry production-*cum*-marketing centres, 2 poultry dressing plants and 8 poultry feed manufacturing plants are being set up and expansion of 20 State poultry farms has been taken up. Credit facilities for providing loans to the extent of Rs 85 48 lakhs have also been provided by the Central Government for setting up poultry farms in the private sector.

At the regional poultry farms at Bangalore, Delhi and Bhubaneswar, the target of maintaining 5,000 layers has been achieved while the farm at Bombay is maintaining 3,000 layers During 1965-66, these farms were expected to produce about 26 lakh eggs and distribute 3·6 lakh breeding stock as against 21·4 lakh eggs and 2·7 lakh birds in the preceding year.

A pilot project for the manufacture of egg powder has been undertaken at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Based on the results obtained, it is proposed to set up an egg powder manufacturing plant in Kerala to utilise the surplus egg production in that State. A factory to manufacture filler flats is being set up at Poona and is likely to go into production in May-June 1966.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1964 was 13·2 lakh tonnes as against 10·5 lakh tonnes in 1963. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 129

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(*in thousand tonnes*)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1961	944	453	219	194	79
1962	958	459	222	197	80
1963	1,046	705	151	138	52

The value of exports of fish and fish products reached a record level of Rs 6 53 crores in 1964. During the first ten months of 1965, the value of exports (Rs. 5.27 crores) was higher than that in the corresponding period of 1964 (Rs 4·89 crores).

Development Programmes

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

In addition to the usual development schemes under the Plan and non-Plan provisions, 43 fisheries schemes covering nine States and involving an outlay of Rs 4 3 crores have been sanctioned under the special development programme These include provision for harbours, cold storages, construction of feeder roads, quick transport facilities, development of reservoir and estuarine fisheries, boat building yards and acceleration of some of the Plan schemes like mechanisation of fishing craft.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. As against the target of 4,000 mechanised boats, 1,600 boats were mechanised up to 1964-65, the fourth year of the Third Plan. The slow progress was due to import restrictions and inadequate indigenous supply Contracts have been entered into for the inport of 1,137 marine diesel engines; in addition 710 indigenous engines are expected to be made available. Schemes for collaboration with Japanese and Norwegian firms with the purpose of stepping up domestic production capacity are under consideration.

The Deep Sea Fishing Station with its 22 boats carried out exploratory fishing operations to chart fishing grounds. These vessels operated from Veravel, Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam

Under the Indo-Norwegian Project, 7 vessels operated from Cochin, Karwar, Cannanore and Mandapam. Regular research cruises were conducted by the two research vessels, *Varuna* and *Kalava*, in collaboration with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. A large ice

plant and cold storage with facility for deep freezing and deep freeze storage was installed at Ernakulam. Work on a marine workshop and slipway at Ernakulam is also nearing completion.

The construction of fishing harbours at Veravel in Gujarat, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam in Madras and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh was completed Work on the fishing harbours at Porbunder and Umbergaon in Gujarat, Karwar and Bhatkal in Mysore, Beypore, Baliapatnam and Vizhinjom in Kerala, and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh is in progress. Hydrographic surveys, model tests and subsoil investigations in the major ports of Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras and Haldia were also in progress for the location of fishing harbours. Financial and technical assistance to undertake pre-investment surveys in about 30 fishing harbours was sought from the U N Special Fund

Fisheries Extension Units

The eight Fisheries Extension Units conducted short-term training courses on various fishery subjects, in which 2,744 persons drawn from State fisheries departments, community development blocks, fish farmers and fishermen participated The Extension Units conducted surveys for the location of fish seed collection centres on rivers, and assisted the States in the construction of fish farms They rendered technical assistance on various specific problems. The Units demonstrated the technique of major carp breeding by hormone injections and common carp breeding under controlled conditions, and produced 53 lakhs of spawn

Fish Marketing and Co-operatives

In order to facilitate quick and safe transport of fish from landing to interior areas, refrigerated rail vans were introduced a few years back as an experimental measure In addition to six broad gauge vans running on the Calicut-Madras, Vijayawada-Howrah and Palasa-Howrah routes, one broad gauge van and two metre gauge vans were expected to be introduced. In order to meet the urgent requirements of refrigerated road transport, arrangements were made for importing 26 road vans A few such trucks have also been fabricated indigenously During 1965, six ice and cold storages were established, one each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and two each in Orissa and Kerala Work on four freezing plants with provision for frozen storage, one each in Kerala, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are expected to be completed during the year

During 1965, loans amounting to Rs 30 lakhs were sanctioned as working capital to fisheries co-operative societies, raising the total loan advanced to such co-operatives to Rs 72 77 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Plan period.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55 The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison with the corresponding data of the first enquiry has been published in the earlier editions of this *Reference Annual* (INDIA 1961-1965)

Rural Labour Enquiry

Another enquiry, known as the Rural Labour Enquiry, was undertaken in 1963. Although it was originally intended that this enquiry should be more comprehensive than the first two enquiries, the scope had to be curtailed due to the national emergency.

Data regarding income and consumption expenditure of rural labour households, including agricultural labour households, were collected during the 18th round (February 1963—February 1964) of the National Sample Survey and data relating to employment and unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households were collected in the 19th and first sub-round of the 20th round of the NSS (July 1964—July 1965). These data have not, however, yet been published.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and in specified areas in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural research institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development and set out a broad outline of the policy to be followed in the States. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisaged as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation of the various aspects of land reform which the States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies.

A number of States have made considerable progress in the implementation of the legislation in recent years The progress was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963 The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of the Third Plan and set up committees to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation. The Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan emphasised that in the interest of agricultural production and social policy, land legislation which has been enacted should be fully implemented before the end of the Third Plan, and the deficiencies in the legislation in relation to approved policies and programmes be remedied as early as possible. The programmes include abolition of intermediaries, regulation of tenancy including security of tenure, fair rents and conferment of ownership on tenants, as well as ceiling on land holdings and consolidation of holdings.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The programme for abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed. These measures have brought more than two crores of tenants into direct relationship with the State and made available to the Government considerable areas of cultivable waste lands for distribution to landless agriculturists.

The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation. The total amount of compensation including rehabilitation grant and interest is estimated at Rs. 570 crores Of this about Rs 300 crore has so far been paid

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plans are (*i*) security of tenure, (*ii*) reduction of rent, and (*iii*) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature and ejectment of all tenants has been stayed.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28½ per cent for lands irrigated by baling) and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands. In the Telangana area, the *Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act* applies. The Act conferred protected tenancy rights on tenants who were in continuous possession of land on specified dates. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one fifth in other cases, or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

The optional right of purchase under the Hyderabad Act was exercised by 14,284 tenants in the Telangana region in respect of 1·05 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been enforced in parts of the area, and about 18,700 tenants have been made owners.

A comprehensive legislation for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the State legislature.

Assam

Under-*raiyats* and share croppers (*adhiars*) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-*raiyat* or *adhiar* is, however, to be left with 3⅓ acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963 and under-*raiyats* and *adhiars* now enjoy complete security of tenure. The crop share payable by the *adhiar* is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the *adhiar*.

Bihar

The tenant acquires occupancy rights on 12 years' possession. The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. An under-*raiyat* of a landlord possessing more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment, or one-sixth of the gross produce, whichever is less.

In the former Bombay area, 9·20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30·6 lakh acres. The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price. So far the work relating to rent fixation has been completed in 4·6 lakh cases covering about 14 lakh acres.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume a limited area. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Smaller landholders can receive up to half the produce as rent.

Kerala

The Kerla Land Reforms Act provides for fixity of tenure for tenants subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The time for application for resumption expired on April 1, 1965; till then 6,869 applications had been filed. The rate of maximum rent has been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. The optional right of purchase came into force on April 1, 1964.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 to 25 acres, depending on the class of land and the period of lease. The period in which a landlord could resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable lands

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955, giving tenants security subject to the landlord's right to resume land under specific conditions Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33⅓ per cent in other cases.

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. The landowners were permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment or one-sixth of the produce, whichever is less.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 16·5 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 14 lakh enquiries have been completed and nearly 5·7 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 12 lakh acres of land. In the Marathwada area, 36,184 tenants have been declared owners in respect of 5 lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume up to half the leased area. The fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, depending on the class of land The Act has since been amended to remove certain defects, and enforced from October 1965.

Orissa

A comprehensive legislation was enacted and later amended in 1965, which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land not exceeding half the leased area, fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce Tenants in non-resumable area are to be provided with ownership rights. Provisions relating to regulation of rent came into force in October and resumption for personal cultivation in December 1965

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres unless

he is allotted alternative land by the State. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. Tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases. Nearly 20,000 tenants have acquired ownership of 1·3 lakh acres.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given complete security of tenure for a minimum area varying from 15·6 to 125 acres in different parts of the State. The landowner was permitted, up to October 1958, to resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership for non-resumable area. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and given complete security.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-*raiyats* and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with it. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres, he can resume the entire area from the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases, where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura, comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In Goa and Pondicherry, interim protection has been given to tenants, pending comprehensive legislation.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab where, however, Government has been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government has been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. The levels vary in different States, in different regions of the same State in certain cases, and for different classes of land.

Ceilings imposed in different States and Union Territories are as follows:

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 216 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Jammu and Kashmir	22¾ acres	22¾ acres
Kerala	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	20 to 80 acres	20 to 80 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	25 to 336 acres	25 to 336 acres
Uttar Pradesh	12½ acres	40 to 80 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Delhi	24 to 60 acres	24 to 60 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 n other areas	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas.
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres

Some progress has been made in the implementation of legislation regarding ceilings. In Jammu and Kashmir 4·5 lakh acres have been taken over and distributed. In West Bengal 7·8 lakh acres have been declared surplus The State Government has come into possession of 4 35 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending its final disposal; further area will become available as implementation proceeds In Uttar Pradesh 2·2 lakh acres have been declared surplus of which 95,598 acres have been distributed. In Maharashtra about 90,918 acres held by sugar factories have been declared surplus and 57,247 acres have been taken over by the State Government. Pending formation of co-operative farming societies, this area has been entrusted for management to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation. In addition to this, 76,924 acres held by landlords have been declared surplus In Assam 24,666 acres have been acquired. In Madras, out of 10,449 cases of surplus holders, final settlement has been prepared in 32 cases and 729 acres have been declared surplus. In Punjab 3·92 lakh standard acres were declared surplus out of which 1·22 lakh standard acres have been utilised for settling tenants. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura the provisions in the legislation relating to ceiling have been brought into force, rules framed and preliminary steps are being taken for implementing the legislation In Mysore and Orissa provisions were amended to remove certain deficiencies before enforcement.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

By the end of the Second Plan, about 2·95 crore acres had been consolidated. The target proposed for the Third Plan was 3·10 crore acres. Progress has been made mainly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The Plan target is expected to be achieved to a substantial extent.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the

detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 318 pilot projects, each comprising 10 co-operative farming societies, were to be organised in selected community development blocks in the country. Their purpose was to demonstrate to farmers that by pooling their land, manpower and other resources, they could increase agricultural production, develop agro-industries, improve employment opportunities and raise their standard of living. Societies formed outside the pilot areas were also to be encouraged and assisted.

As against the programme of 3,180 pilot co-operative farming societies to be organised during the Third Plan period, 2,328 were organised up to the end of November 1965, with a membership of 40,017 and covering an area of 2,32,458 acres. In addition, 2,192 societies were organised outside pilot project areas with a membership of 46,969 and covering an area of 2,55,672 acres. By the end of the Third Plan, about 5,300 societies—2,800 pilot societies and 2,500 non-pilot societies—against a target of 4,000 were likely to come into existence.

A Committee of Direction, constituted to assess the performance of pilot projects, has suggested that, for the Fourth Plan, an intensive approach should be adopted in relation to both the established successful areas and the potentially successful areas. It has also emphasised the need for wider efforts in other areas to help disseminate the ideology. The programme of co-operative farming is being reviewed by the Planning Commission and others concerned, in the light of these recommendations.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming. It was reconstituted in November, 1964. For planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming, 14 States have set up advisory boards and one State has set up a sub-committee of the State Co-operative Council. Thirteen co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 1,132 secretaries have been trained so far. These centres also organise orientation courses or extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

The Third Plan laid down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority has taken a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons. A special scheme has also been formulated for lands located in the Tungabhadra irrigation project area in Mysore State.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says. "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts"

In its practical application, Bhoodan takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donation of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan and Grihadan*

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan, i.e.*, donation of village, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About 42 lakh acres were donated under *Bhoodan* till the end of October 1965. Eleven lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Nearly 11,370 villages have joined the *Gramdan* movement.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five-Year Plan period. The co-operative movement* which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows:

TABLE 125

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies	2 1 lakhs	2 3 lakhs
Membership	1 7 crores	3 7 crores
Coverage of villages	—	100 per cent
Coverage of agricultural population	33 per cent	60 per cent
Loans through co-operatives		
Short-term and medium-term	Rs 203 crores	Rs 530 crores
Long-term (outstanding)	Rs 38 crores	Rs 150 crores

Provision was also made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 2,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres

The mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan estimated a sizable short-fall to occur in the Plan targets for co-operative credit for agriculture. A detailed action programme for co-operative development was, therefore, formulated, intended to apply to the whole country, priority being given for its implementation in the large number of districts selected for the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme, launched as a major effort for stepping up agricultural production

The annual conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in Bombay in November 1965 recommended several important measures to step up credit for agricultural production and marketing of agricultural produce to help the weaker sections and to promote co-operative farming, consumer co-operatives and processing units.

The conference decided that loan procedures be simplified and the crop loan system be put into operation without delay. It envisaged the establishment of processing units in the consumer sector, building up of a common cadre of managerial personnel for wholesale stores, and creation of State

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, *see* Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, *see* Chapter XVII on 'Land Reform'.

federations of wholesale stores, where such federations do not exist, and a national federation of State units On co-operative marketing of agricultural produce with special reference to foodgrains, the conference felt that, by the end of the Fourth Plan, the marketing societies could increase their turnover to Rs. 850 crores as against Rs 100 crores in 1964-65

A Study Group which was appointed in May 1963 to examine the working of co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and to suggest measures to ensure their sound and speedy growth, submitted its report in December 1963. Mainly dealing with the urban banks and employees' credit societies, it recommended the establishment of one urban bank in each town having a population of over one lakh, and diversification of their loaning activities with emphasis on advances for industrial purposes. The Study Group also suggested that employees' credit societies should be set up in every institution with more than 50 employees

The Working Group on Housing Co-operatives has recommended a federal structure for co-operative housing organisations in each State and also made recommendations in regard to their financial resources and operations.

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 1964 was passed by Parliament in September 1965. The Act which comes into force from March 1966 provides for extension of certain provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Companies Act to co-operative banks

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are indicated in the table below

TABLE 126

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1962-63	1963-64*
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,46,174	3,56,410
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	4,15,69,800	4,52,89,219
Working capital** (*in lakhs of rupees*)	3,06,34	17,69,04	20,99,46
(*a*) Share capital	49,80	3,01,61	3,50,28
(*b*) Reserve and other funds	43,51	1,27,42	1,46,45
(*c*) Loans from :			
(*i*) Central financing agencies	49,77	5,27,14	6,33,59
(*ii*) Government	14,12	87,12	1,02,46
(*iii*) Other sources	9,73	1,30,87	4,06,17
(*d*) Deposits from :			
(*i*) Central societies	4,76	37,50	71,68
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	93,16	85,05
(*iii*) Individuals and other sources	96,44	2,51,90	2,97,48
(*e*) Deposits held by marketing societies	—	—	6,30
(*f*) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	68,19	92,59

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1963, roughly 20 78 crores or about 45 4 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure con-

*Provisional.
**Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies.

sisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1963-64 are given below :

TABLE 127

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1963-64
Number	16	21
Membership	23,272	23,157
	(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital	1,90	25,48
Reserve and other funds	2,36	10,75
Deposits	21,18	1,12,28
Other borrowings	11,27	1,79,70
Working capital	36,72	3,28,21
Cash in hand and with banks	2,81	25,02
Investments		
Government and other trustee securities	10,52	32,79
Others	78	18,82
Loans advanced	55,27	3,17,88
Loans outstanding	20,01	2,41,23
Loans overdue	3,22	6,79

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies Table 128 gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 128

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1963-64
Number	509	372
Membership	2,31,319	3,65,009
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	1,05,64	5,29,14
Working capital (Rs. lakhs)	60,11	4,60,32

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4·62 crores and Rs. 5·18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 61·31 crores and Rs. 20 89 crores in 1963-64 The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 129

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Amount (Rs. crores)		Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1963-64	1951-52	1963-64
Owned funds	9·80	82·20	16·3	17·9
Deposits	38·23	172·27	63·6	37·4
Other borrowings	12·08	205·84	20·1	44·7

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1964 against individuals and against banks and societies totalled Rs. 2·74 crores and Rs. 337·36 crores respectively The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 15·7. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs 62 64 crores at the end of 1963-64 of which Rs 31·60 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1964, there were 2,09,622 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 2,37,28,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs 440 39 crores During 1963-64, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 297·14 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1964 amounted to Rs. 342 93 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 77·31 crores Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs 288 66 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 117·79 crores and Rs 20·33 crores respectively An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 5·9 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies

TABLE 130

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1963-64
Membership per society	44	114
	(In	rupees)
Share capital per society	827	4,402
Share capital per member	19	39
Deposits per society	408	1,243
Deposits per member	9	11
Working capital per society	4,190	21,009

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1964, there were 9,007 grain banks with a membership of 13 47 lakhs and a working capital of Rs 7 35 crores Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for the majority of the grain banks in the country In Orissa, particularly, the banks play a significant role in providing credit The number of grain banks in the State was 2,336 with a working capital of Rs. 4·90 crores and a membership of 7·07 lakhs. Loans advanced by all grain banks in the country amounted to Rs. 3·14 crores, of which Orissa alone accounted for Rs. 2·74 crores.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Of the 18 banks functioning in 1963-64, 11 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 24·99 crores. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 4 96 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs 92 59 crores were in circulation at the close of 1963-64 Table 131 indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 19 1-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 131

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1963-64
Number	6	18
Membership	34,579	4,32,933
	(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital	44	9,59
Reserve fund	25	1,03
Other funds	12	77
Debentures	7,83	92,59
Borrowings	1,53	7,28
Working capital	10,17	1,14,13
Sinking fund investments	1,27	20,56
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	4,55
Loans advanced	2,51	29,58
Loans recovered	44	7,33
Loans due	8,05	90,18

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 583 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1963-64, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras continued to account for the bulk, about 65 per cent of the total. The membership stood at 12,78,316 and working capital at Rs. 74 08 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 23·21 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 132

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1963-64
Share capital	58	5,94
Reserve fund	13	58
Other funds	5	45
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	67,12
Working capital	7,60	74,08
Loans advanced	1,30	23,21
Loans repaid	48	5,71
Loans due	6,96	68,88

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1964, there were 13,323 societies with a membership of 56·77 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 135 95 crores at the end of 1963-64 accounted for 62 per cent of the working capital The table below indicates the progress made by the societies between 1951-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 133

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1963-64
Share capital	13,36	48,70
Reserve fund	3,78	10,68
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	18,25
Investments in .		
Land buildings	73	2,40
Trustee securities	6,67	17,78
Others	4,68	22,17
Loans advanced	50,67	199,57
Loans recovered	47,01	178,67
Loans due	44,36	166,69
Loans overdue	4,16	9,30

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1964 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 134

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES (June 1964)

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working capital (*Rs. lakhs*)
Marketing societies			
State	21	5,937	14,48
Central	159	95,997	15,89
Primary	3,166	19,15,645	41,49
Sugarcane supply societies			
State	2	147	44
Central	69	8,846	95
Primary	9,269	26,74,816	13,62
Milk unions	126	19,612	7,16
Milk supply societies	5,942	4,33,954	3,87
Farming societies	5,850	1,47,324	8,17
Irrigation societies	1,499	64,211	2,66
Sugar factories	70	2,39,512	88,34
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	151	83,831	5,80
Other processing societies	8,467	3,18,830	6,63
Weavers' societies			
State	21	7,823	7,68
Central	117	7,695	1,55
Primary	12,733	13,13,363	27,12
Spinning mills	47	32,238	13,16
Other industrial societies	25,065	11,84,639	26,65
Consumers' societies			
Wholesale	210	2,52,081	10,85
Primary	9,900	19,13,147	12,61
Housing societies			
State	10	4,154	18,67
Primary	9,886	6,20,058	95,73
Fishermen's societies	2,932	3,00,847	3,11
Insurance societies	7	11,033	1,05
Other non-credit societies	23,166	17,02,913	27,84

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1963-64, there were 924 supervising unions with 54,255 affiliated societies, for supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc, in other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

At the end of June 1964, there were 20 state co-operative unions and institutes and 206 district unions and institutes. The number of societies affiliated to them was 52,812 and 44,710 respectively These unions and institutes imparted training to 5,45,325 members, 1,09,651 honorary office-bearers and 13,969 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs 1,77·12 lakhs including Rs 1,01·73 lakhs of government grants; the total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 30 99 lakhs of which Rs 8·81 lakhs constituted government grants

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1963-64, 25,430 co-operative societies were under liquidation The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 1,15·50 lakhs and Rs. 1,06 15 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 16,725,99 lakh cubic metres, of which approximately 5,550,66 lakh cubic metres are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 937,44 lakh cubic metres, i.e., about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5·6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 1,480,18 lakh cubic metres representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8·9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 493,39 lakh cubic metres were likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigations works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

IRRIGATION AND MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 143 and 144. The major irrigation and multi-purpose projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Gandak Project (Bihar)

An international agreement on the Gandak irrigation and power project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of

*Description of only selected projects is given.

India on December 4, 1959 It is an inter-State project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it

The project comprises the following components :

(i) A 743 metre long barrage with road-bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan in Bihar

(ii) Main western canal to irrigate 4 84 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 3·44 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 16,605 hectares in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal

(iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6 03 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0·42 lakh hectares in Parsa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.

(iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15 mw at the 14th km of the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift when the connected load in Nepal has developed to a firm potential of 10 mw.

The construction of the barrage and excavation of all the canals are in progress

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 111·38 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India

Kosi Project (Bihar)

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs 64 23 crores, consists of .

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works,

Unit II—About 240 km long flood embankments and other protective works, and

Unit III—The eastern Kosi canal system

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge have been completed and were inaugurated by H M the King of Nepal on April 24, 1965.

Flood Embankments and Protection Measures

Construction of about 240 km long flood embankments on the eastern and western banks of Kosi was completed in 1959. The flood embankments have freed an area of about 20,720 sq kms in Bihar and Nepal from the ravages of the Kosi and afforded direct protection to about 0·61 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Nepal and 2·02 lakh hectares in Bihar from recurring submergence.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as Stage II of the project ·

(i) *Kosi power house* · A power station with an installed capacity of 20,000 kw comprising four generating units of 5,000 kw each, on the eastern Kosi canal along with connected transmission lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 79 crores is under construction. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar The design of the power house has been finalised by the CW&PC.

(ii) *Western Kosi canal* · This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 18·38 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112 km long taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3·12 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12,120 hectares in Saptari district of Nepal.

(iii) *Extension of eastern Kosi canal :* This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 4·67 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system

taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate 1 60 lakh hectares in Saharsa and Monghyr districts.

Kakrapara Project (Gujarat)

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 metres long and 14 metres high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara 80 km upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Most of the earth work of canals and on distributaries has been completed. The project will irrigate 2·27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

A new project, namely, the Ukai multipurpose project, scheduled to be completed in the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 61·20 crores will, besides irrigating 85,000 hectares, firm up the irrigation planned under the Kakrapara project.

Tawa Multipurpose Project (Madhya Pradesh)

The Tawa multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 47 00 crores (revised), envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 1,330 metre long dam will be earth-zoned type. Two canals, together 221 km in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3 2 lakh hectares annually. Two power houses will be constructed which will have an installed capacity of 42 mw.

Bhadra Reservoir Project (Mysore)

This multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 35·75 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,015 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 40,400 kw.

Upper Krishna Project (Mysore)

The Upper Krishna project across Krishna river in Mysore will consist of two dams, one at Almatti and the other at Siddapur in Bijapur district. The dams will be 1,631 and 6,949 metres long respectively. The main canals taking off from these two dams, totalling a length of 392 6 km will irrigate 24,282 hectares The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 59 crores.

Malaprabha Project (Mysore)

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of 154-metre long and 43 0 metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1 2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts The project is estimated to cost Rs 20 crores

Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a 1,450-metre long masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 161 km from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 204·4 km long, and the left bank canal, 178 km long, will together irrigate 8·1 lakh hectares including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 656,20 lakh cubic metres and its water spread will be 19,078 hectares. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1970-71. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4·27 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 149·53 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 2,450 metre long and 49·30 metre high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram, a 203 km long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 347 km long canal (called the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 195 km long canal (called the high level canal) on the right side

The dam was completed in July 1958 The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,914 hectares. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 4·2 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 22·5 km long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw will be added shortly. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 347 km and the distribution system have been completed Work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, is in progress.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)

The 4,800-metre long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 21 km of dykes, it impounds 81 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water The project is divided into two stages Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects providing perennial irrigation to 2 43 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack. An expenditure of Rs 65 56 crores was incurred on stage I of the project up to the end of March 1965

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs 34 34 crores It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mahanadi and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate 6 59 lakh hectares gross (including the existing area of 0·82 lakh hectares) in Cuttack and Puri districts. The diversion weir at Mundali and canals have been completed and an irrigation potential of 2 32 lakh hectares was created by June 1965. The project is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

Stage II of the project, estimated to cost Rs 14 96 crores, has also been virtually completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24 mw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37·5 mw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72 mw, the latter to 198 mw and the overall total of the Hirakud Project to 270 mw .

Bhakra Nangal Project (Punjab and Rajasthan)

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175·60 crores. It consists of a 226 metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 29 metre high Nangal dam; 64 km long Nangal hydel channel;

one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,104 kms of canals and over 3,360 kms of distributaries. Started in 1948 the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 27·4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23·7 lakh hectares. On full development an area of 14·60 lakh hectares is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 14·60 lakh hectares will get increased water supply. An area of 13·02 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1964-65.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 604 mw and a total firm capacity of 337 mw.

Beas Project (Punjab-Rajasthan)

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units, *viz*, (*i*) Beas-Sutlej link, and (*ii*) Beas dam at Pong The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 mw. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 mw at 100 per cent load factor including 120 mw of the additional unit to be installed at Bhakra It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5·26 lakh hectares in Punjab, the annual irrigation being of the order of 3 24 lakh hectares.

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 20·24 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan. The 115·8 metre concrete dam will have a storage capacity of 678,41·5 lakh cubic metres.

Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)

The Rajasthan canal project is now estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores and is intended to provide irrigation by flow supplies to about 11·6 lakh hectares in the district of Bikaner, in Rajasthan. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(*a*) Rajasthan Feeder 214 4 km. long, of which the first 179 6 km lie in Punjab.

(*b*) Rajasthan Canal · 469·8 km long lying entirely in Rajasthan

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196·3 km of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1969-70. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch The Suratgarh branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

The entire length of the canal and the feeder will be lined to save water losses through seepage.

Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 77,460 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4·46 lakh hectares in

Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw of power will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with four units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construct on of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 1·21 lakh hectares and generate 90,000kw of power at 60 per cent load factor Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar (Kotah) dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Ramganga River Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga, is being harnessed by constructing a 123 6 metre high earth and rock fill dam 3 2 km upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and a 75·6 metre high saddle dam Power will be generated at the saddle dam The project will irrigate an area of 6 9 lakh hectares and would also firm up 113 mw of power in the Ganga-Sarda-Yamuna grid.

The scheme likely to be completed in the Fifth Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 91 7 crores, of which Rs 62 25 crores is for irrigation, Rs 19 70 crores for power and Rs 9·75 crores for flood control.

Mayurakshi Project (West Bengal)

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 3 2 km below the dam in West Bengal. The 47 24 metre high and 612·6 metre long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 2 47 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam with a capacity of 6,160 lakh cubic metres of water will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 20,235 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February, 1957

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta (West Bengal)

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta requires immediate remedial measures

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components.

(i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka,

(ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;

(iii) a feeder canal, 42·6 km long, taking off upstream of the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

Damodar Valley Corporation (West Bengal and Bihar)

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1·04 lakh kw attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6·25 lakh kw; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries. Two more units of 1·25 lakh kw each are to be added to the DVC system raising the total power generating capacity to 9·79 lakh kw.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 13,618 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw The dam was completed in September 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, stores 14,970 lakh cubic metres of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959

The 692 metre long and 11 58 metre high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955 The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964 Nearly 137 kms of the main left bank canal have been made navigable. Under an agreement with the Corporation, The Hindustan Shipping Co Ltd , Calcutta have started a bi-weekly cargo service between Durgapur and Calcutta

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1 50 lakh kw was commissioned in February 1953 An additional unit of 75,000 kw has since been added to this station At Durgapur two 75,000 kw units have been commissioned. One of the two units of 1·25 lakh kw each at Chandrapura was put into commercial operation on December 1, 1964, while the second was commissioned in April 1965. Two more units of 1 40 lakh kw each at Durgapur and Chandrapur are in advanced stages of construction.

The National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd , which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal

The Corporation has in hand the execution of works on river valley and other projects costing over Rs. 39 crores.

Indus Waters Treaty, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indus Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being

The Permanent Indus Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for five years ending March 1965.

As required under Article V of the Treaty six out of the ten annual instalments of £62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 216·03 lakh hectares, of which about 96 64 lakh hectares were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects The progress of irrigation at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below

TABLE 135

NET AREA IRRIGATED

(*In lakh hectares*)

Year	Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	96 64	1,19 39	216 03
1955-56	109 28	1,26 67	235 95
1960-61	130 08	1,57·83	287·91
1965-66 (Targets)	157 20	1,92 23	349·43

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First and Second Plans are given in the following table.

TABLE 136

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

(*In lakh hectares*)

End of the year	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Gross utilisation
1955-56	26·31	12·55
1960-61	47 35	33·59

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 13·76 lakh hectares. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 31·16 lakh hectares was expected to be created from major and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period was expected to be 28·73 lakh hectares

The new projects commenced during the Third Plan included (*i*) about 100 new medium irrigation schemes of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (*ii*) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960; and (*iii*) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States. The cost of the irrigation

and flood control programmes of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 661 crores—about Rs. 442 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, about Rs. 1·58 crores for new projects and 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-erosion schemes

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multipurpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 137 km. long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigation canal It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta *via* the Hooghly Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condition of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 171 km) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation of this river by shallow-draft power crafts with proper conservancy works The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw, by 1945, it had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1964 was 62. 28,000 kw—an increase of nearly 239 per cent since 1951 During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 5,86,19 lakh kwh to 25,50,000 lakh kwh showing an increase of nearly 335 per cent The growth in steam, diesel, and hydro plant capacity during the period was 146, 124 and 451 per cent respectively The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939—1964 in actual figures and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to 1964 is shown in Tables 137 and 138

TABLE 137

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants ('000 kw)				Aggregate of max. demand during the year ('000 kw)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh)	Average load factor* (per cent)	Average plant utilisation** (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48·4	53·8
1947	7,57	98	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52·7	64·8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55·5	65·7
1956	15,98	2,28	10,61	28,86	19,90	966	796	55·4	68·9
1960-61 . ..	24,36	3,00	19,17	46,53	35,46	1,694	1,395	54·5	76·2
1961-62	24,71	3,29	24,19	52,19	39,71	1,967	1,645	56·5	76·3
1962-63	25,38	3,27	29,26	58,01	46,35	2,236	1,868	55·1	79·9
1963-64	26,96	3,65	31,67	62,28	52,56	2,550	2,138	55·4	84·4

*Based on Cols. 6 and 7.
**Based on Cols 5 and 6.

TABLE 138

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (1951=100)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964
Installed generating capacity				
Steam plant	220·0	225 1	231 2	245·9
Oil Plant	184 5	202·1	201 1	224·6
Hydro plant	333 2	420 3	510·6	550 6
Index of total generating capacity	253 5	284 3	316 1	339 4
Generation of electricity				
Steam plant	314 2	341·0	366·2	402·6
Oil Plant	167·5	172 9	174 6	161 0
Hydro plant	274·0	343 2	412·8	488·0
Index of total generation	289·1	335·5	381·8	435·1
Coal consumption	270 3	292 0	322 6	353 5
Fuel oil consumption	153 1	161 6	163 3	154·6
Sale of electricity				
Domestic or residential	251 2	285 8	322 8	361 1
Commercial light & small power	256 9	283 0	317 7	347 0
Industrial	317 0	377 4	428·7	514 3
Traction	137 7	177·4	219 6	145 0
Irrigation	410 2	488 1	543 5	567 9
Public lighting	285·8	318 8	362 2	361 6
Water works	207 6	228 1	252 5	265 2
Index of total sale	288 9	345 3	389 6	446 0

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows

	Lakh kw
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	86
Central India rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	1,25
Indus	66
TOTAL	4,11

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows·

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir	mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan	mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh	partly thermal partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations

known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States.

Regional Electricity Boards

With a view to deriving the maximum possible benefits from the available fuel and hydro-electric resources in India as a whole, the country has been demarcated into five regions. Five Regional Electricity Boards were formed in February-March 1964 for furthering the objective of achieving regional operation of power systems as shown below.

Regional Electricity Boards	Areas covered
Northern	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala
Eastern	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Damodar Valley Corporation system
Western	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
North-Eastern	Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions

(i) Reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the region,

(ii) Planning and ensuring integrated operation of the system in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;

(iii) Preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the region;

(iv) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems,

(v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State; and

(vi) determining and suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchanges of power within the region.

Electric Power Surveys

Under the auspices of the Electric Power Survey Committee set up by the Government of India in December 1962, the first annual electric power survey was carried out and finalised in July 1963. The report embodying the results of the survey also presents a broad picture of the country's power requirements during the next few years. The project was assisted by USAID which arranged for the participation of a number of foreign experts in the survey

The second and third annual power surveys were finalised and published in May 1964 and May 1965 respectively. The fourth survey is under way.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1964, private companies owned about 23·8 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 139.

TABLE 139

OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

(March 1964)

Ownership	Number of under-takings (reckoned on the basis of owernship)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards	23	40,79,005
Power corporations	1	5,24,000
Municipalities	57	1,38,704
Private companies	218	14,86,824
TOTAL..	299	62,28,533

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1963-64.

TABLE 140

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

(1963-64)

Nature of use	Consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	Number	Percent-age of total	Total (thou-sand kw)	Percent-age of total	Crore kw	Percent-age of total
1 Domestic	51,10,782	73.8	2,795	25.9	206.32	9.7
2. Commercial	11,96,409	17.3	1,019	9.4	118.0	5.5
3 Industrial power	2,41,791	3.5	5,154	47.8	1,570.5	73.5
4 Public lighting	37,316	0.5	87	0.8	24.4	1.1
5 Traction	171	—	184	1.7	47.8	2.2
6 Irrigation	3,35,207	4.8	1,416	13.1	115.3	5.4
7. Public water works and sewage pumping	4,074	0.1	143	1.3	55.7	2.6
TOTAL	69,29,750	100	10,798	100	2,138.0	100

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

At the beginning of the First Plan, only 3,641 villages were electrified. The progress of rural electrification gathered momentum during the First and Second Plan periods, the total number of electrified villages having reached nearly 26,900 at the beginning of the Third Plan. During the Third Plan against the target of electrifying 20,000 additional villages, 19,000 additional villages had been electrified by the end of March 1965. By the end of the Third Plan the target was expected to be exceeded by about 7,800 villages bringing the total number of electrified villages to about 54,700.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those electrified by the end of March 1965.

TABLE 141

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population range	Total number (1951 census)	Number electrified by March 31 1951	1956	1961	1965 (estimated)
Over 1,00,000 ..	73	49	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	88	111	111	111
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,099	1,257
Below 10,000 ..	5,70,051	3,603	9,619	26,891	46,016
TOTAL ..	5,71,492	4,240	10,519	28,174	47,457

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country, at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11·2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34·2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of about 102 lakh kw is expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh in 1951, 28 kwh in 1956 and 47 kwh in 1961 to about 81 kwh in 1966

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan

TABLE 142

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (estimated)
Installed capacity (*in lakhs of kw*)				
public utility undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned	6	15	32	74·00
(*b*) Company-owned ..	11	12	14	16·50
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	11·50
TOTAL ..	23	34	56	102·00
Energy generated (*in crores of kwh*)				
Public utility undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned . ..	210	457	1,102	3,450
(*b*) Company owned ..	300	402	592	
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	219	319	390
TOTAL ..	657	1,078	2,013	3,840

The estimated outlay on power development in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1,277 crores. Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 832 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, about Rs. 320 crores for transmission and distribution schemes and Rs. 125 crores for rural electrification.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at Tarapur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1968. A nuclear power station of the capacity of 200 mw is also under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70. Extension of the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear station by 200 mw and the establishment of the third nuclear station of 400 mw capacity at Kalpakkam in Madras State have been sanctioned under the Fourth Plan

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes of the Third Plan are given in Table 145 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Machkund Project (Andhra Pradesh)

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 53 5 metres high above foundations and 410 metres long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailam Hydro-electric Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Srisailam project (estimated cost Rs 38 48 crores) envisages the construction of a 117·5 metre high and 514 metre long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105·4 km upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage The power station is in the early stages of construction and its benefits are expected to be realised in the early Fifth Plan period.

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (Andhra Pradesh)

The Kothagudem thermal power station, stage I, involves installation of two generating units of 60 mw each. The cooling water required for this project is proposed to be supplied from Kinnersani dam Work on the power station as well as the dam is in an advanced stage and it is anticipated that the generating units will be commissioned by May and August 1966 The revised estimated cost of the power station including Kinnersani dam is Rs 22·93 crores Stage II involves extension of the power station by two more generating units of 60 mw each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10·77 crores This Stage is expected to be completed in 1967

It is proposed to install three more generating sets of 60 mw capacity each under stage III at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 65 crores

Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)

The scheme envisages the construction of a 61-metre high dam across Sileru river at Donkarayi village to form a reservoir with a storage capacity of 12·1 T M. cft The water will be utilised at a head of 201·3 metres to generate 1,22,400 kw of power at 100 per cent load factor. Initially four generating sets of 100 mw each will be installed with provision to add two

more similar sets at a later stage. The power station is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project (Assam)

Stage I of the project which involves installation of three gas turbo generating units of 23 mw each mainly for supplying power to the Namrup fertiliser factory has been completed. The project is to cost Rs. 8·62 crores. The power station utilises natural gas available from the Naharkatiya oil fields as fuel. Stage II involves installation of two more similar units and will be implemented during the Fourth Plan.

Barauni Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

In order to meet the growing power demand in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity was sanctioned under the Second Plan. Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it was decided to instal a third set of 15 mw. The project involving an aggregate installed capacity of 45 mw and costing Rs. 5·19 crores has been completed. Extension of the power station involving installation of two units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·9 crores is in progress.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

The Pathratu thermal power station (cost Rs. 48·20 crores for stage I) is located 5·4 km from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. In the first stage this power station will have an installed capacity of 400 mw comprising four units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each The first 50 mw unit has been commissioned and the remaining works will be completed by 1967-68. The second stage extension approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan involves installation of four units of 100 mw each.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station (Gujarat)

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs 34·08 crores) is to be installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay. The power station has four generating units with an installed capacity of 62·5 mw each. The extension of the power station by installation of two units of 125/140 mw has been sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and is estimated to cost Rs 22 76 crores.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala)

The project (estimated cost Rs 62·65 crores) located in the high range of Periyar about 160 km south-east of Ernakulam envisages (*i*) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 168 metre high across Periyar at Iddiki Gorge and the other 132 5 metre high across Cherutoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (*ii*) a power house with three units of 130 mw each initially and three similar units at a later date. The first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1970-71.

Satpura Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 37·8 crores) and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system It will be a thermal station in the Patherkheda coalfields, in Betul district where five generating units each of 62·5 mw are under installation. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2. The project is expected to be completed by 1968-69.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme (Madras)

The scheme (estimated cost Rs. 11·81 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. Three of the four units of 50 mw each have been installed and the fourth is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1966.

Koyna Project (Maharashtra)

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, and estimated to cost Rs. 38·28 crores, envisages the construction of a 63·5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw each, all of which have been commissioned. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts.

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the storage capacity of the reservoir and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs 14·61 crores The first generating unit has been commissioned and the remaining three units are expected to be completed during 1966-67.

Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project (Mysore)

The Sharavathy Valley project is proposed to be developed in three stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55 2 metre high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89 mw each The first stage works have been completed The second stage contemplates raising the dam, construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89 mw each The third stage which envisages installation of the 9th and 10th 89 mw generating units has been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. The three stages are estimated to cost Rs. 58·43 crores, Rs 42 84 crores and Rs 22 24 crores respectively

Talcher Thermal Station (Orissa)

The scheme (cost Rs 30·35 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 62 5 mw each at Talcher, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available

Yamuna Hydel Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)

The scheme proposes to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages Under stage I there will be two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33 75 mw and 51 mw, respectively.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam 47 6 metres high near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28·8 km upstream of its confluence with Yamuna Two power houses are under construction, one with four units of 60 mw each and the other with four units of 30 mw each. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16 83 crores and the second Rs 55·88 crores

Rihand Dam Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs 37·5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 91 5 metres high and 992 metres long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46·4 km south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The power house at the foot of the dam has

six generating units of 50 mw each. A net-work of 132 kv and 66 kv transmission lines with the necessary sub-stations covers the entire eastern and south-eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Power is being supplied for use by cottage, medium and major industries and for irrigation pumping.

Obra Thermal Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

The first stage of this project involves installation of five generating units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs 27·25 crores. The power station has been located near Singrauli coal fields and is designed to use low grade coals. The first stage is expected to be completed by 1967-68 Stage II envisages extension of the power station by three units of 100 mw each and is to be executed under the Fourth Plan.

Bandel Thermal Station (West Bengal)

This power station (cost Rs. 32 crores) is located about 46 km north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The project involves installation of four generating units of 82 5 mw each, three of which have been commissioned

Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Delhi)

A Central thermal power station with three generating units of 100 mw each has been approved for installation at Badarpur under the Fourth Plan. Estimated to cost Rs 34 crores the project is intended to supply bulk power to Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 15 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters Seven major schemes, each costing Rs. 1 crore and above and 1,355 minor schemes each costing less than Rs. 1 crore, received from the various States, have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving outlays of Rs 20·54 crores and Rs 64 72 crores respectively. In addition, the State Governments have approved 96 schemes costing less than Rs 10 lakhs each with an outlay of Rs. 2 81 crores.

Aerial photography of a total programmed area of 135 lakh hectares has almost been completed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photomosaics was 170 9 lakh hectares out of a programme of 171·5 lakh hectares About 6,942 km of embankments and excavation of 7,885 km of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works and other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi have benefited an area of about 40·47 lakh hectares. In addition, 80 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,300 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of water-logging and drainage in different parts and sea-erosion in Kerala call for particular attention

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, the flood control programme had to be taken up on an *ad hoc* emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes were incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs 61 crores was provided. The expenditure during the Third Plan is expected at Rs. 85 crores, while the tentative outlay for 1966-67 is Rs. 8 72 crores.

TABLE 143

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari delta system	1890	2,95 5	449 64
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,91 8	111 29
Romperu drainage	1956	1,28 4	4 01
Rallapad	1957	1,04 0	4 45
Upper Pennar	1958	1,58 0	3 93
K C canal	1963-64	7,56 0	112 51
Godavari (stage I)	1962-63	7,84 1	26·31
Prakasam barrage	1959-60	3,91 0	44 11
Bhairavani tippa	1961-62	1,14 6	6 88
Bihar			
Sone canal	1891	2,68 2	347 23
Kamla canal	1958	30 9	15 38
Mayurakshi left bank canal	1957	81 1	10 12
Tribeni canal extension	1958-59	112 9	25 13
Nagi dam	1960-61	40 2	3 04
Gujarat			
Kangola	1952	67 0	7 89
Brahmani	1954	90 8	10 93
Maj	1956	96 5	6 07
Aji	1961-62	68 5	1 70
Machu I	1961-62	1,59 0	8 90
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24 0	7 28
Kerala			
Kuttand	1957	59 6	48 98
Peechi	1957-58	2,35 0	28 08
Chalakudy (stage I)	1957-58	1,53 2	22 99
Walayar reservoir	1958-59	1 66 7	6 47
Wadakancheri (Vazhani)	1959-60	1,07 6	7 12
Nayyar I	1959-60	2,24 0	15 38
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,45 0	40 47
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula canals	1921	120 1	65 76
Mahanadi canals	1927	159 0	84·09
Sampna	1959	45 2	3 84
Gungulpara	1960-61	51 9	3 44

*This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works

TABLE 143 (*concld.*)

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
Madras			
Periyar system	1897	1,08 4	9 19
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,62·9	134·36
Perinchari	1956	44·0	47·4
Lower Bhavani	1956	10,20 0	78·92
Mettur canals	1957	1,92 9	18 16
Araniar reservoir	1957	105 9	—
Krishnagiri	1958	1,60 4	3 64
Sathanur	1959	2,83 5	8 47
Amaravathy	1959	3,24 4	21·65
Kattalai high level canal scheme	1958	2,24 6	8 32
Pullambadi canal scheme	1959	2,06 0	8·94
Maharashtra			
Nira left bank canal	1906	1,05 8	33 46
Pravara river works	1938	1,52 5	33 86
Nira right bank canal	1938	6,02 0	32 85
Gangapur reservoir	1959	3,96 0	18 21
Mysore			
Krishnaraja Sagar dam & canal	1930	4,50 0	40 47
Tunga anicut	1958-59	2,96 9	8 70
Nugu	1958-59	3,11 1	8 09
Ghataprabha left bank canal (stage I)	1958-59	5,74 0	48 56
Orissa			
Rushi Kulya canal system	1901	56 25	45 00
Punjab			
Upper Bari Doab canal	1878-79	226 6	335 17
Western Yamuna canal	1886	158 4	48·94
Sirhind canal	1886	268·7	600·17
Eastern canal extension	1933	3,36·8	97·13
Western Yamuna canal extension	1944-45	1,58 0	48 97
Nangal barrage	1954	3,95 0	11,12·92
Dadri	1961	76 0	Linked with Yamuna canal
Rajasthan			
Jawai project	1958-59	2,50 0	7 69
Prabhati project	1961	1,10 0	12 14
Meja project	1961	71 0	9 71
Sareri	1960	38 0	5 26
Namona	1959	53 0	4 45
Uttar Pradesh			
Upper Ganga canal	1884	4,75 0	690·01
Lower Ganga canal	1878	4,58·9	465 93
Betwa canal	1886	1,40 2	83 30
Ghagar canal	1917	2,18 7	22 20
Sarda canal	1926	1,507 2	795 00
Sarda canal extension	1955-56	1,37 8	71 23
Mata Tila (stage I)	1957-58	11,99 4	165 20
Jirgo reservoir	1960	1,21 4	25 81
Sarda sagar (stage -I)	1960-61	4,79 5	67 50
Belan and Tons canal	1958-59	2,94 1	41·00
Agra canal (remodelling)	1959-60	80 0	11 09
Ban Ganga canal	1956-57	43 1	8 87
West Bengal			
Damodar canal	1935	1,24 1	80 94
Mayurakshi	1970	20,46·0	246 87

TABLE 144

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost* (Rs lakhs)	Provision for the III Plan (Irrigation) (Rs lakhs)	Annual benefits ('000 hectares)	
			On completion	By the end of III Plan
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	175,31**	4,19	1,456·92	1,456·92
Damodar Valley (W. Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	2,56	416·03	394·18
Hirakud-stage-I (Orissa)	70,78**	2,35	242·82	242·82
Chambal-stage-I (Rajasthan & M P)	60,51	11,38	445·17	407·53
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	46,00	6,40	332 26	259·82
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	4,67	246 87	228 66
Bhadra (Mysore)	31,93	13,41	97·94	48 56
Kosi (Bihar)	36,80	12,00	568·60	107·24
Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	139,53	63,00	809 40	234 32
Kakrapara canal (Gujarat)	18,57	3,00	264·67	181 71
Rajasthan canal	138,70	38,00	1,163·51	121·41
Tungabhadra high level canal-stage-I (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	19,57	10,26	76 49	25 70
Ukai (Gujarat)	58,21**	6,00	158·64	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	27,10**	10,00	318 90	—
Purna (Maharashtra)	14,71	8,94	61 51	61 51
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	403 09	—
Banas (Gujarat)	10,70	6,05	44·52	44 52
Mula (Maharashtra)	15,14	6,00	88 63	—
Girna (Maharashtra)	13,69	5,19	57·06	40 47
Khadakvasala (Maharashtra)	12,85	5,96	28 33	—
New Kattalai (Madras)	2,25	(—)2,60	8·50	8 50
Salandi (Orissa)	11,21	4,71	132 74	24 28
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	7,46	1,50	111 29	—
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	5,09	384 46	80 94
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh)	97	81	4 86	—
Kabini (Mysore)	10,00	1,20	20 23	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	10,07	1,50	64·75	—
Bhadar (Gujarat)	4,47	4,64	18 21	5·42
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	6,40	1,81	40 87	20 23
Lidder canal (Jammu and Kashmir)	11,03	50	3·24	—
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,56	2,00	66 37	—
Laxamanathirtha (Mysore)	1,62	22	2 83	—
Vidur (Pondicherry and Madras)	89	(−)1,94	1 21	1 21
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	38,53	16,00	690 42	—
New Schemes				
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	13,60	2,86†	134 76	—
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	4·53	0·40
Krishna irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	50,51	1,50	123·84	—
Bhima irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	40,51	78	170 78	—
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	3,37	1,37	10 12	—

*Irrigation portion only.
**Total cost
†Including Pochampad

TABLE 144 (*concld.*)

	Total cost (Rs lakhs)	Provision for the III Plan (Irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Annual benefits ('000 hectares)	
			On completion	By the end of III Plan
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20,00	3,00	121·41	—
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	13·35	—
Anandpur barrage scheme Orissa) . .	18,93	1,50	90 63	—
Jamuna irrigation schemes (Assam)	1,93	1,68	32 78	—
Western Kosi canal system (Bihar) . .	13,39	2,00	325 38	—
Tista Multipurpose barrage project (West Bengal)	120 08	1,50	—	—
Hasdeo Project barrage—phase I (Madhya Pradesh)	9, (0	1,50	—	—
Beas project (Punjab and Rajasthan) .	207,46	37,00	619 19	—
Gandak canal (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar)	55,63	30,00	1,319 73	—
Sarju canal (Uttar Pradesh)	38,00	2,00	253 75	—
High level canal from Vishow to Nawkarawa (Jammu & Kashmir) . . .	75	10	6·07	—
Kallada (Kerala)	12,90	50	105 22	—
DVC—extension & improvement, etc (West Bengal)	9 00*	8,35	†	—
Baur (Uttar Pradesh)	2,95	1,53	19 02	4 05
Jamni (Uttar Pradesh) . .	2,42	89	12 55	—

TABLE 145

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES OF THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Name of the Scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing Schemes	
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	36
Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	30
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage I (Andhra Pradesh) .	1,20
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage I (Assam) .. .	36
Barauni thermal station (Bihar)	45
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	1,00
Chandrapura thermal station (DVC)	2,80
Ahmedabad thermal station extension—private sector (Gujarat)	60
Heriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala) .. .	45
Penniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala) .	54
Gandhi Sagar dam power station—IV unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh) .. .	60
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2,50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35

*Total cost.
†Shown under D.V.C.

TABLE 145 (*contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Koyna hydro-electric project—stage I (Maharashtra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	2,25
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	27
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	2,66
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	1,72
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Yamuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,24
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Ptadesh)	1,65
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal)	1,50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes	
Kothagudam thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	62
Srisailam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	4,40
Gas turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	20
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Naharkatiya thermal station (Assam)	69
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage II (Assam)	21
Diesel extensions (Assam)	10
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	1,00
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	3,00
Thermal extensions in DVC area	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat)	10
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,50
Kandla thermal station (Gujarat)	10
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	23
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,12
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	23
Sabirigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,00
Iddiki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,90
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	75
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	2,00
Satpura thermal station (M P and Rajasthan)	3,12
Gandhi Sagar—V unit (M P and Rajasthan)	23
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,45
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,00
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	1,50
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,85
Koyna hydro-electric project—Stage II (Maharashtra)	3,20
Trombay thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	1,50
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	63
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	63
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	60
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	3,80
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	60
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage II (Mysore)	5,35
Package gas turbines installation (Mysore)	20
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	2,50

TABLE 145 (*concld*)

Name of the Scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)	3,60
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)	15
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab & Rajasthan)	6,00
Uhl river hydro-electric power project—stage II (Punjab)	45
Diesel station (Punjab)	10
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	30
Beas project—stage I (Punjab & Rajasthan)	7,56
Diesel station (Rajasthan)	10
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajathan & M P)	1,00
Harduaganj thermal station extension (U P)	30
Singrauli thermal station (U P)	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (U P)	1,00
Kanpur thermal station (U P)	64
Martin Burn extensions, Agra & Lucknow—private sector (U P)	20
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (U P)	1,25
Rihand—VI unit	50
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	3,30
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	75
Calcutta Electric Supply Co extension—private sector (West Bengal)	50
Jaldhaka—stage II (West Bengal)	9
15 m w. thermal station (Delhi and Punjab)	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	1,88

The table given below lists schemes approved for advance action in the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 146

ADVANCE ACTION SCHEMES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Name of scheme	Installed capacity M W
Kothagudem State II	120
Kothagudem Stage III	180
Lower Sileru Hydro	400
Gauhati Thermal Extension	30
Naharkatiya Thermal Extension	46
Subarnrekha Hydro	120
Dhuvaran Extension	250
Chenani Extension	10
Diesel Sets	5
Ennore Thermal	330
Kodiar Hydro	100
Basin Bridge Extension	30
Kalpakkam Nuclear	400
Neyveli Extension	200
Nasik Thermal	280
Purli Thermal	60
Koyna, Stage III	320
Bhatgar and Vir	23
Nagpur Thermal	480
Sharavathi 9th & 10th Units	178
Rana Pratap Sagar Nuclear Extension	200
Harduaganj Extension	240
Yamuna H E Stage IV	52
Dhukwan Hydro	22
Obra Extension	300
Santaldih Thermal	480
Durgapur VI Unit Extension	150
'C' Station 4th Unit Extension	55
Badarpur Thermal	300
Gumti Hydro	11

CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, replaces both the census and the sample survey of manufacturing industries which were being conducted previously.

The survey covers the entire factory sector excluding those under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the survey, a factory means any premises whereon 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months and where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remaining are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the survey for 1961, registered factories in India numbered 9,161 (8,704)*, out of which returns were received from 8,930 (8,391) or 97 (96) per cent. The total productive capital employed was Rs. 2,374 15 (Rs. 1,999·54) crores comprising Rs 1,474·26 (Rs. 1,286 63) crores of fixed and Rs. 899 89 (Rs. 712 91) crores of working capital.

The number of persons employed was 27,38,759 (25,80,599) workers and 3,10,977 (3,23,949) other than workers, or a total of 30,49,736 (29,03,948) The man-hours worked totalled 613 3 (591 2) crores.

The salaries, wages and benefits of the employees totalled Rs. 535·73 (481·56) crores, of which workers accounted for Rs 386·85 (342 36) crores and other than workers for Rs 104 81 (98 69) crores, and money value of benefits or privileges amounted to Rs. 44 06 (40·51) crores.

The total input amounted to Rs. 2,705·41 crores (2,286 crores), the major heads being (*a*) fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed Rs. 170 08 (143·48) crores, (*b*) materials consumed Rs 2,234·57 (1,896 90) crores, (*c*) work done by other concerns Rs. 29·75 (28·28) crores, (*d*) depreciation Rs. 127 42 crores (103 60) crores, and (*e*) others Rs. 143 58 (113 74) crores.

The total output was of the order of Rs 3,693·32 (3,150 38) crores, made up of (*a*) products and by-products Rs 3,475·57 (2,994·69) crores, (*b*) addition in stocks of semi-finished products Rs 11·37 (13·59) crores, (*c*) work done for customers Rs 178·52 (142 10) crores, and others Rs 27 85 crores Value added by manufacture worked out to about Rs 987 91 (864 38) crores

Other studies of the finances of Indian joint stock companies conducted by the Reserve Bank of India† show that in 1963-64** the value of production of 1,333 selected large and medium-sized companies*** increased by

---

*Figures in brackets are for 1960, and are presented for comparison

†See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, November, 1965

**Based on accounts closed during July 1963 to June 30, 1964

***Including tea, coffee and rubber plantations, cotton and jute textiles, coal, sugar, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper and electricity industries with a paid up capital of over Rs 5 lakhs, the breakup according to size of capital was Rs 5–10 lakhs–284 companies Rs 10–25 lakhs–440, Rs 25–50 lakhs–266, Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 1 crore–187 and above Rs 1 crore–156 companies

At the end of November 1965, the total number of joint stock companies in India was 27,144, with a total paid-up capital of Rs 2,708 6 crores, comprising 5,971 public limited and 21,173 private limited companies with total paid-up capital of Rs 1,308·2 crores and Rs 1400 4 crores respectively. In addition there were 1,168 companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit.

11·1 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to 9·3 per cent in the preceding year. Aggregate sales rose by 12·2 (10) per cent.* While gross profits rose by 13·6 (9·7) per cent, pre-tax profits at Rs. 286·1 crores showed an increase of 12·7 (9·2) per cent. The lower rate of increase in pre-tax profits compared to gross profits was mainly on account of higher interest charges which rose by 19 8 per cent during the year. The share of interest charges in gross profits rose from 14·1 per cent in 1960-61 to 16·5 per cent in 1964-65. reflecting an increase in the magnitude of borrowings. Net profits showed an appreciable increase of 16·4 per cent in contrast to a decline of 8·3 per cent in 1962-63. The overall better performance was the result of more favourable business conditions as well as the benefit from the fiscal concessions flowing from the Finance Act of 1964.

The favourable conditions were reflected in increased industrial activity resulting in a higher growth rate of 9·1 (7·9) per cent in output, in physical terms

Operating expenses were higher. Prices of industrial raw materials and intermediate products increased by 6—7 per cent as compared to an increase of 2—3 per cent in the prices of manufactures. There was also an increase in the wage bill and interest charges

Gross assets of the companies increased by Rs. 389·9 crores, to a total of Rs 4,443·42 crores, and net assets by Rs. 274·91 crores. The growth rates at 9 6 per cent and 8·8 per cent were somewhat lower compared to 9·8 per cent and 9·2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The growth rates in gross fixed asset formation at 10·6 per cent and in net fixed assets at 9·2 per cent were, however, higher than in the preceding year (9 6 and 7·9 per cent respectively), particularly in respect of plant and machinery, indicating an increase in productive capacity. The proportion of plant and machinery in gross fixed asset formation was 79 (71-72) per cent.

The contribution of internal sources to gross assets formation was 51·4 (48 8) per cent, with a corresponding reduction in the funds supplied by external sources 48 6 (51·2) per cent.

Capital issues by the companies under review at Rs. 34·1 crores were higher by Rs 4·6 crores compared to 1962-63.

The working, in 1963-64 of 1,015 small companies** (paid-up capital of Rs 5 lakhs or below), accounting for about 24 per cent of the paid-up capital of all non-government, non-financial small private limited companies at the end of 1962-63, showed that, compared to 1962-63, their aggregate sales increased by Rs. 12·1 crores to Rs. 129·1 crores or by 10·2 per cent. Their value of production, however, showed a smaller increase of 7·9 per cent Expenditure also went up, particularly in respect of raw materials consumed and other manufacturing expenses as well as in salaries and wages. Their profits before tax amounted to Rs. 4·33 crores and profits after tax to Rs. 1·60 crores, of which Rs. 1 crore was distributed as dividends and Rs. 60 lakhs retained. Compared to 1962-63, profits after tax were higher by Rs. 27 lakhs and profits retained by Rs. 31 lakhs. Dividends distributed, however, declined by Rs 4 lakhs.

The total gross assets formation in 1963-64 was Rs. 7·2 crores, showing a growth rate of 7·8 per cent compared to 10 4 per cent in 1962-63. Gross fixed assets accounted for 54·3 per cent, with plant and machinery accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the fixed assets formation

External sources provided 57·6 per cent of the total sources of funds compared to 70·4 per cent in 1962-63. The contribution of internal sources was 42·4 per cent compared to 29·6 per cent in the preceding year.

---

*Figures in brackets represent data for 1962-63

**See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, April 1966

On the liability side, the proportion of net worth to total liabilities declined from 33·5 per cent in 1962-63 to 32·8 per cent in 1963-64. Borrowings also declined from 31·1 per cent to 29 8 per cent. Trade dues showed an increase from 27·2 per cent to 28·6 per cent As for the assets, the net fixed assets at 32·6 per cent maintained the preceding year's level, but inventories declined from 24·3 per cent to 23·8 per cent.

The Reserve Bank has made an analysis of the working of 47 selected fully operating non-financial government companies having a paid-up capital of over Rs. 5 lakhs each for 1963-64*. The 47 companies are divided into two major groups, namely, five giant companies including the Hindustan Steel, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, the National Coal Development Corporation, the Shipping Corporation of India and the Hindustan Aircraft, each having a paid-up capital of Rs. 20 crores or above. The other companies include 42 from the two industrial groups "Engineering" and "Chemicals". The coverage in terms of paid-up capital of the 47 companies works out to about 97 per cent of all fully operating non-financial government companies as on March 31, 1964.

The value of production of the five giant companies rose from Rs 203 crores in 1962-63 to Rs 258 crores in 1963-64, showing an increase of 27 per cent. Sales went up by 34·4 per cent from Rs 194 crores to Rs. 260 crores. The main items of expenditure, *viz.*, raw materials, other manufacturing expenses, salaries, wages and bonus and provision for depreciation did not show a corresponding expansion, the rates varying from 7 to 18 per cent. In 'other expenses' also, the increase was of about 28 per cent. Gross profits of the companies, which were only Rs. 3·7 crores in 1962-63, thus rose to Rs. 20 crores in 1963-64. Interest commitments in both the years were high which resulted in an overall deficit of Rs 45 lakhs in 1963-64 as compared to a loss of Rs. 16 88 crores in the preceding year.

The net assets of the five companies rose from Rs 997 crores at the end of 1962-63 to Rs 1,134 crores by the end of 1963-64. Net fixed assets accounted for about 73 per cent of the total net assets in 1962-63 which declined to about 69 per cent in 1963-64

The paid-up capital in 1963-64 was Rs. 582 crores or 51 4 per cent of the total liabilities, compared to Rs. 487 crores or 48·9 per cent in the preceding year. The share of borrowings (Rs. 449 crores) came down to 39·6 per cent against 43 8 per cent in 1962-63 'Trade dues and other current liabilities' formed about 12 1 per cent of the total liabilities in 1963-64 compared to 11 per cent in the preceding year

In the case of the other 42 companies, the turn-over amounted to Rs 247 crores in 1963-64 against Rs. 213 crores in 1962-63, the rate of increase being 15·8 per cent. Sales of these companies recorded a higher increase of 18·2 per cent, from Rs. 210 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 249 crores in 1963-64

Gross profits of the 42 companies during 1963-64 at Rs. 18·75 crores were up by Rs. 1·03 crores compared to 1962-63 Interest payments had a steep rise of 54·9 per cent from Rs. 2·35 crores to Rs 3·64 crores. Profits before tax in 1963-64 fell short by Rs. 26 lakhs from the level of the preceding year But profits after tax were up from Rs. 8 10 crores to Rs 8 40 crores (a rise of 3·8 per cent) primarily because of a fall in the tax provision. Dividends rose steeply from Rs. 2 36 crores to Rs. 3·13 crores, so that the profits ploughed back declined from Rs 5 74 crores in 1962-63 to Rs 5·27 crores in 1963-64.

The net value of total assets, which amounted to Rs. 229 crores in 1962-63, was Rs. 281 crores in 1963-64, the share of net fixed assets being 37 5 per cent in 1963-64 (34 8 per cent in 1962-63)

Of liabilities, the paid-up capital was the most important item in 1962-63, accounting for 31·1 per cent of the total liabilities, followed by borrowings with 26 per cent. This position was reversed in 1963-64, borrowings

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, September 1965.

forming the largest part of liabilities (33 per cent) and paid-up capital coming next (27·1 per cent). The 'trade dues and other current liabilities' showed a decline from 22 per cent to 20·6 per cent.

Foreign Companies

According to the Company Law Administration there were in all 586 foreign companies at work in India as on March 31, 1965. A study* of the finances of 251 branches (excluding banking, insurance, financial, shipping airlines and construction companies and mere contact offices) for 1962-63, accounting for about 78 per cent of the book value of assets held in India by all branches of foreign companies at the end of 1961-62 shows the following main results.

Sales of the 251 branches increased by 8·4 per cent from Rs. 659 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 715 crores in 1962-63. Compared to 1961-62, production at the level of Rs. 730 crores in 1962-63 was up by 10·3 per cent.

Gross profits showed an impressive rise of Rs. 10 crores (or 27·8 per cent compared to 0·4 per cent in 1961-62), to Rs. 45 crores. Even though tax provision increased substantially, by Rs. 5·7 crores to Rs. 25 crores, profits after tax at Rs 15 crores showed a substantial increase of Rs. 3·6 crores (or 31·1 per cent) over those of 1961-62.

Their total assets formation amounted to Rs. 48·1 crores (which was more than 2½ times the amount of Rs. 17·9 crores in 1961-62), mainly under fixed assets (Rs 19 2 crores), inventories (Rs. 17·7 crores) and trade credit (Rs 10 crores) Under the sources side 'other borrowings' alone contributed Rs 28·7 crores or 59·7 per cent of the total finance in 1962-63.

Countrywise, 212 of the 251 branches were of companies in the UK, 27 of the USA and 12 of other countries. Classified according to main business, tea plantations accounted for over 40 per cent and trading companies about 30 per cent of the sample.

The working of another 169 foreign controlled rupee companies in 1962-63 generally reflected the moderate recovery which was noticed in the case of public and private limited companies. Both total income and sales showed marginal increases as compared to the preceding year.

Of the 169 companies surveyed, 117 were of the UK, 13 of the USA and 39 of other countries. Classified according to business, 124 companies were manufacturing, 31 trading and 14 others.

The value of production of the companies under study showed a rise of 10·5 per cent in 1962-63. Income from sales increased by 11 per cent from Rs 746 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 828 crores in 1962-63. Expenditure also rose correspondingly, the major part being mainly attributable to the companies belonging to the manufacturing group.

Gross profits improved by 14·2 per cent to Rs. 94 crores in 1962-63. Pre-tax profits at Rs 86 crores were also up by Rs 10·2 crores, the increase being far outstripped by the increase in tax provision of the order of Rs. 16·5 crores to a total of Rs 51·6 crores. Profits after tax worked out to Rs 34 crores, Rs 7 crores less than in 1961-62.

Gross assets formation of the companies amounted to Rs. 80·5 crores in 1962-63, showing a marginal increase over the 1961-62 figure of Rs 79 8 crores, of this Rs 57·4 crores (or 71·3 per cent compared to 87·1 per cent in 1961-62) went towards capital formation. Internal sources provided Rs. 38·3 crores. External sources amounted to Rs. 42·2 crores including Rs. 21·2 crores of borrowings.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948**. A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, March 1965.

**See 'India 1957', p 289.

by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields, (The two Schedules are enumerated below) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy, iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government, heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines, coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft, air transport; railway transport, shipbuilding, telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools , ferro-alloys and tool steels, basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs, fertilisers, synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp, road transport, sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed The Act authorises Government to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to secure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers has been constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of the industries; several Development Councils for individual or groups of industries have also been set up

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys have, by an amendment of the Act, been brought within its scope Under the provisions of the Act, the Central Advisory Council of Industries has been constituted to advise Government on development and regulation of the Scheduled industries.

Development Councils have also been set up for various industries. At present, 14 councils are functioning covering the following industries : (*i*) art silk, (*ii*) woollen, (*iii*) paper, pulp and allied industries, (*iv*) food processing, (*v*) oils, detergents and paints, (*vi*) sugar, (*vii*) organic chemicals, (*viii*) inorganic chemicals, (*ix*) machine tools, (*x*) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (*xi*) automobiles, automobile ancillary industries, transport vehicle industries, tractors and earthmoving equipment, (*xii*) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (*xiii*) heavy electricals, and (*xiv*) textile machinery. Five councils, set up earlier, have since been abolished. These covered: (*i*) glass and ceramics, (*ii*) leather and leather goods, (*iii*) instruments, bicycles and sewing machines, (*iv*) internal combustion engines, power driven pumps, etc., and (*v*) light electrical industries. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussions on problems of the industries concerned Their functions primarily aim at increasing efficiency and productivity and improving the services of the related industries A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Following recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee, procedures for obtaining Government approval for industrial schemes have been considerably simplified. During 1965, 546 new licences were issued under the Act. High priority is being given to measures for increasing output of defence-oriented industries.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during 1964-65 totalling Rs. 456 26 crores contained about 21 9 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 357 45 crores as against Rs 75·87 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 452·68 crores in 1963-64.

PRODUCTIVITY

To inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, a National Productivity Council (NPC) was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The NPC has so far set up 47 local productivity councils in industrial centres and six regional productivity directorates, manned by specialists at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques It has established several services, *viz* productivity survey and implementation services, fuel efficiency service, etc , run through fact finding surveys, seminars, symposia and conferences. It has also established an Agricultural Productivity Division to consider steps for increasing agricultural productivity. The NPC is observing 1966 as India Productivity Year with the aim to increase national awareness and importance of productivity as the key to development India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation an inter-Governmental organisation, set up in May 1961, to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

STANDARDISATION

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Union Ministry of Industry, lays down national standards for commodities,

materials, practices, processes, etc., and promotes standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. It also operates the ISI Certification Marks Scheme and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the ISI Mark of Certification as third party guarantee about the quality of products. Till the end of 1965, a total of 3,267 Indian Standards were published and 1,188 licences covering 289 Indian Standards were issued. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organisations.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under an Act of Parliament, in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns Since its inception, up to the end of March 1964, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 190 5 crores. Loans totalling Rs 119 crores had been actually disbursed.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation The total amount of effective loans sanctioned by them in 1963-64 was Rs. 17 9 crores (Rs 19 4 crores in the preceding year). Disbursements, however, were comparatively higher at Rs. 12 5 crores (Rs. 11·7 crores in 1962-63).

During the calendar year 1963 the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned gross assistance of Rs 24·9 crores (Rs 19 6 crores in 1962). Disbursement (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs 10·8 crores (Rs 9·9 crores in 1962) Since its inception up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned aggregate assistance of Rs 83 20 crores to 248 companies including 105 new undertakings.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Its business was taken over by the Industrial Development Bank from September 1964

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units Till the end of October 1965, loans amounting to Rs 28 02 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries, out of which Rs 16·77 crores were disbursed. On recommendation by the Estimates Committee, the Corporation has stopped to entertain fresh applications for loans, and only such cases as are in an advanced stage of processing are considered for loans The Corporation has also started supply of machinery to the cotton and jute textile industries on hire-purchase basis, and had granted over Rs 3 lakhs as assistance up to the end of October 1965, under this Scheme

The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has been dealt with in the chapter on "Mass Communication".

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in July 1964, as an apex institution co-ordinating the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry as well as an agency providing direct

*See also 'India 1961', p 302

**Fifteen State Financial Corporations have been set up The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation in the State

financial assistance to industrial units. It has also been conceived as a developmental agency to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure, and it can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion

The IDBI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores, and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores, which may also be increased. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. To augment its resources, the Bank can sell bonds, obtain deposits from the public, and borrow from the Reserve Bank or other sources under conditions prescribed.

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 in shares and other securities. The units were put on sale from July 1, 1964, sold at face value till August 14, and thereafter at prices fixed daily by the Trust. From November 16, 1964, the Trust has also been repurchasing the units at prices determined from day to day. The Trust sold units worth over Rs 19·13 crores during the year ending June 1965, units offered for repurchase accounted for 2 1 per cent of those sold. Income distribution for the year was 6·1 per cent to unit holders and 3 per cent to subscribers of initial capital Income up to Rs. 1,000 is exempt from income tax

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (*See* also Chapter XXVII 'India and the World')

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that·

(*i*) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases,

(*ii*) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(*iii*) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country.

(*iv*) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid

According to a Reserve Bank study* the aggregate book value of foreign investments in business enterprises at the end of 1962 amounted to Rs. 735·5 crores of which foreign private sources accounted for Rs 625 5 crores and official sources for Rs 110 crores. The largest single source was the UK, accounting for Rs 482·8 crores, all from private sources. The US investments amounted to Rs 108·9 crores, comprising Rs. 79 4 crores private and Rs. 29 5 crores official Investments from other countries totalled Rs. 143·8 crores, of which Rs 63·3 crores were from private sources and Rs 80 5 crores from official sources

During 1962, the net inflow of official capital in the private sector amounted to Rs 10 7 crores, which was Rs. 6·1 crores lower than in 1961. The gross inflow, however, was Rs. 22·8 crores which was only Rs. 2 3 crores below the 1961 level The IBRD provided Rs. 56 crores and other official agencies such as the US Exim Bank and the AID lent a little under Rs. 8 crores The private sector also received loans amounting to Rs 5 crores sanctioned out of PL 480 counterpart funds, and there were further drawings of Rs 3 5 crores on the deferred credit extended by Czechoslovakia. Repayments of loans in earlier years were negligible but beginning from 1960 the outflow has progressively increased; in 1962, business enterprises repaid Rs 12 crores--nearly two-thirds related to IBRD loans to the iron and steel concerns in private ownership

In the seven years from the end of 1955 to the end of 1962, long-term foreign private capital inflow (gross) has varied between the low of Rs. 25·7 crores in 1959 and the high of Rs 63 2 crores in 1960 In 1961, the inflow was Rs. 35 6 crores and in 1962 it was Rs 38 7 crores. The 1962 figure was largely the result of fresh capital inflow which registered a rise from Rs. 19 8 crores in 1961 to Rs 30 8 crores in 1962.

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector in 1962 amounted to Rs 1,892 crores (including Rs 20 6 crores of UK War Loan) Together with private liabilities of R 737 crores (long-term foreign business investments, including those of insurance companies) and Rs. 66 crores in the banking sector, the total liabilities amounted to Rs 2,695 crores compared to Rs. 2,365 crores in 1961 Her foreign assets in 1962 totalled Rs. 610 crores, comprising Rs. 505 crores (including the Partition Debt of Rs. 300 crores due from Pakistan), Rs 39 crores private (foreign securities, shares and branch investment) and Rs 66 crores in banking India's net investment liabilities thus amounted to Rs 2,085 crores compared to Rs 1,689 crores in 1961.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise Coalmining had also progressed around this time These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin,* April 1966.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61) the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were set up in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products : urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially · bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years, the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country

At the same time there were some large shortfalls The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi was not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been far advanced would only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates was emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of underdeveloped regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible The overall fixed investment in public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of

Rs 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan was on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy would become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid The priorities laid down were as follows

(i) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects ,

(ii) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products ,

(iii) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin, and

(iv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entailed an outlay of about Rs 2,993 crores The foreign exchange component was placed at about Rs 1,338 crores, with the following break-up

TABLE 147

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New investment						
Mineral development	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement	—	-	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries ; (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard ; (iii) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures ; (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) ; and (v) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost worked out to about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs 70 crores in the States). With more detailed information now available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in *The Third Pan—Mid-term Appraisal* would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs 1,808 crores). Public sector investment was expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs. 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs 1,754 crores compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores) On this basis, there would be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

Tables 148 and 149 show the mineral projects in the public sector (Central Government) and projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each in the Third Plan and proposed for the Fourth Plan

Table 162 given at the end of this chapter lists the Third Plan industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government), location, investment proposed (including foreign exchange component) and the targets of capacity as originally envisaged in the Plan

TABLE 148

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) THIRD PLAN*

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)
A Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporation	8 00	—
Washeries at Bhojudih Patherdih and Dugda	7 50	4 00
	15 50	4 00
Oil		
OIL INDIA		
Crude pipe line	8 00	—
Share capital in Oil India	1 42	—
	9 42	—
Lignite		
NEYVELI LIGNITE PROJECT		
Mining scheme	3 29	1 30
Housing	3 00	—
	6 29	1 30
Iron ore		
Kiriburu	6·00	3 93
TOTAL	37 21	9 23

*For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of industries and minerals in general, *see* Table 173, pp. 305—308, of 'India 1962'.

TABLE 148 (*concld.*)

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
B. New projects with external credits assured, wholly or partly		
Coal		
Additional coal (1 7 crore tons) from National Coal Development Corporation	57·00*	28·00
Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20·00	6·00
Maintenance of production	16·00	10·00
Central workshop	8·00	2·70
Drills for prospecting	2·00	1·40
Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10 00	7 00
Central ropeways	16·00	8·00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20 00	11·30
TOTAL	149 00	74·40
Oil		
Oil exploration	115·00	53·53
Iron ore		
Bailadila iron ore project	17·00	8·55
Copper projects		
Khetri copper project	10·00 }	6·36
Daribo copper project	2·50 }	
	12 50	6 36
TOTAL	293·50	142·84
C. Other projects		
Coal		
Non-coking coal washeries	12·00	7 00
Neyveli lignite project		
Expansion of mine output	3 80	1 45
Oil		
Oil distribution programme	10·00	—
Oil India	8·00	—
Crude oil pipe lines	4 00	—
Oil products pipe lines	37 00	10·00
TOTAL	59·00	10 00
Other minerals		
Sikkim copper project	2 50	1 30
Panna diamond project	1·50	0 60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants	5·00	1 00
Project for sulphur from pyrites	5·00	2 50
Kolar gold mines	1 50	0 84
Hutti gold mines	0 50	0·20
Expansion of Kiriburu	6 00	3·00
Uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant	24·00	8 17
TOTAL	46·00	17·61
Surveys		
GSI expansion	10 00	3 19
IBM expansion	5·00	1 89
	15·00	5·08
GRAND TOTAL	466·51	193·21

*In addition, some further amount would be needed for deep and gassy mines.

TABLE 149

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) FOURTH PLAN

(*Rs. crores*)

Name of Scheme	Expenditure up to end of Third Plan	Outlay in fourth Plan	Foreign Exchange component
A. Projects continued from Third Plan			
Iron ore			
Mine at Bailadilla	5·95	10 00	4·78
Copper			
Khetri Copper Project	4·71	32 00	12·00
B. New Projects			
Iron ore			
(*i*) New Mine at Bailadilla		19 10	10 00
(*ii*) Pelletisation plant at Bailadilla		10 00	
(*iii*) Bellary Hospet iron ore ..		10·00	3·00
Aluminium			
Koyna		30 00	15·00
Korba		35·00	20·00
Copper			
Rakha Copper Project		5 00	3·00
Zinc			
Vizag Zinc Smelter		3·00	1·50

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 150 The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956=100) for 1951, 1955 and 1960 to 1965 are given in Table 151. The general index for January-October 1965 at 184 was 6·4 per cent above the index figure for the corresponding period of 1964.

TABLE 150

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	61-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I *Mining*							
1 Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5,52	6,38	6,63	6,44
2 Iron ore (lakh tonnes) .. .	30	43	1,10	1,30	1,35	1,48	1,51
II *Metallurgical Industries.*							
3 Pig iron (lakh tonnes) ..	16	18	43	51	61	65	66·7
4 Steel ingots (lakh tonnes) ..	15	17	35	43	54	59	61 4
5 Finished steel (lakh tonnes) .	10	13	24	30	40	43	44·3
6 Steel castings ('000 tonnes) ..	—	15	34	40	44	50	55
7 Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	4·0	7·4	18 3	19 9	42 6	54·0	54 1
8 Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	7·1	7·6	8·5	9 2	9·7	9·6	9 4
III *Mechanical Engineering Industries*:							
9 Machine tools (lakh rupees) ..	30	80	7,00	9,30	12,60	20,10	25,70
10 Railways wagons ('000 nos.) ..	—	15 3*	8 2	11·2	15 7	20 4	24 .2
11 Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.)	16·5	25 3	55·0	54·6	54 8	56 7	70 8
(*i*) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos.) .. .	8·6	9·9	28·4	25·4	26·5	29 5	36 8

*Relates to calender year.

TABLE 150 (*concld.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
(*ii*) Passenger cars, etc ('000 nos)	7 9	15 4	26 6	29 2	28·3	27 2	34 0
12 Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos)	—	0 9*	19 3	23 5	23 8	24 9	37·4
13. Power driven pumps ('000 nos)	35	37	1,09	1,32	1,32	1,53	1,84
14 Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos)	5 5	10 4	44 7	43 4	45 3	57 7	74·1
15 Bicycles ('000 nos.)	99	5,13	10,71	10,43	11,11	12,59	14,42
16 Sewing machines ('000 nos)	33	1,11	3,03	3,23	3,47	2,82	3,30
IV *Electrical Engineering Industries.*							
17 Power transformers (lakh k v a)	1 8	6 2	14 1	19 5	24 2	27 6	35·9
18 Electric motors ('000 h p)	99	2,72	7,28	8,73	10,41	11,82	14,36
19 Electric fans (lakh nos)	2 0	2 9	10 6	10 7	11 7	10·7	12·75
20 Electric lamps (lakh nos)	1,40	2,50	4,35	4,88	6,16	7,18	6,81
21 Radio receivers ('000 nos)	54	1,02	2,82	3,43	3,58	4,13	5,12
22 Electric cables and wires							
(*i*) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes)	1 7	9 4	23 7	22 6	31 6	33 0	48 8
(*ii*) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes)	5 0	8 7	10 1	7 1	4 2	5 2	5 3
V *Chemical and Allied Industries*							
23 Nitrogenous fertilisers ('000 tonnes of N)	9	80	99	1,45	1,78	2,19	2,33
24 Phosphatic fertilisers ('000 tonnes of P_2O_5)	9	12	54	63	80	1,08	1,31
25 Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,68	4 30	4,85	6,02	6,95
26 Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	45	82	1,52	1,83	2,36	2,74	2,86
27 Caustic soda ('000 tonnes)	12	36	1,01	1,23	1,30	1,63	1,92
28 Paper and paperboards ('000 tonns)	1,16	1,90	3,50	3,67	4,01	4,78	4,94
29 Rubber tyres							
(*i*) Automobiles tyres (lakh nos)	n a	9 0	14 4	16 0	17 6	19 7	21 5
(*ii*) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos)	n a	58 0	1,11 5	1,13·3	1,24 3	1,48 4	1,64 5
30 Cement (lakh tonnes)	27	47	79	83	88	94	98
31 Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2,37	2,93	5,67	6,31	6,86	6,45	6,91
32 Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes)	2	34	58	62	69	80	84
VI *Textile Industries*							
33, Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8,37	10,71	10,71	10,01	12,02	12 48	12 92
34 Cotton yarn (crore kg)	53 4	74 4	80 1	87 3	85 7	91 6	96 7
35 Cotton cloth (total) (crore metres)	421 5	626 0	673 8	711 5	700 0	741 0	774 5
(*i*) Mill sector (crore metres)	340 1	466 5	464 9	468 6	449 8	448 4	467 6
(*ii*) Decentralised sector (crore metres)	81 4	159 5	208·9	242 9	250 2	292 6	306 9
36 Rayon‡ yarn ('000 tonnes)	2 1	13 5	43 8	52 1	62 1	67 9	72 2
37 Woollen manufactures							
(*i*) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg)	87	98	1,30	1,58	1,96	2,27	2,03
(*ii*) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	1,111**	1,34	1,33	1,45	1,89	1,91	1,12
VII *Food Industries*							
38 Sugar (Nov -Oct) (lakh tonnes)	11 3	18 9	30 3	27·1	21·5	25 7	32·6†
39 Tea (crore kg)	27 7	29 9	32 0	35 2	34 3	34 2	37 3
40 Coffee ('000 tonnes)	21·0	29·0	54·1	66 7	49 0	61 2	63·4
41 Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	1,70	2,80	3,40	3,41	3,66	3,98	3,66
VIII Electricity (*generated*) (billion kwh)††	5 3	8 8	17 0	19·8	22·1	25 9	29 0

*Relates to calendar year
**Relates to 1951.
‡Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.
†Provisional.
††Relates to public utilities only

TABLE 151

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base: 1956=100)

	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (Jan. Oct.)†
General Index	73·5	91·9	130·1	138·3	150·6	162·7	174·8	184·0‡
Mining and quarrying	87·0	97·1	137·2	147·3	161·5	175·9	169·1	181·9
Food manufacturing ..	79·6	93·3	117·4	129·3	127·4	122·3	135·6	144·6
Cigarettes .	81·6	86·8	140·6	150·0	156·3	154·9	175·7	210·0
Cotton textiles	80·1	95·4	103·0	108·5	109·4	115·6	123·3	123·3
Woollen textiles	70·7	82·1	101·3	107·3	138·5	165·6	128·1	110·8
Synthetic fibres	64·8	77·2	135·1	144·9	153·1	169·8	211·3	219·9
Jute manufactures	78·8	93·5	99·3	89·6	110·4	117·2	121·0	125·9
Footwear (leather)	91·5	86·3	144·0	166·0	180·4	214·4	212·2	237·0
Wood and cork except furniture	55·3	87·7	147·8	150·2	169·0	194·8	202·6	229·9
Paper and paper products	66·5	95·9	173·4	181·9	190·9	226·8	237·8	248·1
Leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparels	109·5	93·1	167·1	115·6	125·2	149·1	138·4	139·9
Rubber products	75·4	92·0	141·3	157·4	169·5	187·0	198·1	218·2
Chemicals and chemical products	72·9	96·3	147·7	170·5	185·9	205·2	226·3	237·6
Petroleum products	6 4	77·7	147·7	156·5	169·2	196·6	217·2	229·5
Non-metallic mineral products	64·4	87·5	168·1	180·8	220·2	204·6	216·0	231·5
Basic metals	83·5	96·6	183·1	181·6	225·0	259·1	260·6	269·2
Metal products	54·4	96·5	105·9	152·3	179·1	218·5	225·8	241·7
Machinery, except electrical machines	45·2	83·3	236·7	268·7	293·2	364·5	411·1	480·3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	43·6	71·9	175·9	183·2	211·1	237·7	282·4	310·6
Transport equipment	46·1	73·1	119·4	130·8	151·4	150·9	192·5	204·2
Electricity ..	60·9	88·1	171·0	198·8	233·4	257·9	297·2	322·3

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table

TABLE 152

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs.)	
			Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	14,08	13·3	—	—
1889-90	29,35	22·1	—	—
1901	48,41	40·5	57,30	12,00
1911	60,95	85·8	62,50	26,70
1921	72,78	1,33·5	69,40	40,30
1931	90,78	1,75·2	96,60	67,20
1941	1,00,26	2,00·0	157,70	109,30
1947	1,03,54	2,03·0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds.)

†Provisional.

‡Seasonally adjusted.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in Table 150 above.

At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which at present employs about 10 lakh workers. There are now 562 cotton textile (277 spinning and 285 composite) mills in India, with 157 lakh spindles and about 2.04 lakh looms. During 1965, licences were granted for setting up 38 new units and substantially expanding 56 units, involving about 6·1 and 6·2 lakh spindles respectively. Fourteen new mills were set up (capacity about 1·6 lakh spindles); in addition, 3·6 lakh spindles were istalled in existing mills by way of expansion. The co-operative sector in the textile mill industry is gradually taking shape. A number of co-operative mills are already working which are a source of uninterrupted supply of yarn to the handloom sector.

Mill cloth output in 1965 is estimated at 460·6 crore metres (465·3) crore metres in 1964); yarn output was 94 crore kg (compared to 96·4 crore kg in 1964) Handloom and powerloom production during 1964 and 1965 is estimated at 306·6 crore metres and 300 crore metres respectively.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. Third Plan requirement of rehabilitation and modernisation was estimated at Rs. 110 crores; already Rs. 81·62 crores have been spent on rehabilitation.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 153·

TABLE 153
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2·71	5·5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) ..	36	6·80	16·2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12·09	23·5	6,92
1925-26 ..	90	21·35	50·5	10,64
1930-31 ..	100	23·61	61·8	12,25
1937-38 ..	105	24·89	52·4	11,08
1946-47 ..	106	—	66·0	12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1961, there were 96 jute mills in India out of which 95 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs 71.59 crores (Rs. 38·76 crores of fixed capital) The number of persons employed in the industry was 2,25,317 including 2,10,967 workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947

TABLE 154
PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(*In thousand tons*)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Production**	10,52	8,36	10,27	10,09	12,36	12,89	13,24	13,90

The jute industry and trade had set a record in 1964 by surpassing the Third Plan targets of both production and exports; production was 24,000 tonnes more than the Third Plan target of 13 lakh tonnes and exports 10 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 161 crores (one lakh tonnes above the target).

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.
**Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tons.

In 1965, it set a new record. Production was 13·90 lakh tonnes (0·90 lakh tonnes more than the Plan target) and exports 10 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 184 crores. Prices of both jute and jute goods have fluctuated very widely since July 1964. In 1965, the prices rose to abnormal levels. A number of steps, including import of raw jute, canalising the purchase of Indian jute through the Jute Buffer Stock Association, etc., were taken to improve the situation.

Modernisation up to spinning stage has been almost completed. Modernisation of both fine and coarse side spindles has reached the stage when they can feed 100 per cent of the hessian and sacking looms on single-shift basis and up to 3·9 and 7 3 per cent respectively of the fine and coarse sides for a second shift. The self-financing scheme introduced to enable the industry to complete modernisation and broad-loom expansion and build up necessary potential for additional production, has been making progress. A Jute Textiles Consultative Board was inaugurated in September 1964 to advise Government on all important matters concerning the industry. Another committee advises the Government on matters of export promotion of jute goods and acts as a channel between Government, industry and trade.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below:

TABLE 155
GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No. of Mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9,23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mills in 1960-61, and the production was 30·29 lakh tonnes. The 1962-63 output was lower at 21·52 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop. The 1964-65 production at 32·58 lakh tonnes was the highest on record so far. Internal consumption was 24·70 lakh tonnes, or 1·34 lakh tonnes more than in 1963-64. Exports were also higher at 2·62 lakh tonnes in 1965 compared to 2·34 lakh tonnes in 1964. Price and distribution regulations were continued to facilitate equitable distribution of the available supplies.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 94·7 lakh tonnes which had risen to 112·5 lakh tonnes at the end of 1964 and to an estimated 126 lakh tonnes at the end of 1965-66. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. Control on cement price and distribution was lifted from the beginning of 1966. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 156
GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

Year	1914	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964	1965
Production (lakh tonnes)	0·1	5·77	14·70	27	47	79	83	89	94	96·90	1,0[illegible]·8

The Third Plan targets of installed capacity and production were set at 152·4 lakh tonnes and 132 1 lakh tonnes respectively. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government owned company, was set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting all ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry.

The installed capacity of asbestos cement is 4·16 lakh tonnes. Another 2 80 lakh tonnes capacity has been approved and the schemes are under implementation Production in 1965 was 4·27 lakh tonnes (3·80 lakh tonnes in 1964).

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1444) Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 5·54 lakh tonnes. The total capacity licensed so far is 11·28 lakh tonnes against the Third Plan production target of 7 lakh tons. However, the present capacity is estimated at 6 66 lakh tonnes Seven units of 62,340 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1965 Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1 09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1·97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3·64 lakh tonnes, by 1962 further to 3 88 lakh tonnes, by 1963 to 4·61 lakh tonnes, by 1964 to 4 90 lakh tonnes and by 1965 to an estimated 5·2 lakh tonnes

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948 After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2 55 crores and Rs 1·70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes which is proposed to be increased to 75,000 tonnes Two private units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes have also been licensed The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1·50 lakh tonnes Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25 279 tonnes respectively The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes During April 1965 to January 1966, the production was 25,275 tonnes.

Photo Films

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co Ltd, set up in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs 4 2 crores) by the Government in collaboration with a French firm will manufacture cine, X-ray, roll and graphic art films and photo paper, etc. Estimated to cost Rs. 11 crores, the project, located at Ootacamund, is in an advanced stage and is expected to go into production in 1966

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields ; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889 Production amounted to 35,560 tonnes in 1900 The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913 The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near

Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955:

TABLE 157
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tonness)

Year	1955	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
Pig iron	17,57	18,07	49,80	57,96	66,03	65,93	69,56
Finished steel	12,60	13,38	28,10	37,08	42,57	43,43	45,32

During the Second Plan, the existing steel plants—the Tata Iron and Steel Co (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO)—were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of both have been completed TISCO's production target of 20 lakh tonnes has almost been achieved. Government have approved the company's proposals for balancing equipment and other facilities to sustain output at the target level, to finance the foreign exchange cost of the programme, the company is negotiating for a World Bank loan During the Fourth Plan, TISCO is likely to expand production to 30 lakh tonnes of ingot steel The IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved and the company is negotiating with the World Bank for a foreign exchange loan. The expansion programme of the Mysore Works to increase its production of mild steel to 1 lakh tonnes has also been completed. The plant also produces some quantities of special steels. The programme to produce 77,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels at the works is progressing and is expected to be completed by 1968 Pig iron production capacity is also to increase by 1 20 lakh tonnes to 2·10 lakh tonnes a year by the same time. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962. Government have also approved a total capacity of 24 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron in both public and private sectors, which is expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the ten lakh-ton stage is complete. Production in 1965 included 10·7 lakh tonnes of iron and 10·8 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was also commissioned in November, 1962 and produced 1·90 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during 1965). The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. The expansion is expected to be achieved by mid—1967 Its further expansion to 25-35 lakh tonnes is under consideration

Bhilai exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel in 1964. During 1965, the production of pig iron and steel ingots was 14·9 lakh and 12·7 lakh tonnes respectively. Under a contract signed between the Hindustan steel Ltd., and the Russian organis

tion 'Tiazhprom-export' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being expanded to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19 5 lakh tonnes of finished and semi-finished steel. Under the expansion programme, a coke oven battery, a blast furnace, an open hearth furnace and the slag granulation plant were commissioned in 1964. Eight more units were commissioned during 1965 ; the last of the remaining units is expected to be commissioned by mid - 1966. The plant is to be expanded further to 35 lakh tonnes ; the USSR Government has already committed the necessary assistance under a contract signed in August 1965. The first step for this expansion has been taken with Bhilai going in for the sixth blast furnace which would provide enough iron to sustain a production of 40 lakh tonnes of steel.

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 and almost all its units have achieved the rated capacity of production. During 1965, the plant produced 12·67 lakh tonnes of pig iron against the annual rated capacity of 12·84 lakh tonnes, and 10 7 lakh tonnes of steel ingots The Third Plan programme was to expand the plant to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to yield 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work is expected to be completed by the end of 1966. Further expansion to 34 lakh ingot tonnes is proposed for the Fourth Plan.

Another steel plant is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded in January 1965. Earlier a new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd. was formed with an initial share capital of Rs. 100 crores, to own and operate the project. The detailed project report on the new steel works was received from the USSR in December 1965 It envisages construction, in two stages, of a 40 lakh ingot tonne capacity plant which would be capable of expansion to 55 lakh tonnes ; in the first stage, the capacity would be 17 lakh tonnes The plant will produce sheet, hot and cold rolled strip and galvanised sheet Provision has also been made for producing 8·80 lakh tonnes, annually, of foundry grade iron The USSR Government has offered a credit of 1 9 crore roubles repayable in 12 years Preliminary work of site levelling, construction of township, etc, has started Construction of the plant will start about the middle of 1966 and the first stage is expected to be completed by 1969.

Little alloy and special steel was produced in the country even in the Second Plan The Third Plan devoted greater attention to it so that by the end of the Plan period 5 70 lakh tonne capacity was licensed including 1·37 lakh tonnes in the public sector; actual production would, however, be only 35,000 tonnes, besides 24,000 tonnes of electrical steels. The demand by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated at 5 lakh tonnes

The Alloy Steel Project of the Hindustan Steel Ltd (capacity 60,000 tonnes of finished steel) will be the first large unit to go into production sometime in 1967, while over 8,000 tonnes was produced up to end of 1965.

Ferro-alloys are important raw material for alloy steel production and steps have been taken to create indigenous capacity for their production. India is already self-sufficient in, and even exports some quantities of, ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih A second unit at Dugda is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1966. Washed coal is also obtained from the Kargali washery of the National Coal Development Corporation.

The Fourth Plan proposal is to set up a target of 165 lakh tonnes of steel ingots, 35 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 5 lakh tonnes of rolled tool, alloy and special steels. To achieve the targets, the existing

steelworks would be expanded to the fullest extent possible and a new steel works, in addition to Bokaro, would be set up.

The target for pig iron production is proposed to be achieved by increased production from the integrated steel works as well as from the schemes licensed in the private sector. A few blast furnace complexes may also be set up, if necessary.

The requirements for plant and equipment are proposed to be met from indigenous sources and necessary studies in this respect have been initiated.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs. 200 crores per year, and a large number of transport vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, etc. (*see* Table 150).

During 1965, almost all branches of industrial machinery, in general, recorded increased production as compared to 1964 The value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs 8 33 crores, textile machinery in 1964-65 Rs 22 50 crores, jute machinery Rs 3·16 crores, cement machinery in 1965 Rs 3 23 crores, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery in 1964 Rs 6 8 crores, tea processing machinery in 1965 Rs. 1·47 crores, industrial boilers Rs 5 61 crores, paper machinery Rs. 1·49 crores and conveyors Rs 2 08 crores . Among others, which achieved higher production, were dairy, building and construction and metallurgical machinery, drilling equipment and reduction gears. Similarly, higher production was achieved in steel files, machine tools, twist drills, grinding wheels and hacksaw blades, commercial vehicles, jeeps and cars, among others.

Electrical and light mechanical industries such as electric lamps, fans, radio receivers, air conditioners, domestic refrigerators, house-service metres, measuring instruments, etc , had also substantial increases in output. New ranges of manufacture, such as calculating and adding machines, teleprinters, cylindrical and tapered roller bearings, and lightning arresters have been established

With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, production is gaining momentum Stress has also been laid on establishing such industries as make essential raw materials and components needed by various industries

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs 1 crores) The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc , for the Posts and Telegraphs Department Following modernisation and diversification of production, the Foundry also started producing electric motors of different sizes Its administrative control was transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Government in September 1964.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes was produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers,

diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961. During April—December 1965, the two units produced 1,023 machines (value Rs 5·78 crores) compared to 1,483 machines in April—December 1964 (value Rs. 6·12 crores). It is proposed further to diversify, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production. The company's second factory, set up at Pinjore in Punjab, without any foreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 and produced 130 machines of the value of Rs 1·1 crores during April—December 1965. Designed to produce all-electric milling machines, its target is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs. 5 crores per year by 1967-68. The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year. The Kalamassery factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7·50 crores, went into production in October 1964 and produced 222 machines worth Rs. 95·72 lakhs in April—December, 1965. The Hyderabad factory, the fifth unit of HMT estimated to cost Rs 7·75 crores, went into trial production in December 1965, and may reach an ultimate capacity of 1,000 machines by 1969-70. Like the Pinjore factory, the Kalamessery and the Hyderabad factories are also built from the resources of the HMT. It proposes to build five more factories during the Fourth Plan. The HMT watch factory completed in November 1962 (capital cost Rs. 2·5 crores, capacity 2·4 lakh watches a year), produced 1,22,203 watches during April—December, 1965. The indigenous content is being increased from 72 to 84 per cent. To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simpler components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalahalli, 41 units of the estate are in production and 9 more have been constructed.

A heavy machine tools plant is being set up at Ranchi with Czech collaboration. Construction has started and plant and equipment is being received.

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs 1·22 crores, of which Rs 60 lakhs is being provided by the Czech Government. Registered as a society, the Institute started functioning in July 1965. Its main activities comprise development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research, documentation, etc.

The Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced Rs. 1·05 crores worth of tools during 1963-64. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In January—September 1965, the factory produced 6,945 km. of cables (value Rs 3·35 crores) showing a substantial increase over the corresponding period of 1964, when production amounted to 2,860 km valued at Rs 2·6 crores. The factory has a programme of expansion, and considerable progress has been already made in regard to the manufacture of small tube and standard tube co-axial cables, dry core cables, plastic insulated switch board wires and cables, etc.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including surveying and meteorological instru-

ments, industrial and soil thermometers, pathological microscopes, etc., and undertakes their repair. The factory now concentrates on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill and their production has been progressively increasing. During 1964, the factory produced Rs. 98·42 lakhs worth of instruments. In the first ten months of 1965, its production amounted to Rs. 78·92 lakhs.

The ophthalmic glass project, being set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs 4 crores), with technical collaboration of the USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. Construction work for the project is in progress

A new company, the Instrumentation Ltd., registered in March 1964, will set up a precision instruments plant at Kota and a mechanical instruments plant at Palghat (Kerala), with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kota plant will manufacture electronic and electromagnetic instruments; some equipment and machinery for the project has already been received and construction of the plant is expected to be completed in 1966, with trial production to start in September. The Kerala plant will manufacture mechanical hydraulic and pneumatic instruments, the detailed project report for the plant, received from the USSR, is being examined.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country Accordingly, a 10,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up, which has commenced production. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956 The plant is being erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm The present sanctioned capital outlay is Rs 52 crores Certain sections of the plant such as transformers switchgears, etc, started production from July 1960. Output during 1963-64 was worth Rs. 4 99 crores and in 1964-65 worth about Rs 6 11 crores Steam turbine manufacture has been taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training to the U.K. A training school for apprentices has been set up, which also imparts training to some personnel of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, which is engaged in establishing the Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Ranipur, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruverumbur, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram; and the Switchgear unit, Ramachandrapuram The Ranipur (Hardwar) project is being set up with Soviet assistance The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963 Construction work of the plant, designed to produce steam and water turbines and generators and industrial electric motors, has been taken up in accordance with the phased programme of manufacture The project, estimated to cost Rs. 68 crores, will produce annually Rs. 40 crores worth of goods resulting in a saving of Rs. 30 crores of foreign exchange. Project reports in respect of (*i*) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), and (*ii*) high pressure boiler project, Tiruverumbur, both being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration, have also been accepted. The Ramachandrapuram plant will manufacture 800 MW of steam turbine and turbo alternators per annum while the Tiruverumbur plant will produce 12 boilers of a total of 750 MW boiler fittings and package boiler units. The bulk of the machinery and equipment for the projects has been received and both went into part production in 1965.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools projects (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Progress has been made in the setting up of the heavy machine-building project at Ranchi. Some factory buildings have been completed and plant and equipment is being installed. Several items including pig casting machines, fabricated structurals and non-standard equipment produced during 1965 amounted to 6,680 tonnes.

The Coal Mining Machinery Project has been taken over by the Mining and Allied Machinery Project, formed in April, 1965. Out of 1,021 machine tools including furnaces required for the project, 832 have been installed. Production of conveyor belts, pumps and non-standard equipment has already commenced.

Progress has been achieved in the setting up of the foundry forge project which also started production of copper base and aluminium base alloy castings in the non-ferrous foundry in December 1963 and grey iron castings in July 1964. Production during 1965 included grey iron castings and aluminium alloy and copper base alloy castings.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi (UP), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotive of average size, equivalent to 96 WG locomotives, and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG, WT, WP and WL type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. The Works have so far delivered nearly 2,000 broad gauge steam locomotives; the 1965-66 outturn was expected to be 138 locos Production of electric locomotives was taken up in 1961 and by the end of 1965, 48 A.C electric locos were produced; an annual production of 60 electric locomotives has been achieved while the target of 150 a year is expected to be achieved by the end of 1966-67.

A steel foundry of 10,200 tonnes annual capacity set up at the Works started production in November 1963 and reached the production of 600 tonnes a month in July 1965 It is expected to reach the rated capacity of 850 tonnes a month by the end of 1966. Spare boilers out-put during the first four years of the Third Plan totalled 725, making a gross total of 1,725 since production was started.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, set up at Varanasi, with a planned capacity of 150 main line B.G. diesel-electric locos per year, started with assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964, up to the end of 1965, 12 locos were assembled from imported components and 37 manufactured in the factory. An outturn of 150 locos per year is expected to be reached by the end of 1967-68.

The Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufactures annually 60-65 metre gauge steam locomotives. In 1964-65, TELCO produced 68 steam locomotives against 56 in 1963-64. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, electric multiple unit stock diesel rail cars and air-conditioned coaches. From its inception, it has delivered 4,700 coaches so far. The furnishing unit, which was added in 1957-58, had equipped 2,700 coaches up to the end of 1965; its outturn now matches that of the parent factory. Besides, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (formerly Hindustan Aircraft Ltd) are producing about 300 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 300 metre gauge passenger coaches and 70 broad gauge electric multiple unit coaches per year.

Wagon requirements of the railways are largely met by production in the private sector where the existing capacity is about 36,000—38,000 units per year; also a production rate of about 7,000 units per year has been achieved in railway repairs workshops.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952 The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

With the completion of the first and second phases of a Rs. 2·60-crore development programme of the shipyard, the general performance of the yard distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction, also improved. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75,000 to 90,000 GRT. A programme for development during the Third Plan was drawn up of an estimated cost of Rs. 2·44 crores, a part of which costing Rs. 1 13 crores has been sanctioned by Government. Further development at a cost of Rs. 1·68 crores is under consideration. Government is also considering to reorganise the shipyard to raise its capacity to six ships of 12,300 DWT each per year, by 1967-68. The Fourth Plan tentative programme involves an outlay of over Rs. 12 90 crores, The entire development programme is to be finalised after the decision on reorganisation

Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shipyard at Cochin with initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year, have been taken. Land has been acquired for the purpose, a sum of Rs. 20 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the project. In February 1965, an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report scheduled to be received by April 1966.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

Although World War I gave considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India, the country was still largely dependent on imports on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the

chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section During the Third Plan, production has been rising in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, plastic raw materials, polyester, and some of the plastic processed items, among others. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Considerable increase has been recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, aspirin and vitamins. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black etc., has also increased A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites (2 4 akh tonnes of pyrites to be mined at Amjhore) is being set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tonnes a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co, which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 1968.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958 In 1960-61, it exeeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62 The 1964-65 production was, however, lower at 1,480 tonnes. A second factor (capital cost Rs 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958 and produced 1,244 tonnes in 1964-65. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT at Delhi and 3,000 tonnes of BHC at Alwaye involving a cost of Rs 1 50 crores have been sanctioned

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August, 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs 4 crores Production at the factory has been steadily increasing, the revised target for 1965-66 was 66 1 mmu and production during January-October 1965 was 48·538 mm

A streptomycin plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year, which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs 2 75 crores) went into regular production in February, 1963. The target of production of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin for 1965-66 was 68,300 kg, production during January-October 1965 amounted to 46,797 kg

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1 5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established Government have approved a scheme for the manufacture of 50 tonnes per annum of Vitamin 'C', to start with, a pilot plant has been set up at Pimpri which has undertaken trial operations. Production of hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 250 kg per year A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Pimpri. A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Pimpri Industrial Estate

Data of production of some items of chemical and allied industries is given in Table 150

Fertilisers

In 1965, the nitrogenous fertilisers produced in the country amounted to 2,43,884 tonnes compared to 2,24,579 tonnes in 1964

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs 28 crores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector fertiliser companies. The Sindri factory went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1965, it produced 2,46,722 tonnes of ammonium sulphate compared to 2,23,960 tonnes during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity envisage the production of 71 tonnes of urea and 406 tonnes of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In April—December, 1965, the factory produced 14,755 tonnes of urea and 37,898 tonnes of double salt, compared to 12,682 and 33,593 tonnes, respectively, in the corresponding period in the preceding year A bean gas plant and a naphtha gasification unit are being installed to increase the production by 20,000 tonnes per year.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs 30 crores) which also is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961, and produced 2,80,510 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April to December, 1965 as against 2,82,319 tonnes during the same period of 1964 The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August, 1962. The Trombay fertiliser factory, commissioned in November 1965, is the largest built so far in the country, and is to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates (P_2O_5), in the form of 99,000 tonnes of urea and 3·3 lakh tonnes of nitro-phosphate, per year Up to the end of January 1966, it had produced 4,176 tonnes of urea and 7,261 tonnes of nitrophosphate. The Corporation's other projects under construction are at Namrup, Gorakhpur and Durgapur with capacities of 45,000 tonnes, 80,000 and 1·35 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, respectively, per annum The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, has a rated annual capacity of 5 8 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate and was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962. Another unit set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 71,000 tonnes of nitrogen and integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been under trial runs, to commence regular production in March 1966

The third stage of expansion of the FACT now under implementation envisages the production of about 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 35,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum, the end products being ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride The scheme will cost about Rs 12 crores, the Union Government have provided the bulk of funds required for the expansion scheme, thereby taking majority control in the company A factory is being set up by FACT at cochin at a cost of about Rs 27 crores to produce 3·3 lakh tonnes of urea per annum.

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser plants of different capacities in the private sector at various sites such as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Baroda (Gujarat), Kotah (Rajasthan), Goa, and Kanpur. Fertiliser may also be produced as part of the complex proposed to be set up at Talcher by the Orissa State Development Corporation. A private sector factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of about 8,000 tonnes of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963.

The Fourth Plan target of nitrogenous fertiliser is proposed at 24 lakh tonnes a year. As an incentive to set up this capacity, Government has decided that projects set up or licenced before the end of March 1967 will be free to fix prices and organise the distribution of their products for seven

years, except that they would have to sell to Government at its option 30 per cent of their product at prices to be mutually settled.

MINERALS AND MINING

Oil

Till the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oil-field was in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in several parts of the country with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling is currently going on in Gujarat, Assam, Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Madras and is to be started in West Bengal by the middle of 1966. Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in Gujarat and is now being produced at the rate of 6,000 tonnes per day, or roughly 22 lakh tonnes per year, and supplied to Burmah-Shell and Esso refineries at Trombay and the public sector refinery at Koyali near Baroda; some quantity is being supplied to Ahmedabad Electricity Supply Co. Natural and associated gas has also been discovered in Gujarat which is being supplied to the Dhuwaran and Uttaran power stations. A petrochemical complex, based on naphtha from the Koyali refinery, is being established. A similar complex is being set up in the private sector in Bombay.

Oil has been discovered by the ONGC in Rudrasagar and Lakwa near Sibsagar in Assam. Trial production of 100 tonnes per day is to start from Rudrasagar from the middle of 1966.

The Commission is exploring for oil in the off-shore areas around the Indian coast. A Russian team is engaged in seismic surveys in the off-shore areas of Coromandal coast and the Gulfs of Cambey and Kutch. The Commission is also engaged in exploration for oil in an off-shore area in Iran in equal partnership with AGIP of Italy and the Phillips Petroleum Company of the U.S.A.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports; the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi was a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, in 1955, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957 The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tonnes in terms of crude processed petroleum In 1965, the through-put of all these refineries amounted to about 82 lakh tonnes The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7 5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1959) at a cost of about Rs 17 70 crores, with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream. The refinery is being expanded to 10 lakh tonnes capacity

The refinery at Barauni was established by Indian Refineries Ltd., in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum. The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR was decided to be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs 11 9 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs. 5.95 crores) The first 10 lakh tonne unit was formally inaugurated in January 1965, and the year's production amounted to nearly 4.90 lakh tonnes. The second unit is expected to be ready by August 1966. The refinery is being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by mid-1967.

Another pulic sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, has been established at Koyali near Baroda, with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR, to process indigenous crude oil

discovered in the Gujarat region. The first 10 lakh tonne unit has been completed and is running above the installed capacity; the refinery went on stream in October 1965. The second unit is expected to be completed by mid-1966. This refinery is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1967.

In 1965, the total crude throughput of the three public sector refineries, now owned by Indian Oil Corporation, was 15.6 lakh tonnes.

An agreement was signed in April 1963 between the Government of India, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at a suitable location in Cochin area. The refinery now under construction is expected to commence production in the latter half of 1966. Under another agreement signed in November 1965, a refinery is to be set up in Madras as a joint venture of the Government of India, the National Iranian Oil Co. and Amoco, a subsidiary of the Pan American International Oil Co. Expected to be on stream by the middle of 1968, the refinery will have a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes. Collaboration proposals for establishing a refinery of 25 lakh tonnes initial capacity in the Haldia region are being examined.

In September 1965, the Government of India and ESSO Standard Eastern, Inc. of the USA entered into an agreement to establish a lubricating oil plant in Bombay, with equal financial participation. Scheduled to go into production by the end of 1967, the plant will have a capacity of 1.45 lakh tonnes

Another agreement was signed by the Government and the Lubrizal Corporation of the USA (with 51 and 49 per cent participation respectively) under which a chemical additive plant is being set up in Bombay, which is expected to commence production in 1968.

Indian Oil Corporation

The Indian Oil Company Ltd, a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country and for handling deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., imported against rupee payments.

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Oil Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Co were merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, (authorised capital Rs 75 crores), which came into being on September 1, 1964 The Marketing Division of the Corporation has developed a network of bulk storage facilities at main ports and storage depots, etc, all over the country.

The Corporation imports considerable quantities of refined products, axle oil, lubricating oils, greases, transformer oil and aviation turbine fuel from rupee payment and other sources. It also distributes the products of the public sector refineries The two lube oil blending plants at Bombay and Calcutta of the Indian oil Blending Ltd —owned by the Indian Oil corporation and the Mobile Petroleum Inc. at 50:50 basis—have commenced production.

Oil India Ltd.

The Oil India Ltd. (OIL), in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of pipelines to transport crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. During 1965, OIL supplied about 17 lakh tonnes of crude oil to the two public sector refineries and the Digboi refinery. A pipeline connecting the oilfields with the Nunmati and Barauni refineries was completed by OIL at a cost of about Rs. 41.36 crores. The pipeline connecting Nunmati and Siliguri, owned by Indian Oil Corpora-

tion, was commissioned in October, 1964. Other pipelines connecting Haldia and Barauni and Kanpur and Barauni, are in various stages of completion. A network of pipelines has been completed in Gujarat. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Notwithstanding the new oil finds and growing domestic output, India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam, and refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country Imports, during 1964, of crude and refined products amounted to 97 lakh tonnes India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1964 totalled about Rs. 4·84 crores

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increases thereafter In 1880 it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional outp t of 3,76 lakh tonnes Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the public sector 2,03 lakh tonnes

Production during 1965-66 (up to December 1965) was 4,96 lakh tonnes of which 3,98 lakh tonnes was produced in the private sector Production in the calendar year 1965 amounted to 6,65 lakh tonnes, compared to 624 lakh tonnes in 1964.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs 2 46 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 25 lakh tonnes of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation Its production of washed coal in 1965 was 12 52 lakh tonnes compared to 11.96 lakh tonnes in 1964 Three more washeries at Kathara, Sawang and Gidi with capacities of 30 lakh tonnes, 15 lakh tonnes and 28 4 lakh tonnes respectively are under construction

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisaged the mining of 35 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows· (*i*) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw thermal power (in five units of 50,000 kw each), (*ii*) 5 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,54,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and (*iii*) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is proposed to be raised to 63 lakh tonnes andthermal power 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing about 55 metres of overburden, in August 1961. Up to February 1966, about 54 3 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined. Mining is at present restricted to the requirements of the 3 lakh kw power station already commissioned and the fertiliser and briquetting and carbonisation plants

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the sixth in August 1965. The seventh unit may be commissioned in 1966-67, taking the total capacity of the station to 4 lakh kw The fertiliser plant and the briquetting and carbonisation plant have been under trial production for some time Regular production will start soon A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

Other Minerals

In 1964, on daily average, 6,67,425 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) in 3,196 working mines coming under the Mines Act, 1952 The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (820 collieries), mica (650 mines), manganese ore (359 mines), iron ore (261 mines), limestone (245 mines), steatite (119 mines), China clay (104 mines), fireclay (82 mines), barytes (74 mines), gypsum (70 mines), dolomite (51 mines) and bauxite (49 mines).

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., set up in November, 1958, for the exploitation of minerals other than oil and natural gas and coal, has developed the Kiriburu mines for the production of 20 lakh tonnes of sized iron ore per annum for export to Japan Present production is restricted to fulfil two short-term agreements for the supply of about 10 lakh tonnes of ore up to the end of March 1966. In the Bailadila area, the Corporation is developing a mine for the production of 40 lakh tonnes of sized ore per annum also for export to Japan The mine is expected to commence production in early 1967

The Corporation is setting up a copper smelter, based on copper ore from Khetri in Rajasthan, for the production of 21,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum The scheme also includes the setting up of plants for the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser as by-products. Foreign exchange requirements have been mostly covered by French consortium credit.

A zinc smelter based on imported concentrates, is being set up at Visakhapatnam in the public sector, with Polish technical and financial assistance, to produce 30,000 tonnes of zinc per annum

Another zinc smelter was proposed to be set up in Udaipur (Rajasthan) by a private firm, the Metal Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta The firm failed to complete the project which was eventually taken over by Government in October 1965 and a new Government company, the Hindustan Zinc (P) Ltd., was registered in January 1966, to develop the Zawar lead-zinc deposits in Rajasthan and complete the zinc smelter (capacity 18,000 tonnes)

A new Government company, the Bharat Aluminium Co (P) Ltd, was set up in November 1965 to take up implementation of two new aluminium projects—a 50,000 tonnes per annum integrated aluminium project in the Koyna area of Maharashtra (to be completed in two stages, the first of 25,000 tonnes to be ready by 1969) and a 1 lakh tonnes integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh, for which negotiations are under way with Hungary and the USSR in respect of technical and financial assistance.

The value of mineral production (excluding petroleum, minor minerals and atomic minerals) in India (excluding Goa), during 1965 was about Rs 225 crores The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1931 is given in the following table·

TABLE 158

VALUE* OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1931-1965)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Year	1931	1939	1948	1951	1956
Value	23,90	20,20	64,00	89,20	106,90
Year	1961	1962	1963**	1964	1965†
Value	180,40	107,80	250,30	240,00	225,00

NOTE From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pit's mouth value basis

The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1964 and 1965

TABLE 159

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED‡

(value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	1964		1965 (Provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal	'000 tonnes	6,24,40	1,50,95,01	6,66,70	1,68,52,18
Lignite	"	15,69	3,64,28	23,31	5,67,83
Metallic minerals					
Ferrous					
Chromite	Tonnes	34,969	20,77	59 813	37,63
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	1,53,11	11,53,24	1,67,18	12,30,44
Manganese ore	"	13,04	7,24,97	14,73	7,64,34
Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	5,92	62,11	7,03	67,83
Copper ore	"	4,73	2,41,21	4,68	2,47,15
Gold	Kilograms	4,619	5,63,67	4,062	4,96,51
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	12	3,36	31	6,46
Lead (concentrates)	Tonnes	6,130	39,85	5,582	36,29
Rutile	"	1,871	18,41	1 309	12,88
Silver	Kilograms	4,735	11,90	5,355	14,74
Zinc	Tonnes	10,744	46,60	9,706	42,09
Non-metallic minerals					
Apatite	Tonnes	4,049	1,43	4,169	1,65
Corundum	"	540	3,03	429	2,42
Diamond	Carats	2,260	12,18	4,136	18,49
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	5,21	66,53	9,46	1,07,85
Fireclay	"	4,21	34,07	4,06	33,21
Gypsum	"	8,83	68,73	11,48	85,55
Kyanite	Tonnes	34,222	62,91	34,907	54,93
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,70,17	10,03,31	1,97,73	12,15,97
Magnesite	"	2,08	40,96	2,35	44,38
Mica (crude)	Tonnes	22,806	2,75,45	22,134	2,19,52
Salt	'000 tonnes	46,47	8,60,23	49,96	7,83,57
Sillimanite	Tonnes	12,362	9,42	11,051	8,67
Steatite	'000 tonnes	1,34	38,55	1,44	38,22

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was

*Excluding the value of petroleum and atomic minerals

**Subject to revision on the basis of likely correction in the value of "minor minerals" by Bihar State

†Excluding the value of "minor minerals" also, for which data are not yet available.

‡Excludes the production from Goa.

2·84 lakh acres which had gone up to 7·81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs. In 1947 the area and production were 7·66 lakh acres and 56,17 lakh lbs. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7.77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs, while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67,83 lakh lbs. The following table gives more data for recent years·

TABLE 160

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

Year	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Production (lakh kg) . .	30,87	32,11	35,35	34,49	34,59	37,36	36,64
Export (lakh kg.) .	23,75	19,51	20,52	21,40	22,30	21,10	19,65

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862 Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time. 2 28 lakh acres in 1896; 1 05 lakh acres in 1903; 2 04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs (cured) The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2 49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757 84 lakh lbs respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2 95 lakh acres The 1961-62 production was 44,850 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 55,500 tonnes and in 1963-64, 62,000 tonnes. The present area under coffee is 1,80,300 acres under Arabica and 1,31,736 acres under Robusta. The 1964 crop season production was about 60,300 tonnes and in 1965-66 about 60,500 tonnes Exports amounted to 23,003 tonnes, with the system of sales changed to open auctions from April 1964

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1 38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323 67 lakh lbs, the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1 74 lakh acres and 495 40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber in 1965 was 4.04 lakh acres, the production of natural rubber for the year being 49,390 tonnes against 44,250 tonnes in 1964.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0·4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons. India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs. 100 crores a year Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in exports, are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even imported.

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. High priority was given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea was to be raised from about 33,22 lakh kg to 41,00 lakh kg, of coffee from 48,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, and of rubber from 26,400 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes. Export of tea was to rise from 21,22 lakh kg to 2.5 lakh kg and that of

*See 'India 1958', p. 345.

coffee doubled during the Third Plan. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Cofieee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and later extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters; the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of 1965 was about 8,639 acres with a total loan of Rs. 56.80 lakhs sanctioned to 740 applicants Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of 1965, Rs. 2.21 crores was disbursed for replanting 38,033 acres. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and was 94,740 tonnes in 1965. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tonnes of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Central Small Industries Organisation which is responsible for the development and fostering of small-scale industries, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board

Financial assistance to small industries* is given by the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India As an incentive to banks and other credit institutions to lend more liberally to small scale industries, the Government of India introduced, from July 1960, a pilot scheme, for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions, which was extended to the whole country from 1963 on a permanent basis. The Reserve Bank of India has been designated as the 'Guarantee Organisation' for the purpose. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and Government in a prescribed manner The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee in respect of any one advance is Rs. 1 lakh. This ceiling is applicable separately to each advance and not to each borrower.

At present, 95 credit institutions, including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 21 state co-operative banks and 15 State Financial Corporations are approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Since its inception in July 1960 up to the end of 1965, the Guarantee Organisation received 27,262 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 115.98 crores and issued 22,802 guarantees for a total sum of Rs. 91.46 crores. At the end of September 1965, outstanding guarantees amounted

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed

to Rs. 37.46 crores. The total claims paid up to the end of 1965 amounted to Rs. 7.79 lakhs

Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of March 1965, of the 235 industrial estates completed, 154 were functioning accommodating 2,586 units whose value of production was an estimated Rs. 60 crores, providing employment to about 46,600 persons. Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives, which now form over 10 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes, six branch institutes and 66 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities and economic information to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding. At the end of the Second Plan there were 33,266 idustrial co-operative societies of which 11,847 were handloom weavers' co-operatives, 855 Khadi, 11,346 village industries, 1,984 handicrafts, 446 coir, 21 spinning mills, and 6,579 co-operatives in small scale and other industries and 10 industrial co-operative banks. By the end of June, 1963, the number of industrial co-operatives had reached 43,500 with a membership of about 29.5 lakhs and a working capital of about Rs 81 crores It was estimated that by June 1965, there would be about 51,000 societies with a membership of over 32 lakhs and working capital of over Rs. 106 crores. Estimates for industrial co-operatives at the end of the Third Plan were revised in the light of experience in the previous years It is now estimated that their number would be about 53,500 with a membership of over 34 lakhs and working capital of over Rs. 123 crores by the end of the Third Plan. An Inventions Promotion Board has been set up to promote inventions amongst independent workers, artisans and technicians, through granting financial assistance and awarding prizes to the deserving.

A significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing since January 1959 credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units at liberal terms Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government.

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. With its headquarters in Delhi, the Board has five regional offices and four design centres to provide

assistance in designing and other activities. It has 8 pilot centres for training, research, production and development of various crafts. It has also set up a Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore and a Central Crafts Museum at Delhi. Over 160 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The Third Plan provided Rs. 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia. The Board also provides grants-in-aid to specialised agencies for the development of handicrafts in specified lines. A technical committee was set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer. According to the 1961 census, about 10.12 lakh persons were engaged in 3.72 lakh handicraft establishments.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation) Exports have been rising in recent years, and now account for about Rs. 25 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly organised on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State.

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. In 1965, the Coir Industries Act was amended to enable the Board to undertake production activities also. The Board is setting up a factory, the first of its kind in India, for production of coir matting by power looms. The Third Plan provided Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes) Emphasis in the Plan was on improving the quality of products, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up.

Exports during 1964 amounted to about 7 lakhs tonnes, valued at Rs. 10 78 cores In 1965, the corresponding figures were 7.2 lakh tonnes and Rs. 10.69 crores respectively. The export promotion scheme of October 1962 ensures easy availability of raw material and machinery for actual use of exporters. Licensing of export of coir goods has been abolished and the rate of incentive enhanced from 1-1/2 to 2 per cent on export of coir yarn and from 5 to 10 per cent for coir products from July 1963. In 1965, Government afforded cash assistance of 5 per cent of the f. o. b. value of exports to U.K. and the benefit of tax credit certificates of 5 and 2 per cent respectively, on exports of coir mats, mattings and rope and on coir yarn.

In 1964 the production of all types of raw silk in India amounted to 19.43 lakh kg. In January-June 1965, it amounted to 10.69 lakh kg. (compared to 9.24 lakh kg. in January-June 1964). Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericulture industry and co-ordinates research. The research institutes located at Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar), which undertake experimental work, have now been reorganised on the lines recommended by the Central Research Co-ordination Committee. A Central Tussar Research Station at Ranchi and a Central Tussar Silk-worm Station at Lakha (M.P.) were set up in March 1964. The research institute at Mysore and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor (Madras) bring about improvements in various bran-

ches of the industry. The Central Silk-worm Station, Srinagar, evolves new strains of silk-worms. The Berhampore research station with its sub-station at Kalimpong conducts experiments and research to bring about improvement and economy in different stages of production. The All-India Sericultural Training Institute and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal provide practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry. The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores were provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes). The industry-wise allocation is given in Table 161:

TABLE 161

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom	29·7	31 0	3·0	34 0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2·0	—	4 0	4 0
Khadi—traditional			37 0	
—ambar	82·4	3 4	32·0	92 4
Village industries			20·0	
Sericulture	3·1	5 5	1·5	7 0
Coir spinning and weaving	2·0	2·4	0 8	3 2
Handicrafts	4 8	6 1	2 5	8 6
Small-scale industries	44·4	62·6	22 0	84 6
Industrial estates	11 6	30 2	—	30·2
TOTAL	180·0*	141·2	122 8	264 0

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of Khadi, different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of handspun yarn. The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge. Non-grower spinners also would benefit inasmuch as they would get cloth at the nominal rate of 37 P. per square yard. Even non-spinners would be able to purchase the cloth at a much lower rate than mill cloth. In urban areas, too, consumers wolu d have to pay about the same price as hitherto. The scheme is expected to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems, such as activisation of idle *ambar charkhas* and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi The measures have led to significant improvement; for example, the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1.94 crores and of sale Rs. 1.95 crores. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 10.60 crores. For

*Actual outlay estimated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

1964-65, the production of khadi of all varieties amounted to 806.26 lakh sq. metres and retail sales to Rs. 21.12 crores. This provided employment to 19.5 lakh persons as compared to 3 79 lakh persons in 1953-54.

The Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or *gram ekais*. It proposed to organise 3,000 *gram ekais* each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5,000 each Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local self-sufficiency to the extent possible. These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayatas. The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities, and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving, so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production was expected to be marketed locally and the prices reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as *ambar charkha*, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these *ambar charkhas*, and for the training of instructors, carpenters, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Certain improvements have been introduced in the *ambar charkha* which would considerably raise the productivity.

TABLE 162

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—THIRD PLAN

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
	A. Projects under execution and Carried over from Second Plan			
Completion of the three steel plants	Rourkela Bhilai Durgapur	50 0	20 0	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkela fertiliser factory	Rourkela			1 20 lakh tons of nitrogen
Heavy machinery plant	Ranchi			45,000 tons of finished machinery
Foundry forge shop	Ranchi	80 0	55 0	94,000 tons of castings and forgings
Mining machinery plant	Durgapur			30,000 tons of mining machinery
Heavy electrical plant	Bhopal	16 0	7 0	Rs 12·5 crores worth of electrical equipment
Drug projects				
(a) synthetic drugs plant	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh)			Rs 6 4 crores worth of drugs
(b) antibiotics plant	Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30 0	15 0	Rs 25 8 crores worth of antibiotics
(c) phyto-chemicals plant	Munnar (Kerala)			Rs 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals
(d) surgical instruments plant	Guindy (Madras)			Rs 2 8 crores worth of instruments
Organic intermediates plant	Near Panvel (Maharashtra)	11 0	6 0	25,000 tons of organic intermediates
Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0 5	—	45,000 kg of streptomycin and 1 5 tons of tetracyclines
Trombay fertiliser factory	Trombay (Maharashtra)	25·0	13 0	90,000 tons of nitrogen
Naharkatiya fertiliser factory	Naharkatiya (Assam)	12 0	7 0	32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertiliser factory		15 68	11 56	70,000 tons of nitrogen
Briquetting and carbonisation plant	Neyveli (Madras)	13 84	8 61	3 8 lakhs tons of carbonised briquettes
Neyveli thermal power plant		9 67	5 86	250 mw
Nunmati oil refinery	Nunmati (Assam)	8·5	4 9	7 5 lakh tons of crude oil
Barauni oil refinery	Barauni (Bihar)	23 0	7 5	20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295 19	161 5	
	B New Projects with external credits assured, wholly or partly			
Expansion of heavy machinery plant	Ranchi	14 0	11 0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of foundry forge	Ranchi	10 0	5 5	1 53 lakh tons of casting and forgings
Expansion of mining machinery plant	Durgapur	15 0	10 0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

Table 162 (*contd*)

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and third heavy electrical projects	Ranipur (Hardwar) and Ramachandrapuram (Andhra Pradesh)	69·0	45·0	15 lakh and 12 lakh kw of water turbines and generators, and 800 mw of steam turbines
Heavy machine tool project	Ranchi	11·0	9·0	Rs 3—4 crores worth of machine tools
Precision instruments projects	Kotah and Palghat	8·0*	6·0	Rs 20 crores worth of instruments
Ophthalmic glass project	Durgapur	2·6	2·0	300 tons of ophthalmic glass
Raw film project	Ootacamund	8·0	5·0	63 lakh sq metres of raw film, photographic paper, etc
Watch factory	Bangalore	2·5	1·5	3·6 lakh watches
Expansion of Bhilai steel plant	Bhilai	138·0	56·0	25 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·6 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant	Durgapur	56·0	27·0	16 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Rourkela steel plant	Rourkela	90·0	50·0	18 lakh tons of steel ingots
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools	Bangalore	3·0	2·0	Rs 7 crores worth of machine tools
Basic refractories project	Bhilai	3·0	1·5	Scope yet to be decided
New machine tool works in Punjab	Pinjore	5·0	3·0	1,000 machine tools (Rs. 3·5 crores)
Gujarat oil refinery	Koyali	30·0	51·0	20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of Praga Tools	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1·0	0·5	Rs 1 crore worth of machine tools
Heavy structural works	Not yet decided	6·0 (with below)	4·0† (with below)	25,000 tons of heavy structurals per annum on double shift operation
Heavy plate and vessel works	Not yet decided			15,000 tons per annum on double shift operation
Gorakhpur fertiliser factory	Gorakhpur	18·0	8·0	80,000 tons of nitrogen
Security paper mill	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	5·5	4·0	1,500 tons of security paper
Expansion of Hindustan Cables	Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)	3·5	1·2	2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of plastic insulated city cables on double shift basis.
		499·1	267·2	

*According to later estimates the cost would be Rs 12 crores

†According to later estimates these projects will cost Rs 12 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs 7 crores

Table 162 (*concld*)

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
C. Other Projects				
Bokaro steel project	Bokaro	200·0	100·0	10 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·50 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Alloy and tool steel plant	Durgapur	50·0	20·0	48,000 tons of finished products
Expansion of Bhopal Heavy Electrical Plant	Bhopal	19·0	8·0	Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard (expansion and subsidy)	Visakhapatnam	10·0	1·5	
Dry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard	Visakhapatnam	2·0	0·5	50,000—60,000 dwt.
Second shipyard	Cochin	20·0	5·0	
Expansion of FACT	Alwaye (Kerala)	8·0	5·6	60,000 tons of nitrogen
Expansion of Nepa mills	Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)	4·0	3·0	60,000 tons of newsprint
Salt development		3·0	0·8	
Heavy compressors and pumps project	Allahabad	15·0	10·0	16,700 tons
Ball and roller bearings project	Not yet decided	8·0	5·0	20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools				
Second heavy structural works	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	5,000 and 3,000 tonnes of machine tools in two plants; scope yet to be decided about the other pojects
Second plate and vessel works				
Marine diesel engine factory	Not yet decided	3·0	1·5	
Expansion and modernisation of the Government alkaloid factory	Gazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	0·4	—	
Lubricating oil plant	.. ..	12·0	6·0	1 lakh tons of HVI lubricants
Low temperature carbonisation plants	.. ..	22·0	15·0	22 laks tons of coal
Neyveli lignite high temperature carbonisation plant and connected facilities for pig iron production	Neyveli (Madras)	25·0	13·0	10 lakh tons of lignite
Townships	At project sites	50·0	—	
		466·4	205·9	
TOTAL		1,260·69	634·5	

NOTE—The total cost, the foreign exchange component and the scope of a number of projects have since changed.


KIRON
Kiron
The lamp that lasts
MANUFACTURED BY:
BHARAT ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
19, RAJENDRANATH MUKHERJEE ROAD, CALCUTTA-1
AGENTS:
THE ORIENTAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, DELHI, KANPUR.

CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 2,077·37 crores. The value of India's imports and exports, the total value of her foreign trade and the balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 163

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(*Rs. Crores*)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51	672 91	601·71	1,274·62	—71 20
1955-56	692 75	599·40	1,292·15	—93·35
1960-61	1,122·48	642·07	1,764·55	—480·41
1961-62 .. .	1,093 08	660·34	1,753·42	—432·74
1962-63	1,133·15	685 49	1,818·64	—447·66
1963-64	1,223 75	793·25	2,017·00	—430·50
1964-65 . . .	1,262 81	814 56	2,077·37	—448·25

The adverse balance of trade has widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to increasingly higher imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance. The upward trend was, however, arrested in 1961-62 since when the deficit has been waning due partly to strict import and partly to increased exports.

Balance of Payments

Table 164 shows India's balance of payments position and its financing from 1961-62 to 1964-65.

(*Source*—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics).

NOTES : (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel posts. (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1960-61. (4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April 1963 (6) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are excluded. (7) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports on through bills of landing) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) are included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold throughout the period under review and silver up to September 1964 has been included From 1957, silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f.o b /f o r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (*i*) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (*ii*) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports.

TABLE 164

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(Rs crores)

	1961-62	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Preliminary)	1964-65
1. Imports c i f.	1,006 0	1,091 3	1,230 7	1,396 0
(a) Private	641 7	626 0	620 3	612·5
(b) Government	364 3	465 3	610 4	783 5
2. Exports f.o b.	668 3	682 2	801·7	802·7
3. Trade balance (2—1)	—337 7	—409 1	—429 0	—593 3
4 Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	16 0
5. Official transfer payments (net)	45 9	76·7	78 9	123 8
6 Other invisibles (net)	—14 6†	—13 1†	14 8†	16 8
7 Current balance of payments (net) (3+4+5)	—306·4	—345 5	—335 3	—436 7
8 Errors and omissions	7·8	—4·3	—46 6	—71 2
9 Official loans (gross)	274 1	394 9	442 8	589·1
10 Other capital transactions (net)	—40·2	—59 3	—26 3	—137·3
11 Transactions with IMF (net)	58 4	11 9	—23 8	nil
(a) Drawings	119 1	11 9	—	47 6
(b) Repayments	60 7	—	23 8	47 6
12 Movement in foreign exchange reserves (increase+) (decrease—)	—6 3	—2 3	+10 8	—56 1
13. Current balance of payments deficit (total of 8 to 12)	293 8	340 9	356 9	325·5

Imports

The total imports during the calendar year 1965 amounted to Rs. 1,383 crore as compared to Rs. 1,334 crore for the calendar year 1964, showing an increase of Rs 49 crore The largest single group of items of imports during both 1964 and 1965 was machinery. In 1964, the imports accounted for Rs. 388 crore and in 1965 for Rs. 419 crore, an increase of Rs. 31 crore. Other items of higher imports in 1965 compared to 1964 were cereals Rs. 290 crore (Rs. 266 crore)**, copper Rs 37 crore (Rs. 25 crore), zinc Rs. 15

Note.—Import and export data include exports from and imports into Goa for the period 1962-63 onwards

*The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics The discrepancies in the different trade statistics are mainly due to the fact that the DGCI&S data are based on customs returns representing the physical export and import of goods. The exchange control records of the Reserve Bank of India, on the other hand, reflect the actual payments received in that period on account of exports. Other minor factors which account for the difference include coverage, evaluation, classification, etc An additional factor on the import side is the operation of the note-pass system for imports on Government account which contributes to lower figures being recorded by the customs at least for the time being Again, till recently, the Reserve Bank data took into account only the payments made, while the DGCI&S figures took the entire value of the goods imported In spite of the operation of these factors, among others, the difference between the two sets of figures is not very large and gets balanced to a large extent over a longer period

†Includes Rs 8 3 crores paid to the I B R D as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September ,1960. From 1964-65, these payments are included under official transfer payments.

**Figures in brackets are for 1964.

crore (Rs. 10 crore), fertilisers Rs. 49 crore (Rs. 40 crore), raw jute Rs. 12 crore (Rs. 4 crore), transport equipment Rs. 67 crore (Rs. 63 crore). The main items of lower imports during 1965 were minerals, fuels and lubricants Rs. 63 crore (Rs.82 crore), textile yarn and thread Rs. 7 crore (Rs. 13 crore), dairy products Rs. 7 crore (Rs. 10 crore) and raw wool and tops Rs. 8 crore (Rs. 11 crore).

The very large increase in the imports of raw jute was due to the sharp decline in its domestic production as a result of adverse weather conditions The higher fertiliser imports were designed to meet the demands for agricultural production. Copper imports were up due to higher international price for the metal, while zinc imports were higher both in quantum and value.

Imports from the USA, Japan, Burma, UAR and W. Germany were higher than in 1964, whereas imports from the UK and Saudi Arabia declined.

The structure of imports for the two years showed somewhat the same pattern. Imports of industrial raw materials and components were very high but remaining the same as in 1964. Capital goods and cereals were, however, higher than in the preceding year. The share of other consumer goods was kept at the insignificant level of 5 per cent as before.

Exports

During the calendar year 1965, India's exports including re-exports amounted to Rs. 807·5 crore, showing a decline of Rs. 2 3 crore as compared to 1964 This marginal decline may be attributed mainly to the serious failure of agricultural, plantation and money crops, such as vegetable oils, oilseeds, tea and coffee The shortage of imported raw materials in industry due to emergency requirements also contributed to the fall in exports

The total loss on account of exports of agricultural commodities amounted to Rs. 70—80 crore This sharp decline was somewhat offset by higher exports of industrial products, engineering and manufactured goods, steel, iron ore, minerals and other goods

World prices of a number of India's export commodities like manganese ore, tea and sugar were lower in 1965 than in 1964; in sugar the fall was precipitous The main items of lower exports in 1965, compared to the preceding year, were tea, sugar, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, unmanufactured tobacco, vegetable oils, oilseeds, art-silk fabrics, raw wool, mineral fuels, coffee and handmade carpets. Higher imports were achieved in jute manufactures, spices, handloom goods, iron and steel, engineering goods, chemical and allied products, plastics and several industrial and manufactured goods.

About 80 per cent of the total exports (or about Rs. 641 crore) in 1965 were effected without any major compensatory export assistance. About 17 per cent of the total (or about Rs 141 crore worth of exports) were given special assistance in the form of import entitlement for essential raw materials, components and machinery. The value of exports for which some allied imports were permitted amounted to about Rs. 25·5 crores or 3 per cent of the total

TRADE POLICY

The accent of the trade policy continued to be on achieving increased export earnings by a vigorous export drive, and securing substitution of imported goods and raw materials by curtailment of imports of non-essential goods available from indigenous sources. The distribution of scarce commodities on equitable price has also been an objective of the trade policy.

Import Policy

The import policy for the financial year 1965-66 was again stringent in

the context of increased foreign exchange difficulties. However, an endeavour was made to meet the requirements of foodgrains, fertilisers, maintenance imports, defence and exports. Non-essential imports were kept down to the minimum though provision was made for somewhat larger imports from rupee payment sources to off-set, to the extent possible, the reduced availability of free foreign exchange. A notable feature of the policy was the introduction of the National Defence Remittance Scheme to provide incentives for larger foreign exchange remittances to India. Under the scheme import licences were granted up to the extent of 60 per cent of the remittance of foreign exchange to the beneficiary or a party designated by him for the import of certain items essential for defence and development purposes.

As in the previous years, import licence applications were called for on an annual basis, subject to the condition of 50 per cent utilisation up to the end of January 1966. The condition was waived in January 1966 and all licences issued to actual users, established importers and those under export promotion scheme were allowed to be fully utilised within the period of shipment indicated on the licences.

For 1966-67 the difficult foreign exchange position underlined the necessity of continuing an austere import policy. Yet an attempt has been made to liberalise quotas for essential items by reducing or completely eliminating quotas for comparatively non-essential and low priority items. The items for which quotas have been lieberalised include wattle bark and extract, hides and skins, raw or salted, dyeing and tanning substances, books, X-ray films, drugs and medicines, scientific and surgical instruments, dental goods, hearing aid batteries, rubber contraceptives, storeo flongs, rubber blankets, spare parts of : printing machinery, diesel engines, agricultural tractors, air-conditioning machinery (industrial), machinery for general purposes and of lifts, raw films and studio electric and projector lamps. The items which have been banned to established importers include steel belt lacing, spares for: petrol, gas and kerosene engines, cut-board meters and safety lamps, grinding rollers dead or traverse, caffeine and its salts, sera vaccines etc., parts of typewriters, tyres/tubes, valves, caps and parts thereof, spares for motor-cycles and scooters, empty gelatine capsules, tractor and off-the-road tyres, tubes etc., rough blanks other than bifocal blanks, optical instruments, nickel catalyst, laboratory ware, etc. The basic period in respect of a few items of motor vehicle parts and scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof has been extended.

Imports of a few selected consumer goods will also be allowed within a limited ceiling through wholesale/central stores recognised by the Department of Co-operation for distribution by such stores to consumers' co-operative stores.

To provide greater flexibility to actual users in the utilisation of free foreign exchange, it has been decided to allow them to import permissible steel against their licences for raw materials, components, spares and non-ferrous metals and *vice versa*.

The import policy is for the whole year. Applications for import licences will be made on annual basis. Annual licences issued to established importers for values up to Rs. 5,000 will be allowed to be utilised even in one lot during the period of validity of the licences. Licences valued over Rs. 5,000 will be subject to the condition that during the first six months of the validity period, the licensees shall be entitled to utilise up to 50 per cent only of the value of the licence and remittance to the extent of 50 per cent only will be allowed during the said period. The balance 50 per cent of such licences will be allowed to be utilised after the first six months of the validity period and will be subject to such changes in value or conditions as may be decided by Government.

Export Policy

India has been pursuing a policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country. The Export (Control) Order allows export of a large number of items without any control though export of certain items has been put under control to avoid unhealthy competition among the exporters and dislocations in the internal market.

Export Promotion

The Third Plan had fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually. With the growing need for foreign exchange due to enlarged defence requirements, the target for the last year of the Third Plan was raised to Rs. 850 crores. To this end and to ensure increased average earnings of Rs. 1,020 crores per year during the Fourth Plan, several measures have been taken including those relating to production incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted several committees and study groups to study and make reports on questions relating to, among others, trading practices, trade development with developing and developed countries and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Eighteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures and (xviii) handloom products The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. To co-ordinate the efforts of the councils and to help and guide them in the developemental activities, an apex body namely the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been set up. Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coir, coffee , rubber and silk whose functions are dealt with in the chapter on "Industry". The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting exports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control. Quality control of textile goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislation—the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 to create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market

Following the acceptance by Government of the main recommendation of two Study Groups on credit facilities for exporters, the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act were amended to facilitate extension of export credit. An Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up in place of the Export Risks Insurance Corporarion, to administer the schemes of export risks insurance, provide supplementary credit facilities for promotion and development of exports and seek to fill the gaps in the system of export credit in the country. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports. Other export promotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include rebate in freight charges, drawback of import duty

and import of essential raw-materials or capital goods. Imports of raw materials, components and modern machinery and equipment are allowed against exports of various products and the procedures for obtaining such import licences have been simplified.* Firms with good export performance are accorded recognition as Export Houses. The condition for according recognition to Export Houses has been liberalised, and 72 have so far been recognised. A code of conduct for exporters has been evolved.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods and regulates international fairs and national exhibitions held in India with foreign countries participating During 1965, India participated in fairs in Australia, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kenya, Libya, Poland, Somalia, Syria Turkey, USA and Yugoslavia. Arrangements have been made for India's participation in 19 fairs to be held in different countries in 1966, in addition to her participation in the first Asian Trade Fair to be held at Bangkok and in the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 scheduled to be held in Montreal (Canada) in April to October 1967

Trade centres and showrooms have been set up at 15 important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual publicity of exportable goods To associate the commercial trade actively in export promotion, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs nd Exhibitions has been set up in Bombay The Council acts as a complementary organisation to the Directorate of Exhibitions in arranging participation in fairs in selected areas

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act started functioning in April 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute has four broad lines of activity—training, market research, research and seminars It has developed a number of programmes of training and commodity and market studies. Several executives in Government as well as industry and trade have already received training on "Techniques of International Marketing", "Export Techniques", and "Overseas Marketing Research."

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and the exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During 1965, India concluded a number of fresh agreements as also extended some previous agreements for further periods. New trade agreements/arrangements were concluded with Uganda (two years), UAR (one year), Sudan and Ceylon (one year). A protocol was also signed with Sudan providing credit assistance by India for establishing joint ventures in Sudan and co-operation in technical fields. Trade agreements with France and Greece were renewed and the arrangements with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iran extended for varying periods. The existing Trade and Transit Treaty with Nepal was extended to October 1970, and the Trade and Payments Agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary were extended for the year

During the year, trade delegations from India visited Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, UAR, Tunisia, Spain, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Nepal, Djakarta, Australia, Bangkok, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the USSR. A study team visited Turkey. Delegations from Argentina, Tunisia,

*On June 6, the Rupee was devalued by 36 5 per cent. Consequently, subsidies given through the Import Entitlement Scheme and Tax Credit Certificates were abolished Separate arrangements would be made for exporters to secure their import requirements on priority basis Imports of raw materials, components, etc., have already been liberalised in the case of 59 industries

Iraq, Sudan, UAR, Finland, Australia, Thailand, Philippines, USSR, and Burma visited India.

A start has been made in securing co-operation among developing countries in the form of provision of suppliers' credit, grant of Government loans for purchase of capital goods and establishment of industrial projects, participation in equity capital in foreign Government sponsored developmental projects and encouragement to private Indian industrialists to collaborate with foreign Governments, financial institutions and private industrialists for starting joint industrial ventures. So far over 30 joint industrial ventures have been sanctioned, including about a dozen sanctioned since April 1965 for establishing factories in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Iran, Ceylon, Saudi Arabia, U. K., Canada and Columbia. Production will include woollens, plastic products, clocks, vanaspati, pharmaceutical and asbestos cement products, hardboard twist drills, among others.

India has also extended rupee loans amounting to Rs. 23·5 crores to six Asian and African countries, namely Ceylon, Nepal, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Ghana, and East African railways and harbours.

TARIFF

On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, protection was withdrawn from the safety match industry from 1966. Government also withdrew protection from the sheet glass, electric motors, non-ferrous metals, automobile sparking plug, power and distribution transformers and ball bearings industries, at existing rates of duty, though the Commission had recommended continuance of protection for different periods.

A Committee with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as Chairman has been set up to review the working of the Tariff Commission and the policy of protection, and suggest amendments to the existing Act as well as the constitution and functions of the Commission.

Tariff Revision Committee

A Tariff Revision Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government and trade bodies was set up in 1964 to (i) examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff (Import and Export) Schedule with reference to the composition of products and pattern of India's export and import trade; (ii) recommend whether the Import Trade Schedule should be based on the Brussels Nomenclature or other international nomenclatures; (iii) advise the Government regarding the lines on which the Customs Tariff Schedule should be revised; (iv) recommend suitable amendments to the classification and nomenclature of the export tariff schedule; (v) review the substantive provisions of the Indian Tariff Act 1934 (Amendment Act 1949) as well as other relevant legislation and recommend modifications or amendments required in respect of them, and (vi) make such other recommendations as may seem germane to the objectives of the enquiry. In its interim report submitted in May 1965, the Committee has recommended that the import customs tariff should be based broadly on the Brussels Tariff nomenclature with modifications to suit the needs of India. Government has generally agreed with this approach and the Committee is framing a revised schedule on this basis.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The U K and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1964-65 their respective shares in export trade were 20 per cent and 18 per

cent. Japan, which held the third position as purchaser till 1963-64 yielded its place to the USSR in 1964-65.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the period 1961-62 to April-October 1965 are shown below.

TABLE 165

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April-October 1965
UK	1,60,93	1,63,22	1,63,67	1,66,97	83,20
USA	1,15,73	1,14,32	1,29,89	1,45,09	85,25
USSR	32,21	38,25	52,10	77,93	51,43
Japan	40,54	33,42	58,85	60,16	28,92
Australia	15,95	18,71	17,64	20,00	10,70
Ceylon	17,03	13,42	19,16	14,44	5,87
Germany, West	20,64	16,27	20,16	17,70	10,30
Canada	17,60	22,19	21,19	17,46	12,83
Burma	5,27	5,08	6,37	6,41	2,27
UAR	12,91	13,05	12,54	14,27	13,58
France	8,07	8,74	11,01	12,08	5,96
Argentina	4,94	8,08	10,08	7,43	3,96
Sudan	10,30	8,96	7,85	6,35	3,52
Malaya	6,81	6,67	12,89	7,11	7,01*
Singapore	8,29	9,40	17,45	7,93	*
Netherlands	8,03	9,72	11,36	9,18	3,69
Czechoslovakia	8,10	11,24	16,17	15,83	7,93
Kenya	5,45	5,58	5,05	5,30	2,61
Italy	9,16	9,57	11,34	10,10	4,53
Nigeria	7,05	6,15	3,78	5,11	2,33
Cuba	5,18	3,51	4,01	1,67	29
New Zealand	7,39	6,26	7,26	5,38	4,03
Pakistan	9,54	9,45	7,18	9,76	4,89
Indonesia	6,96	4,06	2,41	1,80	64
TOTAL (including other countries)	660,34	685,49	793,25	814,56	451,62

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 144 crores in 1964-65. During the first ten months of 1964-65, exports to these countries had already reached the figure of Rs. 86 crores.

Exports to USA, UK, USSR, Japan, etc., have been increasing but exports to West Germany, Canada, Sudan, Kenya, New Zealand, Argentina, Italy, Pakistan and Indonesia have either been stagnant or shown a declining trend.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for 1961-62 to April-October 1965 are shown in Table 166.

*Figures relate to Malaysia including Singapore.

TABLE 166
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April—Oct.'65
USA	255,54	346,84	449,97	436,14	303,50
UK	200,15	185,56	171,46	162,12	90,38
Germany, West	122,88	98,66	90,46	108,69	74,88
Iran	47,35	45,88	47,99	28,81	16,07
Japan	59,45	64,86	65,87	77,33	48,60
Italy	26,33	22,21	17,42	21,70	11,98
France	16,78	14,20	14,42	16,70	10,30
USSR	39,94	58,64	68,46	77,99	46,01
Belgium	11,86	9,16	7,98	8,69	5,89
Switzerland	10,75	10,42	12,07	11,65	7,07
Australia	24,17	24,28	17,92	24,49	14,81
Federation of Malaya	12,92	10,71	12,09	10,42	8,96*
Saudi Arabia	18,91	12,38	21,18	13,46	8,39
Canada	18,55	16,87	23,97	26,52	15,01
Czechoslovakia	15,02	19,71	17,33	19,84	11,18
Pakistan	13,86	16,65	9,35	15,75	5,65
Burma	11,24	9,09	8 45	8,76	8,09
Netherlands	13,25	13,82	10,74	13,58	10,39
Singapore	9,00	8,11	5,35	3,84	*
Sweden	14,34	8,55	11,81	11,18	4,94
UAR	12,04	9,77	15,25	17,35	5,60
Kenya	11,68	5,66	3,41	7,43	3,70
Sudan	10,56	17,11	8,52	9,01	4,73
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,090,06	1,131,48	1,222,85	1,263,31	802,06

It will be seen from the above table that, over the years, USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of foodgrains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by the UK, West Germany, Japan and the USSR At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The level of exports of Rs. 811 crores in 1964-65 was higher by nearly Rs. 22 crores over the figure for 1963-64. The increase in exports has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of jute manufactures during 1964-65 reached an all-time high of Rs. 166 crores. The continuous decline in our exports of cotton fabrics in recent years was not only arrested but improved. Exports of oil cakes have gone up from Rs. 16 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores in 1964-65 In 1963-64, exports of vegetable oils amounted to Rs. 20 crores and of sugar to Rs. 27 crores, but in 1964-65 their exports declined because of shortages within the country. Exports were also higher in a number of commodities like tobacco. Another characteristic is the substantial increase achieved in the exports of non-traditional items such as petroleum products, iron and steel, cashew kernels, leather, tea, spices, etc., in 1964-65 and in the period April-October 1965.

The principal commodities exported by India in 1961-62 to April-Oct. 1965 alongwith their values are shown in Table 167; data for April-October 1964 are also given for comparison.

*Figures relate to Malaysia including Singapore

TABLE 167
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April-Oct 1965	April-Oct 1964
Tea	122,26	128,82	123,38	124,67	61,77	69,10
Cotton fabrics	48,25	46,21	54,34	58,66	29,87	33,82
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	87,51	107,09	123,69	111,51	67,17	69,82
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	76,81	66,29	69,02	82,18	50,12	61,33
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	12,81	9,83	9,73	14,55	5,81	8,85
Leather	25,33	22,45	26,20	27,16	15,85	15,66
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	20,75	17,04	16,84	14,22	8,69	8,24
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oilnuts)	20,27	21,32	32,76	31,18	17,50	17,80
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	15,36	13,42	15,99	15,53	9,46	9,74
Raw Wool	9,19	6,60	7,42	8,88	3,81	5,62
Sugar (including molasses)	15,33	17,93	27,10	18,21	5,99	15,63
Iron ore and concentrates	17,41	19,83	36,40	37,21	19,13	19,49
Tobacco, unmanufacturd	14,05	17,99	21,09	24,13	16,65	19,02
Vegetable oils (non-essential)	5,82	13,10	19,93	7,05	3,01	5,60
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stores	11,96	13,14	12,05	13,02	8,01	6,51
Textile yarn and thread, woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs & mattings	13,95	15,19	16,68	14,40	8,09	6,52
Iron & steel	4,28	4,33	5,26	5,37	3,34	2,50
Coffee	9,68	2,24	3,61	10,70	6,70	6,31
	9,02	7,61	8,31	13,42	9,59	10,85
Hides and skins, undressed	8,22	10,71	9,59	9,05	4,99	4,92
Petroleum products	3,48	3,68	7,41	7,91	2,63	4,06
Coal, coke and briquettes	2,42	2,80	2,35	4,36	2,23	2,44
TOTAL (including other items but excluding re-exports)	655,17	678,15	789,28	811,41	449,47	469,19

Imports

Table 168 gives the principal imports with value for the period 1961-62 to April-October 1965 Data for April-October 1964 is also given for comparison.

*NES Nowhere else stated in trade classification list

TABLE 168
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April-Oct. 1965	April-Oct. 1964
Machinery other than electric .	236,99	250,55	281,12	316,32	183,56	177,98
Iron and steel .	107,81	89,01	93,15	107,35	59,08	59,57
Petroleum products	53,29	57,50	58,22	41,33	21,61	26,68
Transport equipment	64,62	72,05	71,06	67,59	42,76	44,41
Electric machinery and appliances . ..	65,91	64,78	84,80	88,77	54,02	49,46
Raw cotton ..	62,66	56,92	48,84	58,08	29,53	32,93
Wheat, unmilled	93,87	113,09	134,84	175,53	121,00	140,11
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	42,36	30,15	46,17	27,23	18,59	18,82
Chemical elements and compounds	35,59	38,07	32,11	34,76	22,84	19,61
Manufactures of metals .	17,95	20,94	15,82	16,24	9,34	9,90
Textile yarn and thread ..	13,26	13,05	10,70	12,78	3,94	4,45
Ordnance ..	1,22	2,35	1,01	1	..	..
Copper	23,45	25,28	26,04	24,41	24,62	14,22
Rice	18,73	27,01	37,50	26,12	31,37	17,75
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,30	9,28	8,64	8,27	5,60	4,71
Fresh fruits and nuts .	10,15	13,66	15,43	19,53	8 34	9,24
Raw wool and hair . .	12,18	12,15	15,72	9,64	3,84	5,71
Paper and paperboard .	15,95	13,35	12,25	12,85	7,17	6,81
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels .	9,43	10,01	9,16	7,04	4,07	3,90
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	11,18	8,91	5,26	5,23	2,46	3,40
Aluminium ..	7,93	10,53	6,46	7,24	4,51	3,90
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	8,43	8,21	8,54	6,67	3,69	4,58
Miscellaneous chemicals and products ..	12,14	10,52	9,52	10,59	3,78	2,85
Zinc .. .	7,35	9,02	9,86	11,29	10,10	5,98
Raw jute and waste	6,27	3,35	2,06	7,37	7,12	1,93
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones . ..	7,86	9,03	10,16	11,80	2,69	2,48
Vegetable oils ..	5,42	3,96	4,20	4,80	5,31	2,72
TOTAL (including other items) ..	1,090,06	1,131,48	1,222,85	1,263,31	802,06	780,67

*N.E.S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

The high imports are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery, components, parts and spares for development and maintenance under the Plan. Imports of cereals in 1963-64 and 1964-65 were at a higher level because of somewhat lower domestic crop. The increasing production coupled with drastic cuts in the import of raw cotton and transport equipment reduced, to some extent, our dependence on imports. Imports of a number of other items like iron and steel, chemicals, manufactures of metals, textile yarn and thread, medical and pharmaceutical products, raw wool, etc., were also reduced. Electrical machinery and non-ferrous metals imports were larger because of the increasing requirements.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for the period 1963-64 and 1964-65 and for the latest month available.

TABLE 169

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
Food ..	122	128	119	134	106	106	194	109
Beverages and tobacco ..	122	158	184	173	109	100	71	66
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel) ..	143	152	119	150	89	87	86	84
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	96	128	89	62	83	99	92	148
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	272	76	20	46	91	118	149	151
Chemicals ..	94	170	174	156	157	130	114	156
Manufactured goods ..	121	126	126	130	113	119	133	121
Machinery and transport equipment ..	358	655	895	507	90	77	52	73
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	168	170	145	128	124	126	120	152
General ..	126	132	122	132	105	107	113	108

TABLE 170

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
Food	104	139	147	81	88	100	74	93
Beverages & tobacco ..	43	33	15	118	127	118	91	139
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel) .	159	142	80	190	96	110	110	106
Mineral fuel, lubricants, etc. ..	170	116	63	51	81	78	66	82
Animal & veg oils & fats ..	124	132	240	65	89	97	101	104
Chemicals ..	246	244	278	175	55	57	65	80
Manufactured goods ..	107	121	107	99	98	98	99	103
Machinery & transport equipment	133	161	136	124	128	118	144	114
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	206	115	84	77	101	113	102	120
General ..	135	146	130	110	97	99	100	102

TABLE 171

INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES TERMS OF TRADE

(Base : 1958=100)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
112 8	108·2	108 0	113 0	105·8

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores) to stimulate trade, by filling the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure such as by striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies and to secure from them raw materials steel, etc., without straining the country's foreign reserves. With its trading activities comprising direct and indirect export and import as well as internal trade, the Corporation has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged link and barter deals with foreign countries to import fertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) to keep their prices down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. The Corporation continues its price support schemes in a few commodities, including raw jute and seedlac in order to ensure fair price to the producers. From 1963, it undertook buffer stock operations in lemongrass oil whose export was canalised through the Corporation from May 1964 even while private shippers were free to negotiate direct business deals, subject to the Corporation's approval, particularly in regard to the export price In 1962 a pilot Export Aid to Small Industries (EASI) scheme was launched for developing exports of products of small and medium-scale industries Under the scheme, about Rs 30 lakh worth of exports have been effected to 30 countries; the figure was expected to go up to Rs. 1 crore by the end of 1965-66. The total volume of the Corporation's trade (import, export and internal) in 1965 was about Rs. 104·38 crores comprising Rs. 59·71 crores worth of direct and Rs. 44·67 crores of indirect trade The important items of export were cotton and woollen textiles and readymade garments, chemicals, footwear, lemongrass oil, fruit juices, raw opium and engineering goods among other items. Among the important items of import at international prices were essential capital and engineering goods, industrial raw materials and chemical and other commodities required for trade and industry. The Corporation also handles internal ditribution of imported cars and acquisition, sale and distribution of indigenous cement, which has lately been decontrolled.

In February 1964, the Corporation entered into an agreement with a well-known UK firm for import of Rs. 10 crores worth of textile machinery with shipment to be completed by April 1966 on a long-term deferred payment basis. It has also entered into another agreement with the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Organisation for import of machinery worth $ 1 crore on deferred payment terms. Contracts have also been concluded for import of dairy equipment

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

In April 1963 the Government of India decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as

assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of the Corporation, which is a fully Government-owned company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a subscribed capital of Rs. 2 crores, are : (i) to organise and undertake exports of mineral ores and concentrates and imports of metals, etc., and (ii) to explore and develop new markets for export of minerals, ores and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The Corporation is almost the sole exporter of iron ore. During 1965, iron ore exports amounted to about Rs. 39·9 crores, showing an improvement of 13 per cent over the preceding year. The Corporation's share was Rs. 25·56 crores, an improvement of 22 per cent over 1964. The balance of export was effected by private shippers from Goa Other minerals being exported through the Corporation include coal, ferro-manganese, bauxite, etc. Important items of import comprise copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickle, platinum, brass and some varieties of steel.

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

In September 1964, a new trade corporation namely the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, with the object to procure, purchase, process and import and export ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and maintain and promote exports of and trade in scrap.

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc , and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

Table 172 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks for the years 1951-52, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1964-65. The internal trade of each block is excluded.

*Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State.

TABLE 172

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(In thousand quintals)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Coal & coke	20,20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29,32,00	32,34,44	34,44,22	26,79,85
Raw cotton*	25,63	29,00	37,19	39,82	30,00	35,40	28,95
Cotton piece-goods	24,81	32,60	26,43	23,04	22,76	19,00	19,64
Rice (not in husk)	83 31	1,64,07	2,22,83	2,11,97	2,05,78	2,18,81	1,96,91
Wheat	1,94,64	82,74	3,06,42	2,74,37	2,91,21	3,65,04	3,77,17
Raw jute	47,13	35,39	40,15	44,64	60,44	48,30	28,11
Iron and steel products	1,73,69	1,91,65	3,70,25	4,00,75	4,85,69	5,78,09	6,47,59
Oilseeds	80,37	94,55	95,09	82,87	95,88	94,13	60,30
Salt	1,26,39	1,24,08	1,35,39	1,51,01	1,67,34	1,68,58	1,42,46
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	62,40	82,93	91,06	86,62	1,16,26	1,05,32	81,66

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note —The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks is recorded from 1960-61. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

*Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India *viz.*, (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (i) Internal Trade, *i.e.*, trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (ii) External Trade, *i.e.*, trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

The table below shows the value of the coast-wise trade of India in the year 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1963-64.

TABLE 173

COAST-WISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Imports					
Indian merchandise ..	164,54	209,89	243,73	240,16	250,62
Foreign merchandise ..	13,70	6,61	3,46	2,62	4,25
Treasure	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS ..	178,24	216,50	247,19	242,78	254,87
Exports					
Indian merchandise ..	143,77	215,03	262,74	255,95	254,02
Foreign merchandise ..	15,90	7,85	7,28	4,79	6,90
Treasure	6	—	1	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	159,73	222,88	270,03	260,74	260,92
TOTAL TRADE ..	337,97	439,38	517,22	503,52	515,79

Of the import trade worth about Rs. 255 crores and export trade of Rs. 261 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 243 crores and Rs. 246 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves. Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend has reversed from 1960-61.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transitional period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas. Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, *vanaspati*, salt, etc., also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, etc., the use of metric weights was introduced.

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory , the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol. The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three years during which the existing units would also be recognised. The use of metric capacity measures (litre and its secondary units) became compulsory from April 1963, throughout the country

By now, the use of metric units of weight, capacity, length, volume and area, including land area, has become compulsory in commercial transactions throughout the country. Metric system has also been adopted by the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs and Central excise and several other Government departments. It has come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done ; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process in the next few years, while promoters of new industrial enter prises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the metric system A Prototypes Approval Centre is being organised which will test models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments before they are approved for regular production. Metric standards have been published The 1956 Act was amended in 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures.

Earlier, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthened to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass, galvanised sheets and pig iron. The production capacity has been developed to the extent that Indian manufactured weights conforming to exacting standards can be exported at competitive prices

Basic training for inspectors of weights and measures is imparted in several institutions in the country ; a special institute has been set up at Patna for this purpose.

India is a member of the International Organisation for Legal Metrology and of the Metre Convention

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 58,300 is the second largest single railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With assets exceeding Rs. 3,000 crores, the railways employ 13 lakh persons, have a fleet of 12,000 locomotives, 31,000 coaching vehicles and 3,58,000 wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate over 6,800 stations, carry 50 lakh passengers and over 5 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 700 crores.

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 174 and 175.

TABLE 174

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Kilo-metres	Capital at charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1947-48	54,694	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	54,845	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	55,902	975,91	317,51	260,17	57,34
1960-61	56,962	1,527,83	459,38	361,88	97,50
1961-62	57,089	1,690,07	502,29	392,35	109,94
1962-63	57,389	1,903,61	569,75	431,67	138,08
1963-64	57,585	2,166,49	633,84	474,74	159,10
1964-65	58,273	2,441,89	666,04	531,27	134,77

TABLE 175

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(For all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (lakh tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1950-51	130,78	99,22	9,30	139,77
1955-56	129,74	108,75	11,71	177,92
1960-61	161,39	132,52	15,76	281,26
1961-62	171,21	151,80	16,19	300,81
1962-63	177,70	170,18	18,01	343,40
1963-64	189,26	186,18	19,23	387,04
1964-65	201,46	200,42	19,51	399,81

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Certain essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 176.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 662 kms), owned and operated by non-governmental agencies, were not included in the re-organisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency

Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 176

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track* width	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1965)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B G. M G. N G.	3,231 ·67 6,766 08 154 77
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	B G M G N.G	6,159 94 1,545 53 1,166 74
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways	Bombay	B G M G. N G.	2,855 37 5,990 12 1,222 74
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railways, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways	Delhi	B G M G N G.	6,813 19 3,297 ·65 259 56
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut Railway and Fatehgarh district of Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway	Gorakhpur	B G M G.	52 47 4,907 35
Eastern	Augut 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) Railway	Calcutta	B G N G.	4,010 28 27 58
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway with minor adjustments	Calcutta	B G N G.	4,849 23 1,405 ·36
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments.	Pandu	B G M.G. N.G.	380 ·44 2,739 01 87 ·48

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues was reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954 and 1960. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-51 to 4¼ per cent during 1961-63, to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964 receives dividend at the rate of 5¾ per cent In addition, the railways are paying a lump sum of Rs. 12·5 crores to the general exchequer, for transfer to the States, in lieu of passenger tax merged with fares since April 1961.

Table 177 gives an autline of Government railway finances since 1955-56.

*Track width : B.G-1.676 metres, M.G-1 metre; N.G-0 762 and 0.610 metre.

TABLE 177

RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Actuals)	1962-63 Actuals)	1963-64 (Actuals)	1964-65 (Actuals)	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
Passenger earnings								
Upper	12 85	15 18	17 55	20·36	22·68	25·13	27·34	28 32
Third	94 86	116·41	133 33	148·83	162 47	174·14	193·16	198·88
Other coaching earnings	20 87	27 21	29 10	32·54	34·12	34·65	39·40	39·60
Goods earnings	180·28	286 14	306 90	349·52	395·30	409 82	462·00	506·53
Other sundry earnings	6·81	12 63	13·61	16·68	17 47	20·36	22·00	23·50
Total earnings	315·67	457 57	500 49	567·93	632 04	664·10	743·90	796·83
Suspense	+0·62	—0 77	+0·01	—1·14	+0·17	—3·25	—2 10	—1·50
Gross traffic receipts	316 29	456 80	500 50	566 79	632 21	660 85	741·80	795·33
Ordinary working expenses	212 95	313 15	325·33	362 38	392·13	433 45	482·04	508·68
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	45 00	45 00	65 00	67 00	80 00	83 00	85·00	100·00
Appropriation to pension fund ..	—	—	—	—	—	11·50	12·00	13·50
Payment to worked lines	0 27	0 09	0 18	0·14	0·14	0·16	0 20	0·17
Total working expenses	258·22	358·24	390 51	429·52	472·27	528·11	579·24	622·35
Net miscellaneous expenditure	7 73	10·69	10 24	13 95	14 75	14·63	16·32	17·30
Net railway revenue	50·34	87 87	99 75	123·32	145 19	118 11	146 24	155·68
Dividend to general revenues	36·12	55 86	75 35*	81 26*	95·95*	104·93*	116·25*	133·49
Net surplus	14·22	32·01	24 40	42·06	49 24	13·18	29·99	22·19
Operating ratio	81 6%	78 4%	78·0%	75 8%	74·7%	79 9%	78·1%	78·3%
Capital-at-charge	968 98	1,520 87	1,682 98	1,896 81	2,159 63	2,435·12	2,675·01	2,855·61

*This includes Rs. 12 50 crores contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

The Railway Convention Committee 1965, recommended that dividend payable to general revenues from 1966-67 should be calculated at 5·5 per cent on the element of dividend-paying capital up to 1963-64 and at 6 per cent on capital provided by general revenues thereafter The payment of the dividend on the basis of the enhanced rates will absorb the two separate payments that were being made up to 1965-66 as dividend and as a special payment of Rs. 12·5 crores for transfer to the States. Most of the benefit of the increase in dividend liability is estimated to go to the States which would receive on an average Rs. 18 crores annually during the Fourth Plan, as compared to Rs. 12·5 crores per year during the Third Plan.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning of railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources, besides improving operational efficiency for augmenting transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay in the first two Plan periods, the programmed outlay for the Third Plan and the railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes, can be seen at a glance from the table below.

TABLE 178

OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS

(In crores of rupees)

	First Plan (actual)	Second Plan (actual)	Third Plan (allocated)
Plan outlay on railways . ..	423 23	1,043·69	1,676 98*
Railways' contribution to the Plan programmes	280 00	465 00	541 41**
Foreign exchange component of the railway Plan . . .	—	319 45	245 00

The table below gives details of the achievements of the railways during the First and the Second Plans and the targets set for the Third Plan.

TABLE 179

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PLANS

	First Plan (actual)	Second Plan (actual)	Third Plan (target)
New lines opened (kms)	1,304	1,311	2,200
Doubling (kms)	370	1,512	3,200
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres)	—	361·5	1,770
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock .			
Locomotives	1,586	2,216	1,860
Coaching stock	4,758	7,718	8,437
Wagons (4-wheelers)	61,254	97,959	147,671

New Construction and Works

During the First Plan, 692 kms of dismantled lines were restored, 612 kms of new lines constructed and 74 kms of narrow gauge lines converted

*During the first four years of the Third Plan, about Rs. 1,322 crores were spent on Plan projects.

**Excludes net accretion to the Railway Funds.

into metre gauge. Also 734 kms of new lines were under construction, 84 kms were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 3,200 kms of new lines were in progress. During the Second Plan, 660 kms of broad gauge and 651 kms of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic and 799 kms of broad gauge and 332 kms of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction. Also 19,859 kms of rail renewals and 11,364 kms of sleeper renewals were completed. During the first four years of the Third Plan, 1,131 kms of new lines were opened to traffic, 350 kms of metre gauge lines were converted to broad gauge, 2,720 kms were doubled and 2,877 kms were in the process of being doubled.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 1,586 locomotives, 4,758 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on line. During the Second Plan 2,172 locomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97,994 wagons were acquired on additional replacement account. One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine locomotives, 6,183 new passenger and other coaching vehicles, 412 electric multiple units and 1,11,370 wagons were placed on line during the first four years of the Third Plan.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The progress during the different Plan periods is dealt with in the Chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A total route kilometrage of 2,100 was electrified up to March 31, 1965.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively where operationally justified. There are 486 diesel locomotives at present, including some shunting locos equipped with the "Suri Transmission". Ten diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi till September 1964.

Modernisation of Signalling

Centralised traffic control has been commissioned on the Gorakhpur-Chapra section of the North Eastern Railway and is under installation on the Bongaigaon-Changsari route of the North East Frontier Railway. Mechanisation of operations at the marshalling yards is progressing at Bhilai, Bondamunda, Tatanagar, Waltair, Nimpura and Bhusaval. Route relay interlocking for push button handling of a high concentration of train services at stations is functioning at Madras central, Tambaran, Churchgate and Kurla.

Bridges

The rail-*cum*-road bridge across the Ganga near Mokameh was opened to traffic in May 1959, while the bridge across the Brahmaputra near Pandu was opend to goods traffic in October 1962, and for passenger traffic in January 1963. The second bridge across the Krishna has been completed near Vijayawada. Important bridges under construction include the second Godavari bridge near Rajahmundry and the second Jamuna bridge near Delhi. The road bridge on river Son in Bihar and that on Mahanadi in Orissa were opened to traffic.

Amenities for Railway Users

All basic amenities for railway users have been provided at 5,451 stations. Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel in all-steel light-weight coaches ;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains ;

(*iii*) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains ;

(*iv*) introduction of the facility of third class accommodation in three-tier sleeper coaches for passengers travelling over 800 kms without levy of any surcharge ,

(*v*) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains ;

(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities ;

(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms ;

(*viii*) camping coach facility at certain stations ; and

(*ix*) introduction of sleeping accommodation to second class passengers.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff, expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65

TABLE 180

STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of staff (in units)	Cost of staff (in crore Rs.)	Average cost per employee (Rs.)	Expenditure on staff welfare (in crore Rs.)
1950-51	9,13,553	113 82	1,263	3 11
1955-56	10,24,828	148 22	1,476	5·03
1960-61	11,57,018	205 24	1,799	9 68
1963-64	12,70,170	247 82	1,989	13 57
1964-65	13,18,594	276 10	2,128	16·19

As against an annual average of a little over Rs 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period During the first four years of the Third Plan, expenditure on staff welfare averaged about Rs. 13 crores per annum

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. About 56,680 quarters were constructed in the first four years of the Third Plan.

At the end of 1964-65 there were 87 hospitals and 568 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and outdoor treatment of T B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. The Railways have 21 holiday homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation During 1964-65, 1,20,067 pupils received instruction in 755 schools For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents,

12 subsidised hostels have been set up. During 1964-65, 2,801 scholarships were awarded from the Staff Benefit Fund for technical education. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also taken for quicker promotion of class IV staff in pursuance of the recommendations of the Class IV Staff Committee.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 181

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65
Number of passengers (in lakhs)	129,74	161,39	171,24	177,03	189,26	201,46
A C. ..	0,89	1 44	1,58	1,83	1,99	2,11
First Class	1,90	3,46	4,11	4,64	5,16	5,76
Second Class	1,69	1,11	1,11	1,10	1,11	1,17
Third Class	126,14	156,80	166,00	171,27	182,96	194,51
Passenger kms (in lakhs) ..	6,289,85	7,806 07	8,228,40	8,440,99	8,900,44	9,394,73
A. C ..	8,25	11,00	11,66	13,07	13,86	14,35
First Class ..	124,54	193,30	211,23	229,48	249,84	269,50
Second Class	200,15	179,87	181,05	176,39	188,34	196,91
Third Class	5,956,90	7,421,90	7,824,45	8,022,06	8,448,40	8,913,97
Earnings from Passengers (in Rs. lakhs) ..	108,76	132,52	151,80	170,18	186,18	200,42
A C. ..	88	1,18	1,38	1,61	1,73	1,80
First Class ..	5,88	8,34	9,82	11,79	13,41	14,71
Second Class	6,12	5,74	6,37	6,75	7,58	8,11
Third Class	95,87	118,34	134,55	150,02	163,46	175,79
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km) ..						
A.C ..	10·6	10·7	11·8	12 3	12·6	12 6
First Class ..	4 72	4·31	4·65	5 14	5 37	5·46
Second Class	3 06	3 19	3·52	3·83	4·02	4·12
Third Class	1·61	1·59	1·72	1·87	1·94	1·97

*Revised figures.

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 182

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65
Goods carried (in lakh tonnes)	11,71	15,76	16,19	18,01	19,23	19,51
Revenue earning traffic .	9,34	12,12	12,70	14,07	14,87	15,00
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	2,37	3,64	3,49	3,94	4,35	4,50
Net tonne kms. (in lakhs) ..	5,963,76	8,775,85	9,129,24	10,076,56	10,690,52	10,663,63
Revenue earning traffic ..	5,049,69	7,241,18	7,542,69	8,321,22	8,868,88	8,881,89
Non-revenue earning traffic .	914,07	1,534,67	1,586,54	1,755,34	1,821,64	1,781,83
Average kms. a tonne of goods was carried	509·2	556 7	564 0	559·5	556·0	546·7
Revenue earning traffic ..	540 4	597 5	594·1	591·3	596·3	592·1
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	385·9	421·1	454·7	445·9	418·4	395 7
Earning from goods carried (Rs. lakhs)	177,92	281,25	300,81	343,39	387,04	399,81
Average rate charged per tonne of goods per km. (in paise)	3·54	3·88	3·99	4·13	4 36	4 50

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 183

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(*In thousands*)

	1955-56 (tonnes)	1960-61 (tonnes)	1961-62 (tonnes)	1962-63 (tonnes)	1963-64 (tonnes)	1964-65 (tonnes)
Coal ..	3,58,88	5,03,96	5,38,92	6,14,41	6,40,84	6,26,94
Cement ..	40,22	65,48	67,08	68,51	72,50	76,57
Iron and steel**	37,13	75,88	81,32	94,39	1,05,51	1,05,97
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore) ..	44,43	1,11,40	1,26,74	1,52,93	1,58,94	1,62,16
Manganese ore ..	14,00	12,30	12,50	12,15	11,58	14,49
Foodgrains ..	91,87	1,26,59	1,22,33	1,23,46	1,41,98	1,37,56
Raw jute	5,20	6,44	7,66	9,32	8,32	6,61
Tea . ..	2,62	2,50	2,41	2,04	2,19	1,84
Paper and paper products .	2,60	4,42	4,60	4,65	5,68	6,53
Jute manufactures	2,94	2,63	2,49	2,31	2,29	2,39
Raw cotton ..	7,51	5,36	4,12	4,35	4,16	4,16
Cotton textiles ..	5,57	3,80	3,79	3,48	3,35	3,24
Oil seeds	17,94	15,17	13,34	14,38	15,39	13,41
Sugarcane	34,63	32,37	33,71	28,85	20,95	25,72
Sugar	13,57	14,88	14,60	16,09	14,74	14,46
Salt . ..	18,87	19,81	22,22	23,80	23,14	21,03

*Revised figures.

**Includes machinery, etc.

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 184

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and express trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56	77 99	70 84	85·33	84 57	74 66
1960-61	85·75	79 56	87 91	86 64	79 63
1961-62	84 48	79 04	85 15	84 46 92 89†	76 93
1962-63	85 26	80 06	88 53	77 78 94 05†	79 56
1963-64	87 52	85 49	90 17	82·34 94 86†	81·67
1964-65	87 61	83 69	89 91	88 47 96 16†	80 85
Metre Gauge					
1955-56	75 14	61 96	75 81	74 71	71 70
1960-61	82 58	82 94	84 98	93 09	78 31
1961-62	81·26	80 04	85 67	82 33 97 90†	76 68
1962-63	83·29	81 22	87 29	78 09 96 29†	79 93
1963-64	85·02	85 00	88 83	82 68 95 91†	81 82
1964-65	86·29	86·76	92 33	87·48 97·29†	82 59

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of "common carrier liability" by the Indian railways on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to them brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility Suitable steps have been taken to meet the challenge of the increased responsibility and ensure expeditious disposal of claims preferred

The railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960 The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kg and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905 The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Principal Secretary

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways

†Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways including non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan and Karjat and Kalyan and Kasara in case of broad gauge and all electric multiple units of Southern Railways in case of metre gauge

to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees: (*i*) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone: and (*iii*) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 185 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1966.

TABLE 185

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(kilometres)

	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966*
Surfaced Roads	1,45,855	61,5,107	1,81,960	2,34 419	2,83,680
Unsurfaced Roads	2,42,371	2,41,512	3 13,490	4,70,581	6,74,240
TOTAL	3,88,226	3,97,619	4,95,450	7,05,000	9,57,920

In terms of area and population the total road length in the country works out to 29·7 kilometres for every 100 sq. kilometres of area and 175 kilometres for every 1,00,000 of Population.

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956 State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways approximately 2,575 kms of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist Missing road links which accounted for 2 575 kms have since increased to about 3,220 kms due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,020 kms. The progress of national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 186

TABLE 186

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in kms)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in kms)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	1,200	34	6,275
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	5,630
Third Plan targets	645	85	4,025
April 1, 1961 to February 28, 1966	608	61	3,840

* Estimated

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows.

TABLE 187

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Kilometres	State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh	2,272	Orissa	1,371
Assam	1,347	Punjab	1,262
Bihar	1,878	Rajasthan	1,259
Gujarat	1,088	Uttar Pradesh	2,341
Jammu & Kashmir	544	West Bengal	1,439
Kerala	418	Delhi	72
Madhya Pradesh	2,686	Himachal Pradesh	322
Madras	1,690		
Maharashtra	2,393	Manipur	212
Mysore	1,313	Nagaland	111

The roads declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 188.

TABLE 188

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(*Note Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometres*)

Serial No	National Highway No	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (454)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Uri (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta (1,503)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified is serial No 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras (1,170)
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No 7 and connecting Cuttack Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Madras (1,502)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified is serial No 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta, (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari (2,372)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,436)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanbore with the highway specified in serial No 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. (801)

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway kilometrage of 63 which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal

TABLE 188 (*concld.*)

Serial No	National Highway No	Description of National Highway
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaora (426)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (462)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon (399)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan (95)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (573)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No 19 and connecting Sagauli and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi (198)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 28 near Pandu (958)
24	31A	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N H No 37 near Goalpara (177)
24AA	32	Starting from its junction near Govindpur with N H No (2180)
25	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 7 near Baharagora (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Berhampore, Barasat and Calcutta (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bangaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorhat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikoha Ghat (703)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorhat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (161)
32	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No 7 and proceeding *via* Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Cuttack (262)
33	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Vizianagaram (560)
34	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul (389)
35	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet (132)
36	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari (655)
37	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No 36 and connecting with the West Coast Roard near Chalissori (29)
38	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi (145)
39	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No 5 near Poona (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 1,480 kms of new roads were constructed and about 3,180 kms of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan about 8 kms of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,6C0 kms of existing roads improved under this programme.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 35,400 kms of surfaced roads were constructed. About 40,200 kms of surfaced roads are expected to be added by the end of the Third Plan.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 6 kms of a metalled road and 2 5 kms of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 13 kms of metalled road and 5 kms of any road, and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 19 kms of a metalled road and 8 kms of any road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1964 was 8,66,338 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947 There were 1,50,661 motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 3,77,533 private cars and jeeps including cabs, 65,062 public service vehicles, 2,19,933 goods vehicles and 53,147 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of 1966.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, the Central Road Transport Corporation operates with its fleet of 150 vehicles to maintain essential supplies in the region.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963, to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

A Study Group on Transport Co-operatives appointed by the Government in 1962, has recommended a substantial provision for the setting up of transport cooperative societies during the Fourth Plan period

To conduct a comprehensive examination of motor vehicles taxation in the country a high level Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has been appointed.

The Government also have appointed two Study Groups, one to examine all aspects of formation of viable units of road transport operators and another to examine the question of providing financial assistance to them.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 8,800 kilometres. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala the Buckingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals and the Delta canals in Orissa

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments

At present 2,500 kilometres of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 5,700 kilometres by large country boats Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay Attention has therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft

Central schemes costing approximately Rs 7 60 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country A further provision of Rs 1 48 crores have been made in the Third Plan of the State Governments

The Central Plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs Port facilities at Pandu on the Brahmaputra have almost been developed and the development of Jogigopa Port has been taken in hand The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli canal, Rajasthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal Water transport facilities on Thana Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed A Directorate of Inland Water Transport has been set up to advise on different aspects of development of inland navigation.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1965, 217 ships totalling 14·60 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—104 vessels of 3·64 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 113 vessels of 10·96 lakh GRT on the overseas trade

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan was 9 5 lakh GRT including ships under construction The net acquisition upto the end of December 1965, has been 6·03 lakh GRT. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan period the total tonnage will reach 15 lakh GRT excluding ships under construction.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1965.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India set up in 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, has a fleet of 26 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels, 2 overseas tanker and 2 coastal tankers aggregating 2,82,491 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland, India-UAR and India-USA routes. The passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carrying refined products along the coast. The Corporation has also entered the coastal coal trade and the overseas tanker trade.

The Mogul Line Ltd, which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-*cum*-cargo ships of about 26,000 GRT engaged mainly in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Other Shipping Companies

There are more than 30 other Indian shipping companies. Of these 6 are operating both on the overseas and coastal trades, namely, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. (3·98 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co (3 04 lakh GRT), Indian Steamship Co (1·33 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1 33 lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co (0 28 lakh GRT) and Chowgule Steamship Co (0 46 lakh GRT)

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping arrangements for government-owned or controlled cargoes. During 1964, the quantity of cargo handled by the Committee and its chartering organisation amounted to 29,95,488 tonnes as against 8,61,176 tonnes during 1963 During the same period, the cargo allocated to Indian shipping increased from 3,95,512 tonnes to 7,06,148 tonnes.

INSOA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, in which all the shares are held by the Government The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2 60 crore development programme for the shipyard have been completed. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 3 ships of modern design per year. The capacity is to be raised to 4 ships in 1966-67 and 6 ships per year thereafter The Shipyard has so far delivered 36 ocean-going vessels, a mooring vessel and 3 small craft aggregating 3,08,000 DWT.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling about 63,000 GRT per year. The capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

Land acquisition has been completed and an agreement has been signed with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for a basic survey of the site and preparation of a preliminary design and detailed project report.

Training Institutions

Eighty cadets passed out of T.S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1965 and have all been employed on board ships

Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of December 1965 One thousand six hundred and fifty five seamen availed of the training facilities in the Life Boat Training School. Eighty nine cadets, representing the eleventh batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1965

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Mekhala* and T.S *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 17,974 boys—9,279 for the deck department, 8,639 for the engine room department and 56 bhandari cooks till the end of November 1965.

PORTS

India has seven major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla During 1964-65, these ports handled 483 22 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 462 lakh tonnes in 1963-64

All the major ports are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1964-65, are as follows:

TABLE 189

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tonnes)	Exports (lakh tonnes)	Surplus (+) or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs lakhs)
	Number	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,807	128 0	60 8	49 8	(+)5 16
Bombay	3,135	220 4	121 3	52 1	(+)130 66
Madras	1,345	95 8	29 9	14 1	(—)119 89
Mormugao	731	57 4	2 2	64 0	(+)72 23
Cochin	1,358	48 3	22 6	4 5	(+)20 95
Kandla	346	28 9	20 5	2 6	(+)4 86
Visakhapatnam	703	55 0	19 1	19 6	(+)3 08
TOTAL	9 425	633 8	276 4	206 7	(+)117 05

A provision of Rs 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of six major ports The two important schemes included in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and the modernisation of Bombay docks Mangalore and Tuticorin are also being developed as major ports

Work on the construction of the four-berth wharf at Cochin and the new six-berth wet dock at Madras has been completed The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant, enabling the port to export over 80

lakh tonnes of iron ore annually, is in progress. Schemes for the development of Mormugao port are under consideration. An interim report has been received from the consulting engineers commissioned to draw up a project report and master plan The work on the Pradeep Port project is nearing completion.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 79 lakhs tonnes per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 12·05 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4 74 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. The launches have been acquired and pressed into service, while one of two dredgers have been received in October 1965 It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 91 lakh tonnes.

National Harbours Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major ports authorities and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

During the year 1965, Indian aircraft flew about 570 lakh kms carrying about 16 2 lakh passengers and nearly 620 lakh kgs of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress Since 1947

Tables 190 and 191 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 190

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	1,50 7	3,13·8	3,77·9	4,43 8	4,52 0	4,69·0	4,90 2	5,14·6
Passengers carried (lakhs)	2·6	4 5	5 6	9 8	10 3	11 8	13 9	15 0
Freight carried (lakh kgs)	25 6	3,97 6	4,36 4	4,00 7	3,77 4	3,77 5	3,25 1	2,98 3
Mail carried (lakh kgs)	6 4	32 6	57·5	75 3	81 6	91 1	99 8	1,20 5

*Estimated.

TABLE 191

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	65 2	1,06 5	92 3	95 7	87 4	68 3	73 8	63·8
Passengers carried (lakhs)	0 6	0·7	1 1	1 1	1 0	0·8	1 2	1·2
Freight carried (lakh kgs)	13 6	5,97 0	4,40 3	3,91 3	3,49 9	3,13 5	2,94·5	2,22 5

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consists of 6 Caravelle Jets, 12 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 10 Fokker Friendships and 34 Dakotas, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, *viz.*, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 12,35,310 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,39,73,000 revenue kilometres during 1964-65

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 8 Boeing Jets provides services reaching out to 21 countries During 1964-65, it carried 2,37,996 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,79,74,000 revenue kilometres

Flying Clubs

There are 19 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with branches at Kanpur and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a branch at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar, Hissar and Bhubaneswar There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and six subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi, Pilani, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Raipur During 1965, 115 Private Pilots' Licences and 6 Commercial Pilots' Licences were issued to candidates trained by the flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-four aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department These are :

I *International Aerodromes* . Bombay (Santa cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum) , Delhi (Palam)

II *Major Aerodromes* : Agartala; Ahmedabad, Begumpet, Delhi, (Safdarjung), Gauhati,; Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Nagpur; Tiruchirapalli

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes* : Amritsar; Aurangabad, Balurghat; Baroda, Belgaum, Bhavnagar, Bhuntar (Kulu), Bhopal, Bhubaneswar (Cuttack), Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore, Cooch-Behar, Gaya; Indore, Jaipur, Junagadh (Keshod); Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Kandla; Khowa , Kumbhigram, Lucknow (Amausi), Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe), Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari), Panna, Pasighat; Patna, Pantnagar, Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Rupsi, Trivandrum, Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam.

*Estimated.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes*: Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Hadapsar; Jhansi; Jharsugudda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore, Nadirgul; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

The construction of a new aerodrome at Khajuraho is complete and at Jogbani is in progress

Aircraft

On Decemger 31, 1965, 551 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 238 current certificates of air worthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, Iran, West Germany, the United Arab Republic the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A Research and Development Directorate set up under the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation concerns itself with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather service to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. An international Meteorological Centre set up at Bombay in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition is likely to cease functioning shortly. The Institute and the Centre have received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme of launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the International Rocket Base at Thumba.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are function-

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

ing in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Melbourne, Paris, Toronto, Tokyo and Frankfurt

A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems.

Tourist Corporations

Following the report of the Jha Committee on Tourism, which recommended that the public sector should assume more active and positive role in promoting tourism, three undertakings were set up in 1965, namely, India Tourism Hotel Corporation, India Tourism Corporation and India Tourism Transport Undertaking with authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores, Rs 50 lakhs and Rs 19 lakhs respectively These Corporations, have since been merged and India Tourist Corporation formed.

The Corporation will set up hotels in important cities and places of tourist attraction in the country and take over the management of tourist bungalows, canteens and restaurants. It also strives to undertake several commercial activities, *e.g.*, production of tourist publicity-material, provide entertainment and set up duty-free shops at international airports for sale of certain imported articles against foreign exchange. It seeks to provide special transport facilities to tourists. It has already a unit of 14 luxury cars functioning in Bombay and another of 20 cars in Delhi.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957, to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented By March 1966, the Department of Tourism had approved a total capacity of about 14,500 beds in 217 hotels in the country Oberoi International, a 350-room luxury hotel at Delhi, built in collaboration with Inter-Continental Hotel Corporation of USA, started functioning since September 1965

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control, and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. As a result of the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Tourism, which submitted its report in August 1963, liquor and landing permits have also been liberalised A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer Besides, foreign tourists are offered "Travel-As-You Like" tickets for unlimited travel by air-conditioned or first class in trains as well as 15 per cent concession in the fare for air-conditioned class At present, there are 69 officially recognised travel agencies and 18

shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities

To promote tourist traffic the fifteenth session of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) held in New Delhi in January 1966, and attended by 529 delegates from 30 countries, made a strong plea for reduction in international air fares and simplification of frontier formalities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Thai for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Thailand. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

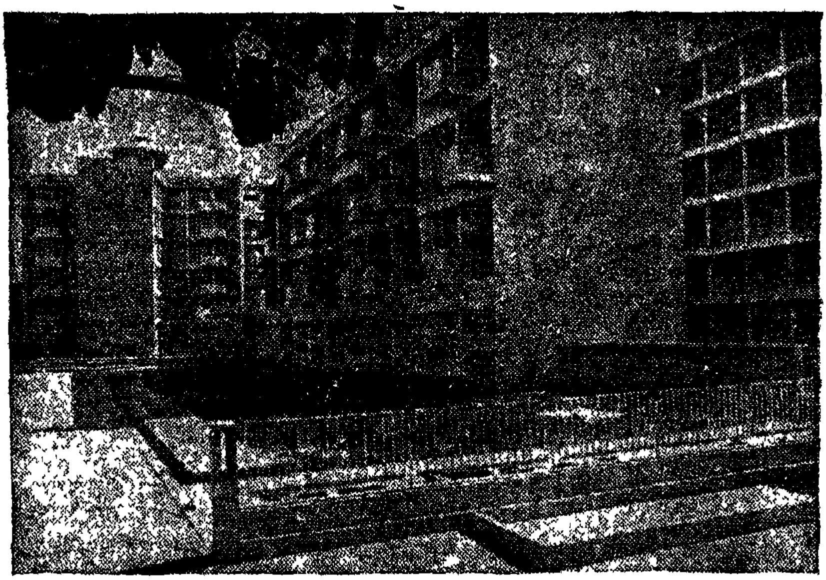
Number of Tourists

During the year 1965, a total of 1,47,900 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, Bhutan and Sikkim, visited India.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds; (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups Schemes in the first category are being implemented by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre, and those in the third group exclusively by the States

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes was Rs. 3·5 crores, while the State Governments were expected to spend Rs 4 5 crores



CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Post and Telegraph services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways The number of persons employed on March 31, 1965, was 4,70,370, while the capital outlay was Rs 243 43 crores

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territorial units—14 post and telegraph circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are six telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore, four tele-communication units each for the Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi regions, a tele-communication circle for Jammu and Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49

TABLE 192

GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

	1948-49	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 Estimated
Postal articles (in crores)	226 4	538 5	571·40	627 40
Registered articles (in crores)	7 58	14 28	15 07	15 91
Money orders (in crores)	4 49	9 42	9 30	9 77
Value of money orders (in Rs crores)	150 0	419 0	450 10	486·10
Savings bank transactions (in Rs crores)	0 91	3 64	4·15	4 73
Telegrams (in crores)	2 71	4 18	4·14	4 18
Trunk calls (in crores)	0 44	4 66	5 36	6 09
Telephones (in lakhs)	1 20	6 65	7·66	8 71

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below

TABLE 193

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in Rs crores)	Average per head of population
1951	227 0	6 37	21 04	0 59
1955-56	229 7	8 40	29·43	0 82
1960-61	402 9	9 21	40 78	0 93
1961-62	431 2	9 71	45 62	1 04
1962-63	481 9	10 97	50 90	1 16
1963-64	538 5	12·26	56·60	1 29
1964-65	571 4	13 02	59 40	1 35

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 194

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of post offices . .	36,094	55,042	82,223	87,484	92,317	96,895
Miles / Kilometres of surface mail routes* ..	1,69,105	2,42,282	5,47,931	5,63,444	6,08,890	6,34,169
Miles / Kilometres of airmail routes*	18,994	18,959	47,159	47,394	56,039	58,683
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	227 0	299 7	431 2	481 9	538 5	571 40
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37 23	40·00	44 0	47 00	45·00	49 00
Number of money orders (crores)	5 1	6 5	8 1	8 6	9 4	9 30
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21 0	29 4	45 6	50 9	56 6	59 40

Table 195 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India

TABLE 195

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1964		On March 31, 1965	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices								
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,927	52,366	7,148	55,577
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,762	31,262	1,885	32,285
Letter Boxes	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	43,644	1,27,676	44,032	1,30,906

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1965, and October 31, 1965, was 938.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

Ten mobile post offices are functioning at present in urban areas, two each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and one each at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. A mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Night Post Offices

At present 50 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well During the extended hours these offices render all normal services except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates On Sun-

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 onwards

days they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, postcards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Honduras, Guyana, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Egypt, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Korea, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago, Trinidad,Turkey, Union of South Africa, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zanzibar

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, British East Africa, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UAR, UK and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs 25,000 and for a joint account Rs. 50,000. The interest rate is 4 per cent per annum

Any number of withdrawals for any amount can be made at all post offices doing savings bank work Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, the Teller System has been introduced in the New Delhi head office Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs 250 can be authorised by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1963-64 was as shown in Table 196.

TABLE 196

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No of policies	Sum assured (Rs crores)	No of policies	Sum assured (Rs crores)
(*a*) *Civil Wing*				
1950-51	6,546	1 43	84,630	17 64
1955-56	17,074	3 29	1,26,305	26 89
1961-62	7,669	1 51	1,49,449	30 32
1962-63	7,590	1 96	1,52,515	31 45
1963-64	9,551	2 37	1,57,725	32 96
(*b*) *Military Wing*				
1950-51	875	0·52	1,573	0 89
1955-56	1,026	0 81	7,326	4 71
1961-62	338	0 17	9,363	6 04
1962-63	329	0 20	9,516	6 12
1963-64	388	0 24	9,692	6 24
(*c*) *Civil and Military Wings**				
1964-65	10,058	2 54	1,73,018	40·84

TABLE 197

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSE RATIO**

	Total Premium Income ('000 Rs)	Total expenses ('000 Rs)	Expense ratio (%)
(*a*) *Civil Wing*			
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13 46
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11 37
1961-62	1,27,99	12,74	9 96
1962-63	1,34,61	11,48	8 53
1963-64	1,39,51	11,24	8 06
(*b*) *Military Wing*			
1950-51	6,38	80	13 03
1955-56	21,70	50	2 30
1961-62	28,32	45	1 61
1962-63	28,39	62	2 18
1963-64	28,90	64	2 22
(*c*) *Civil and Military Wings**			
1964-65	1,73,17	12,16	7 02

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 198.

*Accounts of Civil and Military Wings were amalgamated from April 1, 1964

**The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance Fund civil and military wings (combined) for 1963-64 is 7 05

TABLE 198

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
No of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	10,806	11,378	12,151
No of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	4,07	4,07	4,18	4,14
Mileage of overhead wires†	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	18,56,669	19,93,926	21,28,133
Mileage of underground cable conductors†	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	32,66,462	37,96,639	45,05,671
Carrier VFT channels (miles/km)†	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	15,38,034	19,51,768	23,71,563
Telegraph revenue (Rs crores)	5 9	6 7	11 1	11·6	12 8	15·9

Out of 414 lakh telegrams (excluding the P & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1964-65, 372·7 lakhs were inland and 41·3 lakhs foreign telegrams The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs 11·06 crores (Rs 9 67 crores from inland and Rs. 1·39 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1,1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at 2,267 offices spread over all the P. & T. circles in the country So far 4,677 operators have been trained in Devanagari telegraphy.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. The special facilities available in the English telegraph system are also available in the Hindi telegraph system.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing. As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51 and 58,522 in 1955-56, the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1964-65 was 2,89,000

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 199 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue

TABLE 199

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of telephones ('000)	1,68	2,78	5,71	5,81	6,65	7,66
Number of telephone exchanges (including P B Xs and P Xs)	3,700	5,817	8,805	9,637	10,494	11,7[illegible]7
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	3,63	4,12	4,66	5,36
Telephone revenue (Rs crores)	9 0	14 4	31 1	35 1	40 1	48 1
Number of long-distance public call offices	--	—	—	2,129	2,359	2,891

†Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 onwards in kilometers.

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Veraval. A fixed percentage of the available capacity in the exchanges is kept reserved, outside the scope of the Scheme, for applicants in certain categories like doctors, press correspondents, newspapers, public institutions, etc.

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 128 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchanges. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is now in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Patna, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Jullundur, Kanpur-Varanasi and Madras-Bangalore routes

Telex Service

Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available to 950 subscribers in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Coimbatore, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Madurai and Patna. Telex subscribers can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network, available from India to 57 countries.

Telephone Industry

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 1,87,788 telephones during the year 1965, besides auto exchange lines, transmission equipment, measuring instruments and road traffic signalling equipment. It has entered into collaboration with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium for the manufacture of the Pentaconta Crossbar Telephone Switching equipment.

Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd., Madras, established in December 1960, manufactured 2,261 machines in 1965, compared to 1,024 in 1964.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Eight stations are functioning in Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar, Gorakhpur and Madras.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the management of India's external telecommunication services. Besides the two submarine telegraph cable links,

there are now 29 direct wireless telegraph services (33 operating channels), 31 direct radio-telephone links (39 operating channels), 7 direct radio-photo services and 6 direct international telex services.

During the year 1964-65, the traffic handled by the Service was about 96·5 million radio telegraph words, about 2,81,000 radio telephone minutes, about 2,51,000 sq cms. of radio photo and about 3,05,000 minutes of international telex service

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South)

Radio telephone service *via* the international network is available between India and the following countries Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Centa, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Forbisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Ghana, Gibraltar, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Port Louis, Puerto Rico, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryukyu, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Vatican City, West Irian, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia.

Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose The service to Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines The Indo-Nepal radio telephone service was inaugurated on October 1, 1964.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available *via* the direct connections with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Singapore, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service, inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960, has been extended to other countries namely: Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland,

Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Twenty-three teleprinter channels have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India has signed two agreements in February, 1965, envisaging a Global Commercial Communications' Satellite System to be established by a number of countries by the end of 1967.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories In 1964, the estimated average daily employment in working factories for which figures are available stood at 45 62 lakhs*

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, for 1957 and 1960 to 1964 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 200

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(in thousands)

State/Union Territory	Estimated average (daily) number of workers employed					
	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964**
Andhra Pradesh	197	217	228	234	245	258
Assam	72	79	80	82	82	84
Bihar	180	189	192	203	215	229
Gujarat	—	346	361	378	393	N A.
Jammu and Kashmir	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A.
Kerala	155	168	172	176	177	N A.
Madhya Pradesh	155	159	169	173	186	200
Madras	325	325	330	342	362	N A
Maharashtra	-	784	827	850	907	960
Mysore	113 (839)†	172	178	192	224	236
Orissa	25	30	38	46	52	63
Punjab	99	127	132	145	152	168
Rajasthan	48	57	57	64	67	73
Uttar Pradesh	283	314 (46)†	338 (16)†	351 (29)†	372 (13)†	400
West Bengal	688	723	739	795	847	887
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	2	2	2	2
Delhi	57	69	72	73	78	N A.
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	2	2	2
Manipur	-	—	- -	1	1	N A
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1964 was 4,34,753 (2,55,319 underground, 52,823 open workings and 1,26,611 surface) The corresponding figure in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act was 6,84,319 (2,81,945 underground, 2,08,283 open cast workings and 1,94,091 surface) The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1964 was 9,69,873 the daily average being 8,31,987 (4,22,645 first shift, 2,70,768 second shift and 1,38,574 third shift).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by trained personnel. The employment exchanges render employment assistance to all employment seekers, and discharge certain special responsibilities, such as providing employment

*Provisional, and includes estimated employment in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Delhi and Manipur

**Provisional.

†Figures in brackets represent the number of factories for which employment data are not available.

assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees, members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and persons migrated from East Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon etc

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

At the end of 1965, there were 376 exchanges (excluding 36 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges

TABLE 201

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No of registrations	No of applicants placed in employment	No of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	7,08,379
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963	353	41,51,781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964	365	38,31,904	5,44,818	24,92,874	13,742	9,16,572
1965	376	39,57,605	5,70,191	25,85,473	13,938	9,46,082

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments from November, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance, whenever needed

Several schemes, such as (*i*) the collection of employment market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service

A Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Services has been established at Delhi to conduct training and refresher courses for employment officers and carry out research studies on problems concerning employment services

During 1965, the first year of its existence, the Institute conducted six training courses for Employment Officers deputed by State Governments; courses for trainees from Malaysia and Burma were also conducted The Institute has undertaken research work on subjects such as "Studies of Coal Industry in the Country", "Manpower Experience of Delhi Administration during the Third Plan Period", "Fact Book on Manpower] in the Union Territory of Delhi—1965".

Craftsmen's Training

There are 356 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. Six Central Training

Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi. Working on an uniform pattern, the Institutes would have a total training capacity of 2,361 by the end of the Third Plan

To train personnel required by the mining industry for operating and maintenance of special mining machinery and equipment, the Government of India have established two Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes (M.M.T.I.) at Bhurkunda (Bihar) and Kurasia (Madhya Pradesh) on a pilot basis.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

Central Institute for Labour Research

The Central Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on labour matters Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, its membership consists of (1) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of (*a*) Central and State Governments, (*b*) employees' and employers' organisations, and (*c*) educational and research institutions, (3) persons interested in labour research who would like to be associated, and (4) persons co-opted by the members.

Three Labour Research Centres have been established at Delhi, Bombay and Lucknow to supplement the work of the Institute.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 202 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

TABLE 202

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco and presses groups)

(*in rupees*)

State/Union Territory	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964
Andhra Pradesh	595	1,080	1,077	1,249	N A
Assam	1,526	1,234	1,054	1,246	1,145
Bihar	1,236	1,484	1,385	1,432	1,358
Gujarat	—	1,617	1,666	1,613	1,756
Kerala	736	1,118	1,124	1,130	1,148
Madhya Pradesh	982	1,652	1,794	1,685	1,830
Madras	950	1,411*	1,496	1,468	N A
Maharashtra	—	1,609	1,699	1,732	N A
Mysore	853	1,278	1,210	1,436	1,518
Orissa	949	1,154	1,310	1,292	N.A
Punjab	991	1,110	1,180	1,192	1,317
Rajasthan	770	730	1 310	1,286	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	1,014	1,201	1,277	1,279	1,394
West Bengal	1,142	1,310	1,325	1,350	1,419
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	689	1,149	1,244	1,262	1,213
Delhi	1,467	1,531	1,671	1,586†	N A
Tripura	854	—	1,513	1,203	1,622
Himachal Pradesh	—	1,165	1,292	1,197	1,355

*Provisional

†Revised

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows:

TABLE 203

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
General index of earnings	170	189	195**	203	205	210
All-India working class consumer price index	128	143	145	149	154	175
Index of real earnings	134	132	135**	136	133	120

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 204 and 205 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100

TABLE 204

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Base 1960=100

(Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	1962	1963	1964	Centre	1962	1963	1964
Ahmedabad	104	107	121	Hyderabad	106	113	125
Ajmer	120	—	105	Indore	111	113	130
Alleppey	105	109	119	Jaipur	—	109	128
Alwaye	106	110	124	Jalpaiguri	105	111	118
Ammethi	114	118	128	Jamshedpur	105	108	118
Amritsar	106	110	126	Jharia	103	109	124
Asansol	104	113	123	Kanpur	105	109	131
Balaghat	111	118	131	Kodarma	107	109	130
Bangalore	108	111	124	Kolar Gold Fields	104	109	121
Barbil	99	110	116	Labac	111	123	122
Bhavnagar	104	105	117	Mariani	101	112	124
Bhopal	112	115	129	Monghyr	104	109	126
Calcutta	107	112	121	Mundakayam	107	109	123
Chikmagalur	102	108	125	Noamundi	100	109	120
Darjeeling	103	110	118	Rangapara	109	114	125
Delhi	107	111	125	Raniganj	103	112	121
Digboi	107	112	122	Saharanpur	106	109	127
Doom Dooma	104	112	122	Sambalpur	105	120	121
Gudur	109	112	122	Srinagar	108	117	122
Guntur	112	114	124	Varanasi	108	110	139
Gwalior	110	111	127	Yamuna Nagar	104	108	123
Howrah	106	112	122				

TABLE 205

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

Base 1960=100**

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	Original base (=100)	Conversion Factor†	1962	1963	1964
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	4·44	106	106	116
Coimbatore	July 1935 to June 1936	4 94	104	107	119
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	4·63	105	105	118
Madurai	July 1935 to June 1936	4·44	108	107	116
Nagpur	August 1939	5 22	98	103	125
Sholapur	Feb. 1927 to Jan 1928	3·82	107	106	120

*Provisional

**Revised.

†To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the conversion factor The conversion factor given against Bombay takes effect from December 1963 while those shown against Nagpur and Sholapur take effect from February 1964.

The general all-India average working class consumer price index numbers, base 1949=100, were 134 for 1963 and 152 for 1964.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil-fields in the country excepting those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. During the year minimum wages were fixed for certain categories of employees in barytes, bauxite and gypsum mines Minimum wages fixed earlier were also revised in the case of certain categories of employees engaged in road and building construction The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, *inter alia*, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture to December 31, 1959 The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away with in the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles sugar, cement, jute, iron and steel and coffee plantation industries have submitted their reports Wage Boards for tea and rubber plantations, coal mining, iron ore, limestone, dolomite mining industries, non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments, port and dock workers at major ports, engineering, heavy chemicals and fertiliser industries have been set up A second Wage Board for working journalists has been constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 Second Wage Boards for the cotton, sugar, textiles and cement industries have also been appointed. The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 was enacted during the year

During the year, interim wage increases were recommended by the Wage Boards for coal mines, port and dock workers, non-journalists and cement industries The recommendations were accepted by Government and their implementation is in progress

Occupational Wage Surveys

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958 Besides information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rates and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise The results of the survey have been embodied in a number of reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise (yet to be published). The Second Occupational Wage Survey has also been completed and data will be published in due course.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Collieries covered by the schemes till the end of June 1965 totalled 824 Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter, 3,10,880 workers whose monthly basic earnings did not exceed Rs 300 qualified for the bonus for the quarter ending June 1965. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only The total number of those who qualified for bonus at the end of the quarter ending September 1965 was 6,69,503

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1964 there were 2,151 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 10,02,955 workers (8,89,371 in 1957) and 77,24,694 man-days were lost (64,29,319 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961 *inter alia*, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Code of Discipline

The Code of Discipline evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 requires employers and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement and to avoid resort to direct action The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes The Central Implementation and Evaluation Division has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to settle out of court 46 per cent of the disputes taken up by it The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts A procedure for screening cases before appeals are filed by the public sector undertakings was evolved in 1964

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 963 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1965.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production and that production would be maximised and defence efforts promoted in all possible ways The Resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee under the Union Minister of Labour and Employment was set up to supervise implementation of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee

The Truce Resolution also seeks to promote voluntary arbitration for settlement of industrial disputes Since November 1962, till the end of 1965 employers and workers agreed to settle their disputes through voluntary arbitration in 518 out of 2,264 cases in the central sphere in which conciliation had failed

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Enforcement Officers Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes —Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction Besides the Central Labour Court at Dhanbad, there are four Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The Tribunal at Delhi is under the Delhi Administration, but is also utilised by the Central Government The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals/labour courts for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary

Joint Management Councils

The scheme of Joint Management Councils sponsored by the Government in 1957 ensures closer association of workers in management on a formally defined basis Joint Management Councils are, at present, functioning in 107 establishments.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. A Code of Efficiency

and Welfare has since been drawn up. The National Productivity Council, however, has accepted a slightly modified version of the Code

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and educationists, is a registered society which implements the workers' education scheme. The Board has established 30 regional and 43 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 2,94,891 workers up to the end of 1965.

The programme of workers' education is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of training of Ed cation Officers who are whole time employees of the Board. In the second stage workers sponsored by trade unions are trained by the Education Officers in whole time training courses of three months' duration These workers are called worker-teachers In the third stage, the worker-teachers, on completion of training, revert to their places of employment and conduct classes for the rank and file of workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 206 and 207 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 206

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1963-64*	1955-56	1963-64*
Number of unions on registers	174	506	7,921	11,194
Number of unions submitting returns	105	390	3,901	6,791
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12,848	7,19,896	20,61,884	32,00,512

TABLE 207

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS**

	Number of Unions affiliated				Membership			
	1958	1959	1960	1963	1958	1959	1960	1963
Indian National Trade Union Congress	727	886	860	1,219	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,386	12,68,339
All-India Trade Union Congress	807	814	886	952	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662	5,00,967
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	151	185	190	253	1,92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202	3,29,931
United Trade Union Congress	182	172	229	241	82,001	90,629	1,10,034	1,08,982
TOTAL	1,867	2,057	2,165	2,665	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584	22,08,219

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs 400

*Provisional Does not include figures for Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Figures for 1961 and 1962 are not available as the annual verification was not conducted during the two years

By the end of January 1966 the insurance scheme was extended to about 34·48 lakh industrial workers in 249 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 30 36 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1964-65, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 8 88 crores and employers' contribution at Rs 9.97 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.36 crores was given to insured persons by way of cash benefits, of which Rs. 4.64 crores accounted for sickness, Rs 24 24 lakhs for maternity, Rs. 1.25 crores for disablement and Rs 22 77 lakhs for dependants

So far 11 hospitals and 14 annexes with 2,161 beds have been constructed. 34 ESI hospitals and 7 annexes with bed strength of 5,108 are under construction Eleven more hospitals and three annexes with 2,765 beds have already been sanctioned

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 103 industries and establishments at the end of January 1966 The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6¼ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees The rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 32 industries and classes of establishments which are covered under the Act At the end of October 1965, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 32,181 The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 44 03 lakhs while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs 710 70 crores, and Rs 210 56 crores were refunded to outgoing members A Special Reserve Fund has been set up to make payment of provident fund dues to workers where the employers fail to deposit the provident fund contributions to the employees' provident fund A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members whose own accumulations fall short of this amount has been set up

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir The Act covered 1,273 collieries and organisations by the end of September 1965 In terms of the schemes, both the employees and the employers are to contribute compulsorily at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employees From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund during 1964-65 was 4,33,565 and the amount of the Fund which is invested in Central Government securities up to the end of November 1965 was about Rs 51 79 crores

The Schemes provide for non-refundable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of consumers' co-operative societies and

for house-building. During 1965, the Schemes were further amended to provide for financing life insurance policies of members' own lives out of their share of contribution as well as their share of the cost of construction of houses/tenements to be allotted to them by housing co-operative societies. A Death Relief Fund has also been set up during the year by transferring initially Rs. 1 lakh from the forfeiture account of the Fund to ensure a guaranteed payment of Rs. 500 to the dependants of each deceased member whose accumulation falls short of Rs. 500.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State Two Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies. The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs 400 to Rs 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of Funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their work It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. Except Orissa, Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all the States and Union Territories have framed their own rules

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospital-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, a T.B clinic, 3 T B hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 15 ayurvedic dispensaries and 2 mobile medical units Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is running 57 institutes, 61 adult education centres, 60 women's welfare centres, 163 feeder adult education centres, including centres for women workers, a holiday home and 2 boarding houses. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

The Fund has so far constructed 5,851 houses under Township Old Subsidy Scheme and Subsidy-*cum*-Loan Scheme. The allocation of 40,933 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed ; of these, construction work on 23,771 houses has been completed and 6,279 houses are under construction. Out of 40,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 6,931 houses and 33 barracks have been constructed and work on 7,480 houses and 83 barracks is in progress. The annual earnings of the Fund have been estimated at Rs. 3.28 crores.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 9 central consumer co-operative stores and 482 co-operative stores/societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers Four hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma and Tisri (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh), and Gangapur (Rajasthan) Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Seven mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1965-66 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs 7 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 20 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 6 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in iron ore mining as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. To begin with, cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per tonne

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0 73 in 1956 to 0·42 in 1964 while the rate for all mines declined from 0.53 in 1956 to 0.42 in 1964. A National Mines Safety Council including representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes. Another scheme known as *Shram Vir* National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in factories, mines, plantations and docks. Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme

Survey of Labour Conditions Scheme

The Scheme aims at collection of comprehensive information on employment and composition of labour force, average daily earnings by components, working conditions, welfare and other amenities available to workers, social security measures, industrial relations, and various components of labour cost in 46 major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. The Survey is being conducted according to a phased programme and 28 industries have been covered in the first three rounds. The fourth round covering the remaining 18 industries was scheduled to be completed by February, 1966. Reports in respect of 11 of the 28 industries have so far been printed These are (i) Silk Textiles, (ii) Woollen Textiles, (iii) Agricultural Implements, (iv) Bicycles, (v) Bolts, Nuts, Nails, etc., (vi) Machine Tools, (vii) Electrical Machinery, (viii) Textile Machinery, (ix) Cement, (x) Metal Extracting and Refining, and (xi) Rubber Plantations.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but also sometimes for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Madras, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has not been able to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and to provide, in particular, suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works Housing and Urban

Development, the State Governments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently enacted necessary legislation for the establishment of a Housing and Development Board. The Governments of Assam, Kerala and Punjab have also decided to set up similar Boards.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period

During the Second Plan, six more schemes were taken up. Government provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores, while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private constructions Considerable attention was also paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of households and houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows

TABLE 208

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

(in lakhs)

	No of households	No of existing houses	No of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas	156	141	63	93
Rural Areas	689	651	122	567
TOTAL	845	792	185	660

During the Third Plan, an investment of about Rs 1,565 crores was expected to be made on housing as follows:

	Rs crores
Private sector	1,125
Housing programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce, Transport and Communications, etc	240
Housing programmes of Works and Housing Ministry (including General Pool accommodation)	200

The investment was expected to be on the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas) The increase in the number of households during

*Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pucca houses.

this period was, however, estimated at 1,05 lakhs (30 lakhs in urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas). Thus, there would be a further deficit of 63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses were likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was expected to be of the order of 741 lakhs (114 lakhs in urban areas and 627 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores was made for the social housing schemes in the Third Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores were provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores from the States, Rs. 20 crores from the Union Territories and Rs 22 crores from the Centre) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. While the LIC funds have been drawn by the States and are likely to be fully utilised by them, the utilisation of Government funds is expected to be about Rs. 87.20 crores only. Funds actually utilised during the first four years of the Plan total Rs 69.83 crores, or 57 per cent of the total provision, against 76 per cent scheduled under the phased programme indicated by the Planning Commission. The shortfall in Government funds is due to the present Emergency and inadequate allocations in States' plans for housing

Two other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are shortage of developed land at reasonable prices in and around growing cities and towns and shortage of building materials, particularly cement. To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large scale acquisition and development of land A National Buildings Organisation was set up to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and making available the results thereof to construction agencies all over the country

A provision of Rs 490 crores is likely to be made for housing schemes in the Fourth Plan—Rs. 283 crores to be obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Employees' Provident Fund and the balance of Rs. 207 crores to be provided from Central Government resources.

The Conference of Ministers for Housing, which met in December 1964, expressed itself against diversion of allocations on housing to other development projects and urged the placing of all housing schemes under one department and one Minister and the setting up of Housing Boards wherever not done. The Conference also recommended the setting up of Revolving Funds for bulk acquisition and development of land so that adequate housing sites could be provided to low and middle income groups at reasonable prices. The simplification and integration of all the existing housing schemes into two rationalised schemes, *viz*, a 'Housing Loans Scheme' and a 'Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme' was also urged by the Conference.

The following decisions have been taken on these recommendations.

(*a*) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the programme for provision of subsidised rental housing for economically weaker sections of the community under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme should be integrated with provision for the grant of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan for projects undertaken by State Governments/Local Bodies. The other conditions of the existing schemes generally remain the same.

(*b*) The other housing schemes should continue to be independent schemes as at present.

(*c*) The pattern of assistance under the Slum Clearance Scheme should be revised to provide for 37½ per cent subsidy and 50

per cent loan on the cost of the dwelling units constructed by State Governments/Local Bodies, who will provide only the balance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as their share of subsidy.

The decisions will be applicable to new projects undertaken from April 1, 1966.

A brief resume of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched is given below :

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory housing boards, local bodies, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers(other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. Till the end of 1965, 1,79,458 tenements were sanctioned for construction at a cost of Rs. 63.77 crores, out of which 1,54,933 tenements have been completed. A sum of Rs 51.81 crores was disbursed till the end of March, 1965.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissible under the Scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per house. Short-term loans are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community* on subsidised rents. The entire cost of such houses is met by the Central Government, 75 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent in the form of subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 70.72 crores was drawn by the Governments of States and Union Territories under the Scheme till March 31, 1965. Up to end of 1965, 1,39,894 houses were sanctioned and 1,00,340 completed

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments In view of the slow progress of the Scheme, a Working Group set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment has recommended the grant of 25 per cent of the cost of each house as capital subsidy and the balance of 75 per cent as loan to planters. The Scheme is being revised in the light of this recommendation

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, because of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments

*Those with an income of Rs 250 per month and below in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, Rs 200 per month and below in other State capitals and Rs. 175 per month and below elsewhere.

have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Funds is to be raised by charging an additional interest at ½ per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Governments and the Commodity Board concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for 1,825 houses costing Rs. 40.64 lakhs, but the number of houses actually completed so far is 999 only. Against these sanctions, the State Governments have disbursed Rs 25 01 lakhs to the planters.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for re-housing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and Rs 175 per mensem elsewhere.

Till the end of 1963, 329 slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments were sanctioned or approved for construction of 94,898 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 35·84 crores, out of which 52,984 housing units were completed. In the Union Territories, projects costing about Rs 4 50 crores have been sanctioned for construction of about 10,733 tenements, flats, commercial offices, out of which more than 6,840 units have been completed In addition 22,506 plots have been developed and 3,872 tenements were under construction in Delhi under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, for allotment to those who have been unauthorised occupants of Government/public land.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help Loan assistance is given to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. Grants are also given for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff

All the 5,000 villages allotted for development under the Scheme were selected, survey conducted in 3,400 villages and actual implementation started in 2,386 villages Up to the end of 1965, loans amounting to Rs. 8·01 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 57,923 houses A sum of Rs. 6·20 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries and 28,362 houses were completed.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments up to Rs 47 01 crores for acquisition and development of 23,736 acres of land were entered into by the States till the end 1965. Against these, about 10,666 acres were acquired and 7,917 acres developed.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Introduced in February 1959 as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation in the States and funds furnished by the Central Government in the Union Territories, this scheme envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. Up to the end of 1965 loans amounting to Rs. 33·01 crores were sanctioned for the construction of 19,352 houses, out of which 12,465 were completed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme, which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accommodation to their low-paid employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1965, State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 19,246 houses at a cost of Rs. 19·86 crores, out of which 11,419 houses were completed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building cost through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The NBO has a well equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-*cum*-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-*cum*-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

Short-term training courses on (*i*) Timber Engineering, (*ii*) Exact and economical Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, (*iii*) Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library; (*iv*) Sociological and Economic Problems in the Field of Housing, and (*v*) Productivity in Building Industry, have been organised so far

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 2,75,281 sq km *Population* 3,59,83,447 *Capital:* Hyderabad
Principal language Telugu

Governor, Pattom A Thanu Pillai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K Brahmananda Reddi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Elections, Planning, Major Industries and Power
N Ramachandra Reddy	Revenue, Registration, Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation and Commercial Taxes
M Chenna Reddy	Finance, Medium and Small Scale Industries, Stationery and Printing and Mines
P V G Raju	Cultural Affairs
A C Subba Reddy	Irrigation, Agriculture, Food Production and Animal Husbandry
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan	Home
Y. Sivarama Prasad	Health
M N Lakshminarasiah	Panchayats, Small Savings and Housing
T Ramaswamy	Co-operation and Fisheries
T. V Raghavulu	Public Works, Highways and Ports
Ministers of State	
M R Appa Row	Excise and Prohibition
P. V Narasimha Rao	Law, Prisons, Legislature and Charitable and Religious Endowments
Smt T N Sadalakshmi	Social Welfare
A Balarami Reddi	Education
B V Gurumurthy	Labour, Transport, Information and Tourism
N Chenchurama Naidu	Municipal Administration and Forests

Chief Secretary
K. N Anantaraman

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	Manohar Pershad
Judges	N. D Krishna Rao, P. J Reddy, P Basi Reddy, N Kumarayya, G Chandrasekhara Sastry, H Anantanarayana Ayyar, K V L Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd Mirza
Advocate-General	B V. Subramaniam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	Gulam Hyder
Members	H Ramalinga Reddy, G Simhadri, C Bangara Raju

*The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories given in this Chapter are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories.
†As on July 1, 1966

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : B. V. Subba Reddy | *Deputy Speaker* . Vasudev Krishnaji Naik

1. *Achanta* (*R*) : P. Syamasudara Rao (LCP)
2. *Achampet* (*R*) : K. Naganna (Con.)
3. *Addanki* : P. Ranganayakulu (LCP)
4. *Adilabad* : Vithal Rao (Ind.)
5. *Adoni* H. Sitarama Reddy (Ind.)
6. *Alair* Smt. A. Kamala Devi (LCP)
7. *Alampur* D Muralidhar Reddy (Con.)
8. *Allagadda* (*R*) . S Jayaraju (Con)
9. *Allavaram* (*R*) C. Ganj Setty (Con)
10. *Alur* · Lakshmikantha Reddy (Con.)
11. *Amalapuram* . N Ramabhadra Raju (Con.)
12. *Ammanabrolu* · S. Singaiah (CP)
13. *Anakapalli* · K. Govinda Rao (LCP)
14. *Anaparthi* . P. Panasaramanna (LCP)
15. *Anantapur* . P. Anthony Reddy (Con.)
16. *Andole* Smt S L Devi (Con)
17. *Armoor* T Ranga Reddy (Con)
18. *Asifnagar* · M M Hashim (Con.)
19. *Asifabad* (*R*) Bhim Rao (Con)
20. *Atmakur* . A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con)
21. *Atmakur* Som Bhopal (Ind)
22. *Attili* S R Datla (Ind.)
23. *Avanigadda* Y Sivarama Prasad (Con)
24. *Badvel* Nagireddy Subbareddy (Con.)
25. *Balijipeta* V Krishnamurthy Naidu (Con)
26. *Balkonda* G Raja Ram (Con.)
27. *Bandar* P Lakshmana Rao (Ind)
28. *Banswada* Srinivasa Reddy (Con)
29. *Bapatla* K Venkateshwara Rao (CP)
30. *Begum Bazar* K. Seethaiat Gupta (Con)
31. *Bhadrachalam* · Mohammad Tahaseel (CP)
32. *Bheemunipatnam* P V G Raju (Con)
33. *Bhimavaram* : N Venkataramaiah (Con)
34. *Bhogapuram* K Appadu Dhora (Con)
35. *Bhongir* A Ramachandra Reddy (LCP)
36. *Boath* C Madhava Reddy (Con.)
37. *Bobbili* T Lakshmu Naidu (Con)
38. *Boddam* · Allu Dasavataram (Con.)
39. *Bodhan* K. V. Reddy (Con)
40. *Brahmanatarla* . Smt. B. Laxminarayanamma (Con.)
41. *Buchireddipalem* (*R*) : S. Vemayya (LCP)
42. *Buggaram* · A Narayana Reddy (Ind.)
43. *Burgampahad* (*R*) · K Butchaiah (CP)
44. *Burugupudi* (*R*) · B Subba Rao (Con.)
45. *Chinnur* N Yethiraja Rao (Ind)
46. *Cherial* Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con)
47. *Cheepurupalli* · K. S Appala Naidu (SWA)
48. *Chevella* (*R*) : V. Rama Rao (Con)
49. *Chevyeru* · P. Venkata Rao (Con.)
50. *Chillamcherla* · G. Mallikarjuna Rao (Con.)
51. *Chintapali* (*R*) . D Kondala Rao (Con.)
52. *Chinnakondur* · Lakshman Bapuji Konda (Con.)
53. *Chintalapudi* (*R*) : R. Yesupadam (Con.)
54. *Chirala* : J. Lakshminarayana Chowdary (LCP)
55. *Chinnur* (*R*) . K. Rajamallu (Con.)
56. *Chittoor* : C. D. Naidu (SWA)
57. *Chodavaram* . I. Satyanarayana (Con.)
58. *Choppaddani* B. Ramulu (Con.)
59. *Cuddapah* · P Seshaiah (Ind.)
60. *Darsi* : D. Venkataramana Reddy (Con)
61. *Dendulur*: M Ramamohana Rao (Ind.)
62. *Devarkonda* (*R*) . Y. Peddaiah (LCP)
63. *Dharamsagar* · T. Hayagrivachary (Con.)
64. *Dharmavaram* · P Venkateswara Choudari (Con.)
65. *Dhone* C Rambhoopal Reddy (Con.)
66. *Dommat* Khwaja Moinuddin (Con.)
67. *Dornakal* . N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con)
68. *Duggirala* L. Lakshma Reddy (Con)
69. *Elamachili* V Sanyasi Naidu (Con)
70. *Eluru* A Sarvesvara Rao (LCP)
71. *Gadwal* K R. Bhupal (Con)
72. *Gajapathinagaram* · T. Sanyasi Naidu (Con)
73. *Gannavaram* P Sundarayya (CP)
74. *Gajwel* (*R*) G. Saidiah (Ind)
75. *Ghanpur* N P. V Mohan Rao (LCP)
76. *Giddalur* E Balarami Reddy (Ind)
77. *Golugonda* S Appala Naidu (SWA)
78. *Gooty* V K Adinarayana Reddy (LCP)
79. *Gopalayuram* (*R*) T Veeraraghavulu (Con)
80. *Gorantla* : B. V. Bayapa Reddy (Con)
81. *Gudivada* (*R*) · G Rama Rao (CP)
82. *Gudur* (*R*) · M. Munuswami (Con.)
83. *Guntur I* · K. Nagaiah (LCP)
84. *Guntur II* C Hanumaiah (Con)
85. *Gurzala* · K Venkateswarlu (Con)
86. *Hasanparthi* · C Vasudeva Reddy (Ind.)
87. *High Court* : B. Ramdev (Con)
88. *Hindupur* Kallur Subbarao (Con)
89. *Huzurabad* (*R*) G Ramulu (Con)
90. *Huzurnagar* A Vasudeva Rao (Con.)
91. *Hyderabad East* (*R*) Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con)
92. *Ibrahimpatnam* . M. N Lakshminarasiah (Con)
93. *Ichapuram* · K C Deo (Con)
94. *Indurthi* · B. Lakshmikantha Rao (Con)
95. *Jadcherla* Keshavulu (Ind.)
96. *Jaggampeta* V Mutyala Rao (Con.)
97. *Jaggayyapeta* (*R*) : G. Venkateswarlu (Con)
98. *Jagtial* : K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (Con.)

*As on July 1,1965 Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con): Communist Party (CP), Legislature Communist Party (LCP), Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.) Members of the United Democratic Front and National Demo members have also been shown as Inde-pendents.

99. *Jammalamadugu* : T Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
100. *Jangaon* (*R*) . K Raghavulu (CP)
101 *Jubilee Hills* Smt Roda H P Mistry (Con)
102. *Jukkal* · T. Nagnath Rao (Con)
103 *Kadiri* (*R*) E Gopalu Naik (Con)
104 *Kaikalur* · K Appa Rao (Con)
105 *Kakinada* D Bhaskara Rao (Con)
106 *Kalahasti* A Balarami Reddi (Con)
107 *Kalwakurthi* · Smt T Shantabai (Con)
108. *Kalyandurg* (*R*) · H Narasappa (Con)
109. *Kamareddy* V Venkatarama Reddy (Con)
110 *Kamalapur* . K V Narayana Reddy (Ind)
111 *Kamalapuram* · V. Venkata Reddy (Con)
112. *Kandukur* N C Rama Naidu (Con)
113 *Kankipadu* . M Lakshmana Swamy (LCP)
114 *Kanigiri* K Guruswamy Reddy (LCP)
115. *Kanithi* K Sreeramamurthy (Con)
116 *Karapa* · R Tirupathi Rao (Con)
117 *Karimnagar* A Kishan Reddy (Ind)
118 *Kavali* (*R*) Y Penchalaiah (Con)
119 *Khammam* N Prasada Rao (Ind)
120 *Kodangal* K. Rukma Reddy (Ind.)
121. *Kodur* (*R*) N Penchalaiah (SWA)
122 *Kodumur* (*R*) Vacant
123 *Koilkuntla* B V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
124 *Kollapur* K Rang Das (Con)
125 *Kondakarla* P Venkataramana (LCP)
126 *Kondapi* C Rosaiah Naidu (Con)
127 *Korukonda* K Veeranna (Con)
128 *Kosigi* Satyanarayana Raju (Con)
129 *Kathapeta* M V S Subba Raju (Con)
130 *Kothuru* (*R*) P Gunnayya (Con)
131 *Kovvur* A Bapineedu (Con)
132 *Kovur* R Dasaratharama Reddy (Con)
133 *Kuchinapudi* E Subba Rao (CP)
134 *Kuppam* A. P Vajravelu Chetty (CP)
135 *Kurnool* T K R Sarma (Ind)
136 *Lakkireddipalli* G Viswantatha Reddy (Ind)
137 *Luxettipet* G V Pithambara Rao (Ind)
138 *Macherla* (*R*) M Kesavanayakudu (Con)
139 *Madakasira* (*R*) Smt B Rukmini Devi (Con)
140 *Madanapalle* D Seetharamiah (Ind)
141 *Madhira* D. Venkiah (Con)
142. *Madoci* (*R*) E Basappa (Con)
143 *Madugulu* T Viswanadham (Ind)
144 *Mahbubnagar* M Rama Reddy (Ind)
145 *Makthal* K Ramachander Rao (Con)
146 *Maidaram* · M Ramagopal Reddy (Ind)
147 *Malakpet* Mir Ahmed Ali Khàn (Con)
148 *Malleswaram* P Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
149 *Mangalagiri* V Sri Krishna (LCP)
150 *Manthani* P V Narasimha Rao (Con)
151 *Markapur* : K Obul Reddy (Con.)
152 *Martur* N Venkateswarlu (Con.)
153 *Medak* · Smt K. Ananda Devi (LCP)
154 *Medchal* V Ramachandra Rao (Ind)
155 *Metpalli* · Vijaya Ranga Rao (Con.)
156 *Midthur* E Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
157 *Miryalguda* T C Krishna Reddy (Con)
158. *Mudhole* G. Ganga Reddy (Con.)
159 *Mudinepalli* . B Hanumantha Rao (Con.)
160 *Mulug* M Krishnaiah (Con)
161 *Musheerabad* T. Anjaiah (Con)
162 *Mydukur* · P Narayana Reddy (SWA)
163 *Mylavaram* ; V. Visweswara Rao (LCP)
164 *Nagarikatakam* · Thammineni Paparao (Con)
165. *Nagar Kurnool* (*R*) : P. Mahendranath (Con)
166 *Nagaram* · N Ganeswara Rao (Con.)
167 *Nagaram* · A Ranga Reddy (Con.)
168 *Nagari* D. Gopala Raju (Ind.)
169 *Naguru* (*R*) A Laxmu Naidu (Con)
170 *Nakrekal* . N Srinivasa Reddy (CP)
171 *Nalgonda* B Dharmabiksham (LCP)
172 *Nallamada* Y Papi Reddy (LCP)
173 *Nandigama* : P Venkateswarlu (LCP)
174 *Nandikotkur* · P Venkatakrishna Reddy (Ind)
175 *Nandipad* K Ramiah Chowdary (Con)
176 *Nandval* M Subba Reddy (Ind)
177 *Narasannapeta* · S Jagannatham (SWA)
178 *Narsipatnam* R Latchapatrudu (SWA)
179 *Naravankhed* D Ramachandra Rao (SWA)
180 *Narsampet* : A Venkateswara Rao (CP)
181 *Narasapur* Vithal Reddy (LCP)
182 *Narasapur* P Seshavataram (Con)
183 *Narasaraopet* C Ramaiah Chowdary (Con)
184 *Nellore* G C Kondayya (Con)
185 *Nerella* (*R*) B Janakiram (Con)
186 *Nidumolu* (*R*) G Bapanayya (CP)
187 *Nirmal* P Narasa Reddy (Con)
188 *Nizamabad* Hari Narayan (Ind)
189 *Nuzvid* M R Appa Rao (Con)
190 *Ongole* · B V L Narayana (Ind)
191 *Pachipenta* (*R*) D Suri Dhora (Con)
192 *Palacole* · A Satyanarayanamurthy (Con)
193 *Palau* (*R*) K Santhiah (Con)
194 *Palakonda* · K Suryanarayana Naidu (SWA)
195. *Palmaner* (*R*) K Nanjappa (Con)
196 *Palvancha* P Satyanarayana (CP)
197 *Parvada* . S C Appala Naidu (Ind)
198. *Pargi* M Rama Dev Reddy (Con.)
199 *Parkal* (*R*) R Narasimha Ramaiah (Con)
200 *Pamarru* · S B P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con)
201 *Parvathipuram* V Chandra Chudamani Deo (Con)
202 *Paruchuru* · N Venkataswami (CP)
203 *Patapatnam* · L Lakshmana Dasu (Con)

204. *Pathergatti* · Salahuddin Owaisi (Ind.)
205 *Pattikonda* · K B Narasappa (Con.)
206. *Payakaraopeta* (*R*) M. Pitchaiah (CP)
207. *Peddakakani* P Koteswara Rao (LCP)
208 *Peddakurapadu* G Ramaswamy Reddy (Con.)
209. *Peddapalli* (*R*) B Raja Ram (Con.)
210. *Peddapuram* . P. Padmanabham (Con.)
211 *Peddavoora* P Parvatha Reddy (LCP)
212. *Penugonda* V. Satyanarayana (LCP)
213. *Penukonda* . Narasi Reddy (Ind.)
214. *Pentapadu* . V P Murti Raju (Con.)
215 *Phirangipuram* K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
216. *Pileru* C. K. Narayana Reddy (CP)
217 *Pithapuram* Bhavanna Rao (Con.)
218. *Podili* . K Narayanaswamy (Con.)
219 *Polavaram* K Babu Rao (LCP)
220 *Ponduru* (*R*) Kottapalli Narasayya (Con.)
221. *Ponnur* N Venkata Rao (Con.)
222 *Prathipadu* M Veeraraghava Rao (Ind.)
223 *Proddatur* P Yerramuni Reddy (Ind.)
224. *Pulivendla* C Bali Reddy (Ind.)
225 *Punganur* V Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
226 *Putlur* T Nagi Reddy (CP)
227 *Rajampet* K Mara Reddy (SWA)
228 *Rajahmundry* P Veerabhadra Rao (Con.)
229 *Ramachandrapuram* N Satyanarayana Rao (Ind.)
230 *Ramannapet* K Ramachandra Reddy (LCP)
231 *Ramayampet* Smt Ratnamma Reddy (Con.)
232 *Ramathirtham* (*R*) G Suryanarayana (Con.)
233 *Rapur* A C Subba Reddy (Con.)
234 *Ravachoti* R Narayana Reddy (SWA)
235 *Rayadurg* L Chinnapa Reddy (Con.)
236 *Razole* (*R*) Mahalakshmi Geddam (Con.)
237 *Repalle* K Satyanarayana (CP)
238 *Revidi* K Appala Naidu (Ind.)
239 *Sadashivpet* (*R*) C Rajanarasimha (Con.)
240 *Salur* R L N Sanyasi Raju (Ind.)
241 *Samalkot* Mohammed Ismail (Con.)
242 *Sangareddy* P Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
243 *Santhanuthalapadu* (*R*) T Chenchaiah (CP)
244 *Sarvepalli* V Venkureddy (Ind.)
245 *Sattenapalli* V Gopalakrishnayya (Ind.)
246 *Satyavedu* (*R*) T Balakrishnaiah (Con.)
247 *Secunderabad* K S Narayana (Con.)
248 *Secunderabad Cantt.* B. V Gurumurthy (Con.)
249 *Shadnagar* Damodara Reddy (Con.)
250 *Shermuhammadpuram* . B H. Reddy (Ind.)
251 *Siddipet* Someshwar Rao (Ind.)
252. *Sirpur* . G. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)
253 *Sirsilla* · J Narsing Rao (Con.)
254 *Sompeta* G. Latchanna (SWA)
255. *Srikakulam* · A. Thavitiah (Con.)
256 *Srungavarapukota* (*R*) . G Dharma Naidu (Con.)
257. *Sullurpet* . P Siddiah Naidu (Con.)
258. *Sultanabad* · J Malla Reddy (Ind.)
259 *Sultan Bazar* · V. K. Naik (Con.)
260. *Suryapet* (*R*) · Uppala Malchooru (CP)
261 *Tadapatri* C Kulasekhara Reddy (Ind.)
262 *Tadepalligudem* · Alluri Krishna Rao (Con.)
263 *Tallarevu* (*R*) Vacant
264. *Tandur* M Chenna Reddy (Con.)
265 *Tanuku* M Harishchandra Prasad (Con.)
266 *Tavanampalle* P Rajagopal Naidu (SWA)
267 *Tekkali* · R Satyanarayana (SWA)
268 *Tenali* Vacant
269 *Thamballapalle* K Narasimha Reddy (SWA)
270 *Tirupati* R Nadamuni Reddy (Con.)
271 *Tiruvur* P Bapayya (Con.)
272 *Tuni* V V Krishnamaraju (Con.)
273 *Udayagiri* P Venkata Reddy (Con.)
274. *Undi* G Ranga Raju (Con.)
275 *Uravakonda* G C Venkanna (Ind.)
276 *Vadamalpet* P Narayana Reddy (Con.)
277 *Vayalpadu* P Thimma Reddy (Con.)
278 *Vemsoor* J Vengala Rao (Con.)
279 *Vemur* S Ramaswamy Chandari (Con.)
280 *Venkatagiri* (*R*) Allam Krishnaiah (Con.)
281 *Vepanjeri* · G N Pattabhi Reddy (Ind.)
282 *Vijayawada-North* T Potharaju (CP)
283 *Vijayawada South* T V S Chalapathi Rao (Con.)
284 *Vikarabad* (*R*) A Ramaswamy (Con.)
285 *Vunukonda* P Venkatasivaiah (LCP)
286 *Visakhapatnam* A V Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
287 *Vizianagaram* B Sriramamurthy (Con.)
288 *Vunukuru* P Sangam Naidu (Con.)
289 *Vuyyur* K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
290 *Wanparthi* Smt Kumudini Devi (Con.)
291 *Warangal* B Nagabhushana Rao (Ind.)
292 *Wardhannapet* K Lakshminarasimha Reddy (Ind.)
293 *Yakutpura* M A. Rasheed (Con.)
294. *Yellandu* K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (CP)
295 *Yellareddy* (*R*) Smt T N Sadalakshmi (Con.)
296 *Yellavaram* (*R*) C Mallikharjuna (Con.)
297 *Yemmiganur* · Y C Veerabhadra Gowd (SWA)
298 *Yerragondipalem* P Subbaiah (LCP)
299. *Yerpedu* (*R*) P Singariah (Con.)
300 *Zahirabad* M Baga Reddy (Con.)
301 *Nominated* J T. Fernandez

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL†

Chairman : G Brahmayya *Deputy Chairman* M Anandam

No.	Name	Elected by
1	Abu Yusuf	Legislative Assembly
2	Smt A Annapurnamma*	„
3	G Appalaswamy	„
4	G. Brahmayya	„
5	C. Subba Rao Chowdary*	„
6	Smt Faizunnisa*	„
7.	M B Gautam	„
8	Shaik Galib*	„
9	N V. Jagannatham	„
10	A Kotaiah	„
11	Smt D Lakshmibayamma*	„
12	I Lingayya*	„
13	Makhdoom Mohiuddin	„
14	D Govinda Rajulu	„
15	N Ramachandraiah	„
16	M. Hanumantha Rao*	„
17	N. D Prasada Rao	„
18	G V Sudhakar Rao	„
19	T Ramaswamy	„
20.	A. Chithambara Reddy	„
21	K V Pratap Reddy	„
22	M Subba Reddy*	„
23	P Venkataswami Reddy	„
24	S Malakonda Reddy	„
25	S Siddha Reddy	„
26	S Rami Reddy*	„
27	I Sadasivan*	„
28	K Venkata Setty	„
29	M Subbaiah	„
30	P Venkatanarayana	„
31	N M Williams*	„
32	A Appanna Dora	Local Authorities
33	Mohd Arif Khan	„
34	Smt V. Kamalakumari	„
35.	G Krishnamurthy	„
36	Hiralal Morya	„
37	B Narayana Murthy	„
38	T Rama Murthy	„
39	V Satyanarayana Murthy*	„
40	K Ramaiah*	„
41	R Ramalinga Raju*	„
42	N V Ganga Raju	„
43.	A Sesha Rao*	„
44	B Adinarayana Rao	„
45	M Manik Rao	Local Authorities
46	Shankar Rao	„
47.	T. Veerabhadra Rao*	„
48.	V. Satyanarayana Rao	„
49.	A. Vengala Reddy*	„
50.	D Panduranga Reddy*	„
51	D. Narayana Reddy*	„
52.	E. Laxma Reddy	„
53.	Hanumantha Reddy	„
54	K Ramachandra Reddy	„
55	M Chenna Kesava Reddy	„
56	P V Reddy	„
57	R Venkata Subba Reddy*	„
58.	S Lakshma Reddy	„
59	S Venkatakrishna Reddy	„
60	E Satyanarayana	„
61	K Subramanyam	„
62	Smt K Subbamma*	„
63	T P V Kurmacharyulu	Teachers
64.	C Lakshmaiah	„
65	P Sreerama Murthy	„
66	V Vijayarama Raju	„
67	S Ramakrishnaiah	„
68.	P Narsing Rao*	„
69	V P Raghavachari*	„
70	D S Subramanyam	„
71	M Anandam*	Graduates
72	T Kanakaraju	„
73	M Ataur Rahman*	„
74	T S Rama Rao	„
75	A Seetha Ram Reddy*	„
76	Y C Ranga Reddy	„
77	N. Somayajulu	„
78	B V Subbaraju	„
79	M Jafer Ali	Nominated
80	M Azamuddin*	„
81	Smt I Saraswati Devi*	„
82	S Govindarajulu*	„
83	G Jashua	„
84	Smt H M Lazarus	„
85	S Sambhu Prasad*	„
86	S Ahmadullah Qadri	„
87.	K Koti Reddy	„
88.	M Narsing Rao	„
89	G V Sesha Sastry	„
90	A Venkatasubbarao	„

RESULTS OF BIENNIAL ELECTIONS 1965

No.	Name	Elected by
1	Smt P V Ramana Rao	Legislative Assembly
2	D Kondaiah Chowdary	„
3	Smt A Annapurnamma	„
4	K Lakshminarasimham	„
5	Y V Krishna Rao	„
6	J Appikatla	„
7	N Reddy Ronda	„
8	R Ready	„
9	M Shamsheer Baig	„
10	Lingayya	„
11	N M Williams	„
12	R R Raju	Local Authorities
13	V Satyanarayanamurty	„
14	C S Chowdary	„
15	T Veerabhadra Rao	„
16	P R Reddy	Local Authorities
17	M Subba Reddy	„
18	Nagabhushanam	„
19	P Narasimha Reddy	„
20	Smt Katta Subbamma	„
21	A Chengal Reddy	„
22	J Mutha Reddy	Teachers
23	V P Raghavachari	„
24	M Anandam	Graduates
25	T Panchajanyam	„
26	V Rama Rao	„
27	S Sambhu Prasad	Nominated
28	Azamuddin	„
29	Smt A Shyamala Devi	„
30	P Suryachandra Rao	„

†As on July 15, 1966 *Term of office expired on June 30, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,47 88	9,49·56	9,61·42
Estate Duty	35·00	60·00	79·00
Land Revenue (net)	15,39·67	10,23·27	15,00·84
State Excise Duties	13,12 04	12,91·00	13,62·00
Stamps	3,65·00	4,38·19	4,60·00
Forests	4,21·00	4,65·00	4,80·00
Registration	1,54 00	1,60·00	1,64·00
Taxes on Vehicles	6,70 00	7,36·00	7,97·00
Sales Tax	22,00·00	24,80 00	27,20·00
Other Taxes and Duties .	1,57 10	1,55·00	2,20 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) .. .	3,99·75	4,01·35	4,02 10
Debt Services	18,16·78	17,42·31	22,66·43
Civil Administration	7,13 41	7,66·35	8,61·05
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) . . .	85 21	93 04	98·75
Electricity Schemes	1,76 04	1,81·64	1,82 68
Miscellaneous (net) . . .	1,80 00	2,20 37	2,09·86
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments .. .	42,79 77	40,69 39	46,58 55
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,54,52 65	1,52,35 17	1,74,23 68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	5,39 89	5,52 65	5,93 54
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works .	11,17·61	11,19 75	10,67·65
Debt Services (net) .	17,31 54	20,96·76	21,23·08
General Administration .	10,07 53	11,56·48	9,93 17
Administration of Justice .. .	1,51 63	1,58 69	1,64 91
Jails	73·79	77·52	80 14
Police . .	7,03 31	7,57 54	8,01 85
Scientific Departments	19·87	21 31	23 45
Education . .	31,14 24	29,67 42	32,73 58
Medical . ..	8,57·65	8,74·04	10,38 91
Public Health	4,08·17	3,66·60	4,23·93
Agriculture . .	8,52 70	7,70 66	9,50·27
Animal Husbandry .	2,96·23	3,09·69	3,31 97
Co-operation . . .	2,20·78	2,23·38	1,97·74
Industries and Supplies ..	2,06 69	2,04 21	1,91·65
Miscellaneous Departments . .	7,15·00	7,66 82	8,24 55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,12 08	17,21 48	16,55 99
Miscellaneous	13,10·48	13,66·41	14,31·30
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6,83 67	6,56·79	7,37 34
Electricity Schemes	3,99 86	4,18·31	4,87·96
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,61,22·72	1,66,86 51	1,73,92 98
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)6,70 07	(—)14,51·34	(+)30 70

ASSAM

Area 2,03,389 sq km* *Population* 1,22,09,330* *Capital* Shillong
Principal languages. Assamese and Bengali

Governor Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, Administration, Information, Minority Affairs, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Finance, Law, Revenue, Political Sufferers, Co-ordination and matters not allotted to any other Minister
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi	Electricity, Mines and Minerals, Industries, Planning, Town and Country Planning, Labour and Statistics
Dev Kant Barooah	Education, Co-operatives and Tourism
Baidyanath Mookerjee	Health Excise, Printing and Stationery and Transport
Moinul Haque Choudhury	Irrigation and Flood Control, Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs, Panchayats, Community Development and Waqfs
Rupnath Brahma	Supply, Trade, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Jails
Chatrasing Teron	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Municipal Administration, Social Welfare and Soil Conservation
Ministers of State	
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works (Roads and Buildings)
Radhika Ram Das	Revenue and Law
Emonsing Sangma	Community Development Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes and Electricity
Smt Komol Kumari Barua	Finance, General and Secretariat Administration, Social Welfare and Publicity
Deputy Ministers	
Lalit Kumar Doley	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives and Forests
Devendra Nath Hazarika	Panchayats and Community Development
Parliamentary Secretary	
Sai Sai Terang	Relief and Rehabilitation and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

A N Kidwai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	Gopalji Mehrotra
Judges	C Sanjeevarow Nayudu S K Dutta
Advocate-General	B C Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	S N Barkataki
Members	Abdul Hai, R Thanhlira

*Including NEFA
†As on July 1, 1966

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury *Deputy Speaker* . Dandeswar Hazarika

1. *Aijal East* (*R*) : Ch. Chhunga (Ind.)
2. *Aijal West* (*R*) : J. F. Manliana (Ind)
3. *Amguri* : Khagen Barbarua (RCPI)
4. *Badarpur* Abdul Jalil Choudhury (Con.)
5 *Baghmara* (*R*) Wilhamson A. Sangma (Ind.)
6. *Balipara* . Biswadev Sarma (Con)
7. *Barama* (*R*) Surendra Nath Dass (Con)
8. *Barchalla* . Mohi Kanta Das (Con)
9 *Barpeta* : D. Ram Talukdar (Con)
10 *Bhabanipur* (*R*) : Mahadev Das (Con)
11. *Bihpuria* . Mohananda Bora (Con.)
12. *Bijni* . Ram Prasad Das (Con)
13. *Bilasipara* Derajuddin Sarkar (Con)
14 *Biswanath* · Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
15 *Bogdung* Upendra Nath Sanatan (Con)
16 *Bokakhat* Narendranath Sarma (Con)
17 *Boko* Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Con)
18. *Cherrapunji* (*R*) Stanley D D Nichols-Roy (Ind)
19. *Dainadubi* (*R*) Nalindra Sangma (Ind.)
20 *Dalgaon* Matlebuddin (Con.)
21. *Dergaon* (*R*) Nilakanta Hazarika (SSP)
22 *Dhakuakhana* (*R*) Lalit Kumar Doley (Con)
23. *Dhekiajuli* Omeo Kumar Das (Con)
24 *Dhing* · Mohammed Idris (Con)
25 *Dhubri* · Mohammed Umaruddin (Con)
26. *Dibrugarh* Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Con)
27 *Digboi* Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma (Con)
28 *Doom-Dooma* Molia Tanti (Con)
29 *Dudnai* (*R*) Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con)
30 *Gauhati* Devendra Nath Sarma (Con)
31. *Gauripur* Syed Ahmed Ali (Con)
32 *Goalpara* · Khagendra Nath Nath (Con)
33 *Gohpur* Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con)
34. *Golaghat* Dandeswar Hazarika (Con)
35 *Golakganj* Sarat Chandra Sinha (Con)
36 *Gossaigaon* Mathius Tudu (Con.)
37 *Hailakandi* Rampirit Rudrapaul (Ind)
38 *Hajo* Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
39 *Jaipur* Indreswar Khaund (Con.)
40 *Jamunamukh* . Smt Afia Ahmed (Con)
41 *Jania* : Vacant
42 *Jorhat* Dulal Chandra Barua (Ind.)
43 *Jowai* (*R*) : Enowell Pohshna (Ind)
44. *Kalaigaon* Dandiram Dutta (Con.)
45. *Kaliabor* Lila Kanta Borah (Con)
46. *Kamalpur* . Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
47 *Karimganj-North* . Rathindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
48. *Karimganj-South* : Abdul Munim Choudhury (Con)
49 *Katigora* Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Ind)
50. *Katlicherra* : Gouri Shankar Roy (Con)
51. *Katonigaon* . Smt. Kamol Kumari Barua (Con)
52 *Kokrajhar* · Ajit Narayan Deb (Con.)
53 *Laharighat* . Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Con.)
54 *Lahowal* Smt Lily Sengupta (Con.)
55 *Lakhipur* Ram Prasad Chaubey (Con)
56 *Lumding* Santi Ranjan Das Gupta (Ind)
57. *Lungleh* (*R*) · L H Lalmawia (Ind)
58 *Majuli* (*R*) . Malchandra Pegu (Con)
59. *Mangaldai* : Siba Prasad Sharma (Con.)
60 *Mankachar* · Zahirul Islam (Ind.)
61 *Marangi* Chanoo Kheria (Con)
62 *Marigaon* (*R*) . Baliram Das (Con.)
63. *Mikir Hills-East* (*R*) : Sai Sai Terang (Con)
64 *Mikir Hills-West* (*R*) . Chatrasing Teron (Con)
65. *Moran* Smt Padma Kumari Gohain (Con)
66 *Nalbari-East* · Pabindranath Sarma (Con)
67 *Nalbari-West* · Prafulla Goswami (Con)
68 *Nazira* · Tankeswar Chetia (Con)
69. *Nongpoh* (*R*) : Brington Buhai Lyngdoh (Ind)
70 *Nongstoin* (*R*) Hopingstone Lyngdoh (Ind)
71 *North Cachar Hills* (*R*) · J B Hagjer (Con)
72 *North Lakhimpur* (*R*) . Lakhyanath Doley (Con)
73 *North Salmara* (*R*) Ghanashyam Das (Con)
74. *Nowgong* · Rupram Sut (Con)
75. *Palasbari* Radhika Ram Das (Con)
76. *Panery* (*R*) . Bahadur Basumatary (Con)
77. *Patacharkuchi* Homeswar Deb Choudhury (Con)
78 *Patharkandi* (*R*) : Ramdeb Malah (Con)
79 *Phulbari* (*R*) · Emonsing Sangma (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPI)

80 *Raha* (*R*) Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
81. *Rampur* : Harendra Nath Talukdar (Con)
82 *Rangiya* Siddhinath Sarma (Con)*
83. *Ratabari* Baidyanath Mookerjee (Con.)
84. *Rupohihat* · Abu Nasar Mohammed Ohid (Con)
85. *Saikhowa* . Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
86 *Samaguri* Dev Kanta Barooah (Con)
87. *Shillong* Hoover Hynniewta (Ind.)
88. *Sibsagar* : Girindra Nath Gogoi (Con)
89 *Sidli* (*R*) Rupnath Brahma (Con)
90 *Silchar-East* Moinul Haque Choudhury (Con)
91. *Silchar-West* : Nandakishore Sinha (Ind.)
92. *Sonai* : Pulakeshi Singh (Con)
93. *Sonari* · Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con)
94. *Sorbhog* · Akshoy Kumar Das (Con.)
95. *South Salmara* : Bazlul Basit (Con.)
96. *Tamalpur* (*R*) : Haladhar Uzir (SSP)
97. *Tarabari* Tajuddin Ahmed (Con.)
98 *Tengakhat* : Manik Chandra Das (Con)
99. *Teok* · Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
100. *Tezpur* : Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)
101. *Thowra* : Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
102. *Tinsukia* : Radhakishan Khemka (Con)
103. *Titabor* · Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)
104 *Tura* (*R*) : Emerson Momin (Ind.)
105. *Udharband* : Dwarikanath Tiwari (Con)

*Died on 18.5.66.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,41 25	7,37 52	7,67 31
Estate Duty	20 00	18 50	19 50
Land Revenue (net)	5,48 38	4,80·20	5,15 13
State Excise Duties	2,27 00	2,27 00	2,48·55
Stamps	96 67	96 65	98·90
Forests	2,52 58	2,59 11	2,62 90
Registration	10 40	10 40	10 90
Taxes on Vehicles	1,45 00	1,37 96	1,40·21
Sales Tax	7,35 79	8,06·43	8,85 21
Other Taxes and Duties	2,92 28	1,26 90	2,93 75
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1 84	2 05	1 94
Debt Services	43 86	46 06	60 02
Civil Administration	1,53 68	1,66 66	2,19 45
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	32 89	32·89	35 83
Miscellaneous (net)	2,48·47	2,75 00	2,81 36
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	35,28 19	39,51 06	44,33 42
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	70,78 28	73,74 39	82,74·47
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,44·21	2,85 49	3,22 34
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,63 19	2,35·91	2,36 66
Debt Services (net)	6,50·70	8,50 04	10,17 44
General Administration	1,61 36	1,77 33	1,86·88
Administration of Justice	29 78	30 09	30 66
Jails	35 55	39 05	38 93
Police	8,71 87	9,18·05	8,31·89
Scientific Departments	7 93	8 43	9 72
Education	12,06 65	14,89 61	14,51·24
Medical	2,96 48	3,06 19	3,52 69
Public Health	2,12 51	2,14 12	2,00 39
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,42 43	3,45 24	5,34 84
Animal Husbandry	86 69	1,12 97	1,23 32
Co-operation	72 63	75 65	73 18
Industries	1,20 61	1,22 20	1,09 41
Miscellaneous Departments	1,68 90	1,80 02	1,95 15
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	14,63 68	17,39 28	16,51 16
Miscellaneous	6,39 35	6,63 02	5,09 06
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,82·57	2,76·54	3,36·29
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,39 99	80,49·91	81,89·53
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 38·29	(—)6,75 52	(+)84 94

BIHAR

Area 1,74,038 sq km *Population* · 4,64,55,610 *Capital*. Patna
Principal language Hindi

Governor M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K B Sahay	Chief Minister, Political and Appointments, Finance, Industries and Labour, Planning and Forests
S N Sinha	Education, Agriculture and Local Self-Government
M P Sinha	River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power
A Q Ansari	Health (excluding Family Planning) and Jails
B C Patel	Land Revenue
H N Mishra	Co-operation
Jaffar Imam	Law and Excise
S K Bage	Community Development and Gram Panchayat
Mungeri Lal	Food, Supply, Commerce and Animal Husbandry
R L Singh Yadav	Public Works and Public Health Engineering and Home Guards
Smt Sumitra Devi	Information and Family Planning
Ministers of State	
Ambika Saran Singh	Finance and Taxation, Statistics, Audit and National Savings
Nawal Kishore Prasad Singh	General Administration and Jails
Sahdeo Mahto	River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power, Law and Excise
Girish Tiwary	Education
Dumar Lal Baitha	Housing and Welfare (Excluding Scheduled Tribes)
Bariar Hembrome	Welfare (Scheduled Tribes)
Raghvendra Narain Singh	Transport
Baleshwar Ram	Tourism
Sheo Shankar Singh	Religious Trusts

Chief Secretary

Vacant

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	R L Narasimham
Judges	S C Mishra, R K Chowdhury, K Sahai, U N Sinha, N L Untwalia, H Mahapatra, Tarkeshwar Nath, Anant Singh, S P Singh, Ramratna Singh, G N Prasad, S P Singh, A B N. Sinha, R J Bahadur, Saiyid Anwar Ahmed, K K Datta
Advocate-General	L N Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	B N Rohtagi
Members	Jagat Nandan Sahay, Bhagwat Prasad, Iqbal Hussain,

†As on July 1, 1966

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Lakshmi Narain "Sudhanshu" *Deputy Speaker* . Satyendra Narain Agrawal

1. *Adapur* · Ram Baran Prasad (Con.)
2. *Alamnagar* . Yadunandan Jha (Con)
3. *Alauli* (*R*) . Mishri Sada (Con)
4. *Amarpur* · Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con)
5. *Amaur* : Alijan Mohammad (Con.)
6. *Araria* . Balkrishna Jha (Con)
7. *Arrah* . Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
8. *Arrah Muffasil* Ambika Singh (Con.)
9. *Arwal* : Bidhan Mehta (Con)
10. *Asthwan* Kaushalendra Prasad Narayan Singh (Con.)
11. *Atri* · Sheo Ratan Singh (Con)
12. *Aurangabad* . Brij Mohan Singh (Jan.)
13. *Azamnagar* (*R*) : Nandlal Marandi (PSP)
14. *Bachhwara* · Smt. Girish Kumari Singh (Con.)
15. *Bagaha* (*R*) · Narsingh Baitha (Con)
16 *Bagodar* . Moti Ram (Jan)
17. *Bahadurganj* · Rafique Alam (Con.)
18. *Bahera East* : Maheshakant Sharma (Con.)
19. *Bahera South* : Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)
20 *Bahera West* · Harinath Mishra (Ind.)
21. *Bahragora* . Jhareshwar Ghosh (Ind.)
22. *Baikunthpur* : Sheobachan Trivedi (Con.)
23. *Baisi* Hassebur Rahman (PSP)
24 *Bakhri* (*R*) . Medni Paswan (Con.)
25 *Bakhtiarpur* · Mohammad Salahuddin Chaudhary (Con)
26. *Bakhtiarpur* Ramyatan Singh (Con)
27. *Balia* · Smt Prema Devi (Con)
28. *Baniapur* Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
29. *Banka* · Smt. Bindhya basni Devi (Con)
30. *Banmankhi* (*R*) . Bhola Paswan (Con)
31 *Barachatti* . Mustaque Ali Khan (Jan.)
32 *Barahait* (*R*) Babulal Tudu (Con.)
33 *Barari* . Basudeo Prasad Singh (Con.)
34. *Barauli* Gorakh Rai (Con)
35. *Barbigha* (*R*) . Smt Leela Devi (Con.)
36. *Barh* · Rana Sheolakh Pati Singh (Con.)
37. *Barharia* : Ram Raj Singh (Con)
38. *Barhi* . Kamakshya Narain Singh (Jan.)
39. *Barkagaon* . Akshaybat Dayal Singh (Jan.)
40. *Barlarpur* : Harihar Mahto (Con.)
41. *Bararaj* . Ramchandra Prasad Sahu (Con.)
42. *Basantpur East* Sabhapati Singh (SSP)
43. *Basantpur West* : Jhulan Singh (Con.)
44. *Begusarai* · Ram Narain Chaudhary (Con.)
45. *Belaganj* (*R*) . Rameshwar Manjhi (Con)
46 *Belhar* : Raghvendra Narain Singh (Con)
47. *Belsand* . Ramanand Singh (Con
48 *Benipatti East* · Rajkumar Purbey (CP)
49. *Benipatti West* . Tejnarain Jha (CP)
50 *Bermo* : Bindeshwari Dubey (Con.)
51 *Bero* (*R*) Paul Dayal (Ind.)
52 *Bettiah* . Jai Narayan Prasad (Con.)
53. *Bhabua* . Shyam Narayan Pandey (Con)
54 *Bhagalpur* Satyendra Narain Agrawal (Con.)
55. *Bhagalpur Muffasil* (*R*) : Bholanath Das (Con)
56 *Bhawanathpur* . Shankar Pratap Deo (Con)
57. *Bhore* : Rajmangal Mishra (Con.)
58. *Bihar North* · Syed Wasiuddin Ahmad (Con)
59. *Bihar South* : Girwardhari Singh (Con)
60. *Bihpur* : Sukhdeo Chaudhary (Con.)
61. *Bikram* : Smt. Manorama Devi (Con).
62 *Bikramganj* Smt. Manorma Pandey (Con)
63 *Biraul* Chandra Shekhar Jha (Con.)
64. *Bishrampur* : Krishna Murari Singh (Jan)
65 *Bodh Gaya* · Kuldip Mahto (Con.)
66. *Borio* (*R*) Singrai Murmu (Ind)
67. *Brahmapur* : Budhi Nath Singh (Con.)
68 *Burhee* Kapildeo Singh (SSP)
69 *Buxar* : Jagnarain Trivedi (Con.)
70 *Chaibasa* (*R*) · Harishchandra Deogam (Con)
71. *Chainpur* (*R*) Ramkrishna Ram (Con)
72. *Chainpur* (*R*) . Michael (Con.)
73 *Chakai* (*R*) Lakhan Murmu (SSP)
74. *Chakradharpur* . Rudra Sarangi (Ind)
75. *Chandi* . Ram Raj Prasad Singh (Con)
76 *Chandil East* Prabhat Kumar Aditya Deb (Jan)
77. *Chandil West* (*R*) . Nathuni Ram Chamar (Con.)
78. *Chanpatia* Pramod Kumar Mishra (Con.)
79. *Chapra* Smt Sundari Devi (Con)
80 *Chapra Muffasil* (*R*) Jag Lall Chaudhari (Con)
81. *Chas* · Parbati Charan Mahto (Jan)
82 *Chatra* · Keshaw Prasad Singh (Jan)
83. *Chauparan* : Nand Kishore Singh (Jan)
84. *Chautham* : Ghanshyam Singh (Con)
85. *Chenari* (*R*) : Shree Gobind Ram (Con)
86. *Colgong* Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con), Janta Party (Jan.) (Most of these members have since joined Congress Party), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party (CP), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Ganatantra Parishad (GP), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Independent (Ind).

87. *Dalsinghsarai East* · Mishri Singh (Con)
88. *Dalsinghsarai West* (*R*) · Baleshwar Ram (Con.)
89 *Daltonganj* . Sachidanand Tripathy (Jan.)
90. *Darbhanga Central* . Rameshwar Prasad Sinha (Con)
91. *Darbhanga East* Ramsewak Thakur (Con.)
92. *Darbhanga North* . Shaikh Sayeedul Haque (Con)
93. *Darbhanga West* (*R*) : Kumari Shyam (Con)
94 *Darauli* . Ramayan Shukla (Con)
95 *Daudnagar* Ram Narain Singh Yadav (Con)
96 *Dawath* Krishna Raj Singh (Con.)
97 *Dehri* Abdul Quaiyum Ansari (Con)
98 *Deoghar* Smt Shailabala Rai (Con.)
99 *Dhaka* Nek Mohammad (CP)
100 *Dhamdaha* Lakshmi Narain "Sudhansu" (Speaker)
101. *Dhanaha* Rang Lal Prasad (Con.)
102 *Dhanbad* Sheoraj Prasad (Con)
103 *Dhanwar* (*R*) Gopal Rabidas (Jan)
104 *Dhuraiya* . Samihuddin Molvi (Con)
105 *Dinapur* Ram Sewak Singh (SSP)
106 *Dinara* Ram Ashish Singh (Ind)
107 *Dumka* (*R*) · Paul Murmu (Con)
108 *Dumraon* Kumar Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
109 *Dumri* (*R*) Hemlal Pragnait (Jan)
110 *Fatwa* (*R*) Kauleshwar Das (Con)
111 *Forbesganj* Sarju Mishra (Con.)
112 *Garhwa* Gopihath Prasad Singh (Con)
113. *Gorkha* Sheoshanker Prasad (Con)
114 *Gawan* Girija Prasad Singh (Jan)
115 *Gaya* Shyam Birthwar (Ind)
116. *Gaya Muffasil* Hardeo Singh (Con.)
117. *Ghatsila* (*R*) Basta Soren (CP)
118 *Gharasahan* Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con)
119. *Ghosi* Mithileshwar Prasad Singh (Con)
120 *Giridih* Raghunandan Ram (Con)
121 *Godda* Deep Narain Chaudhary (Con)
122 *Goh* Munishwar Nath Singh (Con)
123 *Gopalganj* · Abdul Ghafoor (Con)
124 *Gopalpur* Smt Maya Devi (Con)
125 *Govindganj* Dhurup Narain Mani Tripathi (Con)
126 *Gumla* (*R*) Punai Oraon (Ind)
127 *Hajipur* Dip Narain Sinha (Con)
128 *Harlakhi* Baidyanath Yadav (CP)
129. *Harsidhi* Nageshwar Dutt Pathak (Con)
130. *Hazaribagh* . Gyani Ram (Con)
131 *Hilsa* · Jagdish Prasad (JS)
132. *Hisua* Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
133. *Husainabad* (*R*) : Ramdeni Ram (Con)
134. *Imamganj* Ambika Prasad Singh (Con)
135 *Islampur* Shyamsundar Prasad (Jan)
136 *Jagdishpur* (*R*) Sukar Ram (Con.)
137 *Jahanabad* (*R*) . Mahabir Chaudhary (Con)
138. *Jainagar* (*R*) : Ram Krishna Mahto (Con.)
139. *Jale* Eknarayan Chaudhary (Con)
140 *Jamalpur* · Yogendra Mahton (Con.)
141. *Jamshedpur* Ramavatar Singh (CP)
142. *Jamtara* · Kali Prasad Singh (Jan)
143 *Jamua* . Indra Narain Singh (Jan.)
144 *Jamui* (*R*) Guru Ram Das (Con.)
145 *Jandaha* Tulsi Das Mehta (SSP)
146 *Jarmundi* : Srikant Jha (Con)
147 *Jhajha* Shree Krishna Singh (SSP)
148 *Jhanjharpur* . Harischandra Jha (Con.)
149 *Jorapokhar* . Ram Narain Sharma (Con)
150 *Jugsalai* · Sunil Mukherjee (CP)
151 *Kadwa* Kamal Nath Jha (Con)
152 *Kanti* Yamuna Prasad Tripathi (Con)
153. *Katea* (*R*) Badri Mahara (Con)
154 *Katihar* Sukhdeo Narain Sinha (Con)
155 *Katoria* (*R*) Kampa Murmu (Jan)
156 *Katra North* Pandav Rai (Ind)
157 *Katra South* Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con)
158 *Kenduadih* (*R*) Ram Lal Das (Con)
159 *Kessaria* Pitambar Singh (CP)
160 *Khagaria* Kedar Narayan Singh Azad (Con)
161 *Khajauli* Sakoor Ahmed (Con)
162 *Kharagpur* Nand Kumar Singh (Con)
163. *Khunti* (*R*) Pulchand Kachap (Ind)
164 *Kishanganj* Mohammad Hussain Azad (Con)
165 *Kishanganj* (*R*) Smt Yashoda Devi (Con)
166 *Kishanpur* . Baidyanath Mehta (Con)
167 *Kodarma* Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Con)
168. *Koel* Mundrika Singh (Con)
169 *Kolebira* (*R*) Sushil Bago (Con)
170 *Kuchaikot* Sheokumar Pathak (Con)
171 *Kurhani* (*R*) Ramgulam Chaudhary (Con)
172 *Kurtha* Ramcharan Singh (SSP)
173 *Lalganj North* Bateshwar Prasad (Jan)
174 *Lalganj South* Birchand Patel (Con)
175 *Latehar* (*R*) John Berchamans Munzani (Jan)
176 *Laukaha* Deonarayan Gurmaita (SSP)
177 *Lauriya* Subh Narain Prasad (Con.)
178 *Lesheganj* (*R*) . Ram Krishna Ram (Jan)
179. *Lettipara*(*R*) Ram Charan Kisku (Con)
180 *Lohardaga* (*R*) Sushil Bakhla (Con)
181. *Madhaipur* Premchandra Mishra (Con)
182 *Madhipura* Bindeshari Prasad Mandal (SSP)

183. *Madhuban* : Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con.)
184 *Madhubani East* · Suraj Narain Singh (PSP)
185. *Madhubani West* Safiqullah Ansar (Con)
186. *Madhupur* (*R*) . Chhotu Turi (Jan)
187. *Mahagama* · Rajpati Ram (Con)
188. *Maharajganj* . Umashankar Prasad (Con.)
189. *Maheshpur* (*R*) Joseph Murmu (Ind)
190. *Mahnar* Munishwar Prasad Sinha (PSP)
191. *Mahua* (*R*) · Smt. Mira Devi (Con.)
192. *Mairwa* (*R*) Ram Basawan Ram (Con.)
193. *Majhgaon* (*R*) : Sharan Balmuchu (Con)
194. *Majorganj* (*R*) · Ram Swaroop Ram (Con)
195 *Makhdumpur* Sukdeo Prasad Verma (Con)
196. *Mandar* . Zahoor Ali Mohammad (Con)
197 *Mandu* Raghunanadan Prasad (Jan.)
198 *Maner* Budhdeo Singh (Con)
199. *Manihari* Jubraj (PSP)
200. *Manjhaulia*(*R*) Jaganath Prasad Swatantra (Con)
201 *Manjhi* Girish Tewari (Con)
202 *Manjore* (*R*) Vivekanand Pareya (Con)
203 *Manoharpur* Subhnath Deogam (Con)
204 *Marhaura* Suraj Singh (Con)
205 *Masaurhi* (*R*) Smt Saraswati Chaudhary (Con)
206 *Mashrakh North* Prabhunath Singh (Con)
207 *Mashrakh South* Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con)
208 *Minapur* . Janak Sinha (Con)
209 *Mirganj* Prabhunath Tewari (Con)
210 *Mohania* Mangal Charan Singh (Con.)
211 *Mohiuddinagar* Smt Santi Devi (Con)
212 *Mokamah* Saryoo Nandan Prasad Singh (Ind)
213 *Monghyr* Jagdambi Prasad Yadav (JS)
214. *Motihari* Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
215 *Murliganj* Jai Kumar Singh (SSP)
216 *Muzaffarpur* Mohan Lal Gupta (Con)
217 *Muzaffarpur Muffasil* · Chandra Madav Prasad Singh (Con.)
218. *Nabinagar* Satyendra Narain Sinha (Con)
219 *Nalla* Bisheshwar Khan (CP)
220 *Narpatganj* (*R*) . Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
221 *Naubatpur* . Dasu Sinha (Con.)
222 *Nawada* Gauri Shankar Keshri (JS)
223. *Nawanagar* Suraj Prasad (CP)
224. *Nirsa* (*R*) . Lakshmi Narayan Manjhi (Con)
225 *Nokha* Guthali Singh (Con)
226. *Obra* (*R*) : Dilkeshwar Ram (Con.)
227 *Pakaur* Parsunandu Chandra Pandey (Con.)
228 *Pakribarwan* (*R*) Chetu Ram (Con.)
229. *Palasi* Azimuddin Mohammad (Con.)
230. *Paliganj* · Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav (Con)
231 *Panki* . Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (JS)
232 *Parbatta* Suresh Chandra Mishra (Con)
233 *Parsa* · Daroga Prasad Rai (Con)
234 *Patahi* Bibhishan Kumar (Con.)
235 *Patarbar* (*R*) . Rameshwar Manjhi (Jan)
236 *Patepur* Kamlesh Rai (PSP)
237 *Patna East* Smt. Zahara Ahmad (Con)
238 *Patna West* · Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Con)
239. *Patna South* Badri Nath Verma (Con.)
240 *Puri North* Bhubaneshwar Rai (Con)
241 *Puri South* Devendra Jha (Con)
242 *Phulparas* Rasik Lal Yadav (Con).
243 *Pipra* Satyadeo Prasad Chaudhary (Con)
244 *Piro* Indramani Singh (Con)
245 *Pirpainti* Baikunth Ram (Con)
246 *Poraiyahat* (*R*) Jadunandan Murmu (Ind)
247 *Potka* (*R*) Manjhi Rasraj Tudu (Con)
248 *Punpun* Nawal Kishore Singh (Con.).
249 *Purnea* . Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con)
250 *Puroo* (*R*) Chandu Ram (Con)
251 *Rafiganj* Ram Pukar Singh (Jan.)
252 *Raghopur* · Devendra Sinha (SSP)
253 *Raghopur* Rajendra Mishra (Con)
254 *Raghunathpur* Ramanand Yadav (Con)
255 *Rajauli* . Ram Swaroop Prasad Yadav (Con)
256 *Rajgrih* (*R*) Baldeo Prasad (Con)
257 *Rajmahal* Binoda Nand Jha (Con)
258. *Ramgarh* Bishwa Nath Rai (Con.)
259 *Ramgarh* Tara Prasad Bakshi (Jan.)
260 *Ramgarh* (*R*) · Madan Besra (Con.)
261. *Ramnagar* Narain Bikram Shah *alias* Narain Raja (Jan)
262 *Ranchi* Birendra Nath Ray (Con)
263. *Ranchi Sadar* Ambika Nath Sahdeo (Jan)
264 *Raneshwar* (*R*) Barka Baski (Ind)
265 *Raniganj* Ganesh Lal Verma (Con)
266 *Raxaul* : Radha Pandey (Con)
267. *Rosera* : Ramakant Jha (SSP)
268 *Rosera East* · Mahabir Raut (Con.)
269. *Runisaidpur* . Viveka Nand Giri (Con.)
270. *Rupauli* · Brij Behari Singh (Con.)
271. *Sahar* Sheo Pujan Rai (Con)
272. *Saharsa* Ramesh Jha (Con.)
273. *Sahebganj* : Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
274. *Sakra* : Mahesh Prasad Sinha (Con.)
275. *Samastipur East* . Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)

276. *Samastipur West* Tej Narain Ishwar (Con)
277. *Sandesh* · Jhaman Prasad (Con)
278 *Sarath* . Kamdev Prasad Singh (SSP)
279 *Sasaram* Dr Dukhan Ram (Con)
280 *Sekta* Reiful Azam (Con)
281 *Seraikella* . Deo Nrupendra Narayan Singh (GP)
282. *Shahpur* Ramanand Tiwari (SSP)
283 *Sheikhpura* Sheo Shankar Singh (Con)
284 *Sheohar* Chitranjan Singh (Con)
285 *Sherghatti* Shahjahan Mohammad (Con)
286 *Shikaripara (R)* Bariar Hembrom (Con)
287. *Shikarpur* Umesh Prasad Verma (Con)
288 *Sikandra* Mushtaque Ahmad Sah (Con)
289 *Silli* Vacant
290 *Simlega (R)* Simon Oraon (Con)
291. *Singheswarsthan (R)* · Ramji Mushar (SSP)
292 *Singhia (R)* Babue Lal Mahto (Con)
293 *Sisai (R)* Sitaram Bhagat (Jan)
294 *Sitamarhi North* Smt Girja Devi (Con)
295. *Sitamarhi South* Kishori Lall Shah (Con)
296 *Siwan* Janardan Tiwari (JS)
297. *Sonahatu (R)* Somar Ram (Jan)
298 *Sonbarsa* · Suresh Chandra Yadav (Con)
299. *Sonbarsa* · Sitaram Mahto (Con.)
300 *Sonua (R)* Sanatan Samad (Ind.)
301 *Sonepur* · Sheobachan Singh (CP)
302. *Sugauli (R)* . Bidya Kishore Bidyalankar (Con.)
303 *Sultanganj*. Debi Prasad Mahto (Con.)
304. *Supaul* · Parmeshwar Kumar (SSP)
305. *Surajgarha* . Rajeshwari Prasad Singh (Con)
306 *Surand* Smt Prativa Devi (Con.)
307. *Tajpur* . Karpoori Thakur (SSP)
308 *Tamar (R)*. Dhan Singh Munda (Ind.)
309 *Tarapur* . Jaimangal Singh (Con.)
310. *Teghra* : Chandra Sekhar Singh (CP)
311 *Topechanchi*. Purnendu Narayan Singh (Jan)
312 *Torpa (R)*. Samuel Munda (Ind.)
313. *Tribeniganj* Khub Lall Mahto (Con.)
314 *Tundi* Gokuleshwar Mishra (Jan)
315 *Warisnagar East* . Basistha Narain Singh (SSP)
316 *Warisnagar West* . Smt. Ramsukumari Devi (Con)
317 *Warsaliganj* · Ram Kishun Singh (Con)
318 *Ziradei* Rajaram Choudhary (Con)
319 *Nominated* Smt. Elsie Augier

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman Deva Sharan Sinha *Deputy Chairman* Theodore Bodra

1	A A Mohd Noor	Legislative Assembly
2	Abdus Sami Nadvi	"
3	Anisur Rahman	"
4	Baburam Hembrom	"
5	Basawan Singh	"
6	Bhola Prasad Singh	"
7	Braj Mohan Singh	"
8	Chandrika Ram	"
9	Dhanushdhari Singh	"
10	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	"
11	Indradeep Singh	"
12	Jagannath Sarkar	"
13	Jageshwar Mandal	"
14.	Jageshwar Prasad Khalish	"
15	Jafar Imam	"
16	Jamuna Prasad Sinha	"
17	Justice Richard	"
18	Kailaspati Singh	"
19	Kisto Kalinath Sahdeva	"
20	Mahamaya Prasad Sinha	"
21.	Maheshwari Prasad Sinha	"
22.	Mungeri Lal	"
23	Pasupati Sinha	"
24.	Rajandhari Sinha	"
25.	Rajeshwari Prasad	"
26	Smt Rajeshwari Saroj Das	"
27	Ram Gobind Singh	"
28	Ram Khelawan Sinha	"
29.	Smt Ram Pyari Devi	"
30	Ram Raj Jajware	"
31	Subodh Narayan Yadav	"
32	Sudama Mishra	"
33	Theodore Bodra	"
34	Upendra Nath Jha	Legislative Assembly
35.	Amanat Ali	Local Authorities
36	Baidyanath Pajiar	"
37	Beer Narayan Chand	"
38	B M Aggrawal	"
39	Deva Sharan Singh	"
40	Dinesh Kumar Singh	"
41	Gulzar Prasad	"
42	Indra Kumar	"
43.	Smt Kishori Devi	"
44	Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh	"
45	Kumar Jha	"
46	Musai Naik	"
47.	Nageshwar Singh	"
48	Narayan Prasad Singh	"
49	Nitishwar Prasad	"
50	Nurullah	"
51.	Smt Prabhavati Gupta	"
52	Prithvi Chand Kisku	"
53	Radha Krishna Prasad Sinha	"
54	Raghunath Das	"
55	Ramanand Singh	"
56.	Ram Bilas Sharma	"
57	Ram Charan Sah	"
58.	Rameshwar Prasad	"
59	Ram Lakhan Pandey	"
60.	Ram Prakash Lal	"
61	Ram Ratan Ram	"
62	Samu Charan Tubid	"
63	Smt Saraswati Devi	"
64	Shiua Shankar Kanodia	"
65	Subodh Kumar Sen	"

*As on July 1, 1966

66. Syed Nazır Haider	Local
67. Tribhuwan Nath Saran Pathak	Authorities
	,,
68. Vishnu Shanker	,,
69. Anıl Kumar Sen	Graduates
70. Harendra Prasad Jha	,,
71. Lokesh Nath Jha	,,
72. Purnendu Narayan Sinha	,,
73 Ram Ashraya Prasad Sinha	,,
74. Ram Ishwar Singh	,,
75. Ravaneshwar Mishra	,,
76 Trivikramdes Narain Sinha	,,
77. Badri Narayan Mishra	Teachers
78. Baij Nath Rai	,,
79. Bindhyeshwar Mishra	,,
80 Brinda Prasad Roy	,,
81. Hargouri Tiwari	Teachers
82. Kailash Singh	,,
83 Mahendra Prasad	,,
84. Padamdev Narayan Sharma	,,
85. Smt Ahmadi Sattar	Nominated
86 Smt. Anise Imam	,,
87. Chintamani Saran Nath Shahdeo	,,
88. B P. Sinha	,,
89 Fazlur Rahman	,,
90. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	,,
91. Kuwar Ram	,,
92. Mathura Prasad Singh	,,
93 Narayan Soren	,,
94. Parmanand	,,
95 Smt. Parwati Devi	,,
96. Shyama Prasad Sinha	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,04 90	11,83·05	14,66·05
Estate Duty	45 00	74·00	80·00
Land Revenue (net)	11,92 00	12,32·86	12,66 50
State Excise Duties	7,00·70	7,69 80	8,57·10
Stamps	5,00 82	5,43·32	53,58·32
Forests	2,65 54	2,96·07	3,03 48
Registration	1,14 77	1,32 42	1 32 42
Taxes on Vehicles	24 50	24 15	24 10
Sales Tax	18,55 82	19,29 55	24,46 00
Other Taxes and Duties	4,11 40	5,62·31	6,01 62
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,05 70	2,45·72	3,41 46
Debt Services	7,78 11	8,20·82	10,10 10
Civil Administration	10,25 87	10,21·10	10,68 50
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	76 96	83 00	85 00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,29 54	1,12 69	1,13 56
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	33,97 28	34,07·49	37,70·49
Extraordinary	5 07	3 36	3 32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,19,33 98	1,24,45 71	1,41,28·02
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,05 36	7,66·40	8,09 72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,54 18	2,82 74	2,68 30
Debt Services (net)	21,26 03	23,86 09	23,79 96
General Administration	3,60 80	4,10 95	3,96 78
Administration of Justice	1,45 21	1,58 64	1,61 58
Jails	1,54 63	1,81 99	1,63 77
Police	6,84·71	8,12 98	8,59 14
Scientific Departments	15 20	22 27	37 20
Education	19,57 29	19,75 66	23,04·43
Medical	6 20 21	6,58 11	7,54 88
Public Health	3,76 66	4,05 74	3,62 18
Agriculture	6,72 03	7,65 36	9,18 74
Animal Husbandry	2,21 27	2,89·61	3,00·44
Co-operation	1,15·36	1,01 50	1,17·76
Industries	3,06 94	3,11 54	1,66 27
Miscellaneous Departments	6,11 99	6,31·67	7,05·15
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,30 82	6,09 50	6,30 85
Miscellaneous	4,91·77	5,59·52	5,39 71
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	10,25·09	10,05·10	7,71 10
Electricity Schemes	(—)11·83	(—)6 69	(—)6·50
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,13,63 72	1,23,28,·58	1,25,41 46
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)5,70 26	(+)1,17·13	(+)15,86·56

GUJARAT

Area 1,87,115 sq km. *Population* . 2,06,33,350 *Capital* : Ahmedabad
Principal language Gujarati

Governor · Nityanand Kanungo

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Home, Information, Law and Judiciary
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition, Excise, Rehabilitation, Sports and Cultural Activities
Vijayakumar Madhavlal Trivedi	Public Works, Ports, Civil Supplies and Electricity
Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh	Revenue, Agriculture and Industries
Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas	Health, Labour and Housing
Vajubhai Manilal Shah	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities, Road Transport and Jails
Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra	Finance, Forests, Fisheries, Accommodation Control, Printing and Stationery Gold Control, Repatriates from Muzambique, Burma, Zanzibar and East Africa
Deputy Ministers	
Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai Patel	Public Works (Excluding Irrigation), Ports and Tourism
Smt Urmilaben Premshankar Bhatt	Health, Jails, Social Welfare and Housing,
Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai	Community Projects, Panchayats, Sarvodaya, Co-operation, Industries and Municipalities
Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki	Revenue, Planning, Home, Law and Judiciary
Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya	Education, Sports, Prohibition and Excise
Javarambhai Anand Patel	Agriculture, Irrigation, Electricity and Civil Supplies
Parliamentary Secretary	
Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa	

Chief Secretary

V L Gidwani

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice . . . N M Miabhoy
Judges . V. B. Raju, P N Bhagwati, A. R Bakshi, B. J Divan, N. K. Vakil, J. B Mehta, M. U Shah, N G. Shelat, A S Sarela
Advocate-General . . .. J M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman .. . . . R. T. Leuva
Member .. . . R. S. Parikh, N. R Trivedi

†As on July 1, 1966

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Fatehali H Palejwala *Deputy Speaker* Premji T Leuva

1 *Abdasa* Madhavsinhji Mokaji Jadeja (SWA)
2 *Ambaliyasan* Kantilal Keshavlal Patel (SWA)
3 *Amreli* Narbhashanker Nanjibhai Paneri (PSP)
4 *Anand* Bhailal Dyabhai Patel (SWA)
5 *Anjar* Mulji Parshottam Thakker (SWA)
6 *Ankleshwar* Kanaiyalal Yeshvantrai Joshi (Con)
7 *Asarva* Mangaldas Uttamram Pandya (Con)
8 *Aslali* Chhotabhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.)
9. *Babra* . Jina Devraj Kansagra (Con)
10 *Balasinor (R)* Smt Shanta Yogendra Kumar Makvana (Con)
11 *Bansda (R)* Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con)
12 *Bardoli* Bhutabhai Mithalbhai Patel (Con)
13 *Baroda City East* Fatehali Husenudin Palejwala (Speaker)
14 *Baroda City West* Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con)
15 *Baroda North* Chimanbhai Haribhai Amin (Con)
16. *Bayad* Lalsinh Kishorsinh Rahewar (SWA)
17 *Bhadran* Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con)
18 *Bhavnagar* Pratapray Tarachand Shah (Con)
19 *Bhiloda* , Ganpatram Jethalal Trivedi (Con)
20 *Bhuj* Gulabsanker Amritlal Dholakia (SWA)
21 *Borsad* Maganbhai Vansjibhai Patel (SWA)
22 *Botad* Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai (Con)
23. *Broach* Chandrashankar Manishankar Bhatt (Con)
24. *Bulsar* Smt Suvasben Arvindbhai Majmudar (Con)
25. *Cambay* Ranjitray Gangashankar Shastri (Ind)
26 *Chanasma* Prahladji Hargovinddas Patel (Con)
27 *Chhota Udepur* Bipinchandra Mahashankar Bhatt (SWA)
28 *Chikhli (R)* Gulabbhai Bhulabhai Patel (Con)
29. *Chorasi (R)* Purshottam Laljibhai Chauhan (Con)
30 *Chotila* · Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con)
31 *Dabhoi* Smt Bhanuben Manubhai Patel (Con.)
32 *Dariapur* Manubhai Harilal Palkhiwala (Ind)
33. *Dariapur-Kazipura* Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con)
34 *Dasada* · Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con)
35. *Dediapada (R)* : Devji Ramji Vasava (Con)
36 *Deesa* Vinodchandra Jethalal Patel (Con.)
37 *Dehgam* Vithalbhai Purushotamdas Amin (Con)
38. *Deodar* Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con)
39 *Devgadh-Baria* Jaydeepsinhji Shubhaksinhji Raol (SWA)
40 *Dhanera* Surajmal Mavjibhai Shah (Con)
41 *Dhandhuka* Babulal Mohanlal Shah (Con)
42 *Dharampur (R)* Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (Con)
43 *Dhrangadhra* Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla (Con)
44 *Dhari-Kodinar (R)* Premji Thobhan Leuva (Con)
45 *Dholka (R)* Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya (Con)
46 *Dhoraji* Govind Keshavji Patel (Con)
47 *Dohad (R)* · Smt Hiraben Lalchandbhai Ninama (Con)
48. *Dwarka* Haridas Jamnadas Kanani (Con)
49 *Ellis Bridge* Smt Indumati Chimanlal Sheth (Con)
50 *Gandevi* Vacant
51 *Ghogha-Daskroi* Smt Zaitun Ahmedali Kapasi (Con)
52 *Godhra* Vacant
53 *Gondal* · Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Con)
54 *Gomatipur (R)* Jeshingbhai Govindbhai Parmar (Con)
55 *Halol (R)* Mansinh Vechatbhai Naik (SWA)
56 *Himatnagar* Shankerbhai Devjibhai Patel (Con)
57 *Idar (R)* Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambi (Con)
58 *Jabugam* Kamalashanker Muljiram Pandit (Con)
59 *Jalalpore* Gosaibhai Chhibabhai Patel (Con)
60 *Jamalpur* Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa (Con)
61 *Jambusar* Chimanlal Jibhai Patel (Con.)
62 *Jamjodhpur* Nanji Devji Patel (Con)
63 *Jamnagar* Smt Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con)
64 *Jasdan* Smt. Vasantben Jaysukhlal Shah (Con)
65. *Jetpur* Naranbhai Kalidas Patel (Con)
66 *Jhagadia (R)* Smt Dhanuben Dalpatbhai Vasava (Con.)
67 *Jhalod (R)* Titabhai Meghjibhai Hathila (Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Swatantra Party (SWA), Independent (Ind).

68. *Jodia* Narandas Pitamber Popat (Ind.)
69. *Junagadh* : Divyakant Kundanlal Nanavati (Con.)
70. *Kodi* Natvarlal Amritlal Patel (Con.)
71 *Kalawad* · Bhanji Bhimji Patel (Con.)
72. *Kalol* Shankerji Maganji Thakore (Con.)
73. *Kalol (Panchmahal Dist)* Vijaysinhji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (SWA)
74. *Kapadwanj* . Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh (Con.)
75. *Karjan (R)* Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
76 *Kathlal* Juvansinh Amarsinh Thakore (Con.)
77 *Kathwada* · Virumal Khushaldas Tarachandani (Con.)
78 *Keshod* Thakarshi Dhanji Ladani (Con.)
79. *Khadia* Vacant
80 *Khambhalia* · Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.)
81. *Khedbrahma (R)* Maljibhai Sagrambhai Dabhi (Con.)
82 *Kheralu* Natvarlal Maganlal Patel (Con.)
83. *Kundla* Lallubhai Motichand Sheth (Con.)
84 *Kutiyana* Maldeoji Mandalikji Odedra (Con.)
85 *Lathi* Smt Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
86 *Limbdi (R)* Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
87 *Limkheda (R)* Badiabhai Muljibhai Gondia (SWA)
88 *Lunawada* Jatashanker Dalsukhram Pandya (Con.)
89 *Mahuva* Chhabildas P Mehra (Con.)
90 *Mahuva (R)* Smt Dahiben Bhulabhai Rathod (Con.)
91 *Malia* Ratibhai Ukabhai Patel (Ind.)
92 *Manavdar (R)* Manharlal Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
93 *Mandvi* Hariram Nathubhai Kothari (SWA)
94 *Mandvi (R)* Ramjibhai Rajiabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
95. *Mongrol (R)* Ramajibhai Rupabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
96 *Mansa* Babubhai Shivram Patel (Con.)
97. *Matar* Fazaleabbas Taiyabali Jamindar (Con.)
98 *Mehemdabad* Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (SWA)
99. *Mehsana* Smt Shantaben Bholabhai Patel (Con.)
100 *Modasa* Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
101. *Morvi* Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
102 *Nadiad* Manmohandas Bhagwandas Desai (SWA)
103 *Nandod (R)* Himatbhai Mathur Rajwadi (Con.)
104. *Nasawadi (R)* · Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi (Con.)
105. *Navsari* Suleman Essuf Unia (Con.)
106 *Olpad* Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
107. *Poddhari* : Manoharsinhji Pradumansinhji Jadeja (Ind.)
108. *Padra* . Shanabhai Dhulabhai Parmar (SWA)
109. *Palanpur* . Daljibhai Ganeshbhai Patel (Con.)
110. *Palitana* : Vallabhbhai Bhimji Patel (Con.)
111. *Pardi (R)* Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (Con.)
112 *Patan* Vijayakumar Madhavlal Trivedi (Con.)
113 *Petlad* Jasbhai Chunibhai Patel (SWA)
114. *Porbandar* Popatlal Dahyabhai Kakkad (Con.)
115 *Prantij* Shantubhai Chunibhai Patel (Con.)
116 *Radhanpur* Devkaran Jivanlal Porania (Con.)
117. *Rajkot* Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya (Ind.)
118. *Rajula* · Chhotalal Tribhovandas Mehta (Con.)
119 *Rapar* Jadavji Raghavji Morabia (SWA)
120 *Sabarmati* Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)
121. *Salia* Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
122 *Sami (R)* Shankardas Ramdas Makvana (Con.)
123 *Sanand* Shantilal Trikamlal Patel (Con.)
124 *Sankheda (R)* · Chandulal Narottambhai Vasava (Con.)
125 *Santrampur (R)* Virsinghbhai Jyotibhai Bhabhor (Con.)
126 *Savli* . Manubhai Motibhai Patel (Con.)
127 *Sherkotda* · Mangubhai Madhabhai Patel (Con.)
128 *Shehra* Parvatsinh Ghamirbhai Parmar (Con.)
129 *Siddhpur* Badruddin Akbarali (Con.)
130 *Sihor* Vacant
131 *Somnath* Ramanlal Prabhudas Shah (Con.)
132 *Songadh (R)* Chhanabhai Guriabhai Kumar (Con.)
133 *Sunava* Hamirsinhji Jaysinhji Solanki (SWA)
134 *Surat City East* Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Con.)
135. *Surat City West* Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt (Con.)
136. *Talaja Datha* . Shivbhadrasinhji Krishnakumarsinhji Gohil (Ind.)
137. *Tharad* Bhimjibhai Jagannathbhai Patel (Ind.)
138 *Thasra* . Kirtisinh Amarsinh Thakore (SWA)
139. *Umbergaon (R)* . Satu Deva Thakaria (Con.)
140. *Umreth* Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (SWA)
141 *Una* . Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
142. *Unjha*. Ambalal Mohanlal Patel (Con.)
143. *Upleta* . Jairam Anand Patel (Con.)
144. *Uttarsanda* Ramanbhai Ashabhai Patel (SWA)

145. *Vadgam (R)* : Hirabhai Somabhai Parmar (Con.)
146. *Vagra* : Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
147. *Vijapur* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Con.)
148. *Viramgam* : Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Parikh (SWA)
149. *Visavadar* : Smt. Madinaben Akbarbhai Nagori (Con.)
150. *Visnagar* : Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (Con.)
151. *Vyara (R)* : Pruthviraj Gangjibhai Chaudhari (Con.)
152. *Wadhawan* : Smt. Aruna Shanker Prasad Desai (Con.)
153. *Waghodia* : Manilal Mangalji Kashiwala (Con.)
154. *Wankaner* : Digvijaysinhji Pratapsinhji (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,86 75	5,88·70	6,90·08
Estate Duty	20·00	37·23	36 00
Land Revenue (net)	6,02·75	5,17·00	6,06·30
State Excise Duties	43·07	45·36	47·20
Stamps	3,03 98	3,26 60	3,54 30
Forests	1,95 00	1,83 52	1,85·61
Registration	18 20	22 29	22·65
Taxes on Vehicles	3,54·00	3,65·69	3,80 00
Sales Tax	22,38·00	26,80·40	30,44·95
Other Taxes and Duties	8,22·22	8,66·25	10,43·95
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	84·00	84·00	92 00
Debt Services	8,41·93	9,54 72	10,53·79
Civil Administration	7,43·73	7,53 79	9,10·21
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	80 02	89 84	1,42 33
Miscellaneous (net)	8,09·44	8,28·18	7,52·60
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	29,19 24	29,66·15	24,89 69
Extraordinary	0 35	0 35	0 32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,06,62 68	1,12,10 07	1,17,51·98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,00 48	6,68 01	7,64 93
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,33 06	7,34 69	8,19 94
Debt Services (net)	18,22 29	18,32 93	18,54·72
General Administration	3,18 63	3,25 73	3,04·24
Administration of Justice	1,10 26	1,14·17	1,17 08
Jails	34·60	41 65	35·71
Police	6,52·95	7,86 85	7,96·77
Scientific Departments	7 42	7 57	7·49
Education	18,66·61	19,60 85	19,71·38
Medical	4,01·05	4,45 01	5,33·57
Public Health	4,19·98	4,26 27	4,25·37
Ports and Pilotage	1,23·56	1,51·69	1,49·31
Dangs Districts	99·98	96 32	94·19
Agriculture	4,78 87	4,00·39	6,19·90
Animal Husbandry	80 19	80 67	1,01·20
Co-operation	1,26·77	1,18·04	1,21·24
Industries and Supplies	1,71·63	1,50·19	1,76·54
Miscellaneous Departments	3,55 06	3,76 65	4,32·11
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,96 95	5,59·51	4,73·67
Miscellaneous	14,31·17	11,29·47	11,81·24
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,99·74	4,77·23	4,06·40
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,10,31·25	1,08,83·89	1,13,84 00
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,68·57	(+)3,26·18	(+)3,67 98

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area 2,22,800 sq km *Population* 35,60,976* *Capital* . Srinagar
Principal languages · Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Governor Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
G M Sadiq	Chief Minister, General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Home, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Forests, Planning and Statistics, Ladakh Affairs and Tourism, Trade Agencies, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power and Flood Control, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
G L Dogra	Finance, Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Industries, Commerce, Labour and Employment and Mining
D P Dhar	Education, Public Health, Information and Publicity, National Cadet Corps, General Records, Research and Publication
Trilochan Dutta	Relief and Rehabilitation
Mohd Ayub Khan	Land Holdings, Revenue and Excise and Records, Transport, Metric Weights and Measures, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Religious Endowments, Jagirs and Housing
Pir Gyas-ud-Din	Food and Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Sanitation and Village Planning, Community Development and Cooperation and Animal Husbandry
Ministers of State	
Ali Mohd Tariq	Tourism and Social Welfare
Kaushak Bakula	Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission and Agencies
Harbans Singh Azad	Works, Irrigation, Power and Forests
Piara Singh	Civil Defence and Militia, Industries and Commerce, Labour, Geology and Mining
Ghulam Rasul Kar	Transport, Community Development and Animal Husbandry

Chief Secretary

L N Mangat Rai

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	J N Wazir
Judges	S M Fazal Ali, J N Bhat
Advocate-General	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	A H Durrani
Member	Baldev Singh Sanyal

*The figures relate only to the censused areas
†As on July 1, 1966

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ghulam Mohd Mir Rajpuri *Deputy Speaker* : Hem Raj Jandial

1. *Akhnoor* (*R*) : Shiv Ram Manmar (Con)
2. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (Con)
3. *Amira Kadal* . Noor Mohd. (Con)
4. *Arnas* Mohammad Ayub Khan (Con.)
5. *Badgam* . Syed Ali Safvi (NC)
6. *Bandipore-Gurez*. Abdul Kabir Khan (NC)
7. *Baramulla* : Harbans Singh Azad (Con)
8. *Basohli* : Vacant
9. *Bhaderwah* · Chuni Lal Kotwal (Con)
10. *Bhalesa Bhanjwah* Mohd Anwar (NC)
11. *Billawar* : Ramchand Khajuria (Con)
12. *Bishnah* Trilochan Dutt (Con)
13. *Birwa* Abdul Qadus Azad (Con)
14. *Charar-i-Sharif* Abdul Qayoom (NC)
15. *Chhamb* · Chhaju Ram (Con)
16. *Dachhanpara* · Mufti Mohd Syed (Con)
17. *Darhal* · Mohammed Iqbal (Con)
18. *Darhgam* . Ghulam Nabi Wani (Con)
19. *Devsar* · Abdul Aziz Zargar (Con)
20. *Doda* Lassa Wani (NC)
21. *Doru-Shahabad* . Syed Mir Qasim (Con)
22. *Dragmulla* · Mohammed Sultan Tantrey (Con)
23. *Ganderbal* . Abdul Salam Aitu (Con)
24. *Habba Kadal* D P Dhar (Con)
25. *Handwara* Abdul Gani Mir (Con)
26. *Hazaratbal* Mohammad Yahya Sidiqi (NC)
27. *Jandrah-Gharota* Raunaq Singh (NC)
28. *Jammu City North* Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
29. *Jammu City South* : Ram Chand Mahajan (Con)
30. *Jasmergarh* G L Dogra (Con)
31. *Kangan* Nizam-ud-Din (Con.)
32. *Kargil* : Agha Ibrahim Shah (Con)
33. *Karnah* Mohammad Younis (Con.)
34. *Kathua* Randhir Singh (Con)
35. *Khansaheb* Ghulam Ahmad (NC)
36. *Khanyar* Abdul Rahman Bhat (NC)
37. *Khawarpora* Noor-ud-Din Dar (NC)
38. *Kishtwar* Syed Mir Badshah (Con)
39. *Kothar* Manohar Nath Kaul (Con)
40. *Kulgam* · Mohd Yaqub Bhat (NC)
41. *Lander-Tikari* : Shiv Charan Gupta (PP)
42. *Leh* : Kaushak Bakula (Con)
43. *Lolab* : Ghulam Nabi Wani (Con.)
44. *Magam* Syed Abbas (Con)
45. *Marh* (*R*) . Gurunditta Mal (Con)
46. *Mendhar* Vacant
47. *Miran-Saheb* : Kulbir Singh (Con)
48. *Nandi* . Abdul Kabir Wani (Con)
49. *Naubug-Brang Valley* . Nizam-ud-Din (NC)
50. *Noorabad* (*Narwaw*) . Ghulam Hassan Khan (Con)
51. *Nowshera* Beli Ram (Con)
52. *Pampore* Pirzada Ghulam Jeelani (NC)
53. *Pattan* : Ghulam Mohammed Bhat Jalib (Con)
54. *Poonch* · Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
55. *Pulwama* Sanaullah Sheikh (Con)
56. *Rafiabad* (*Hamal*) Ghulam Rasul Kar (Con)
57. *Rajauri* A A Shawl (Con)
58. *Ramban* . Assadullah Mir (Con)
59. *Rajpora* . Ghulam Mohd. Mir Rajpuri (Speaker)
60. *Ramgarh* (*R*) Vacant
61. *Ramhal* Ghulam Mohd Wani (NC)
62. *Ranbirsinghpora* (*R*) Bhagat Chhaju Ram (Con)
63. *Ramnagar* Hem Raj Jandial (Con)
64. *Reasi* . Rishi Kumar Kaushal (PP)
65. *Safa Kadal* Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba* · Vacant
67. *Shopian* · Abdul Majid Bandey (NC)
68. *Sonawari* Abdul Khaliq Bhat (Con)
69. *Sopore* . Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangmarg* : Mohammed Akbar (Con)
71. *Tankipora* Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (Con)
72. *Tral* Abdul Gani Trali (Con.)
73. *Udhampore* (*R*) Amarnath Sharma (Con)
74. *Uri* Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zaddibal* Mohammad Abdullah Shair (Con)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Shiv Narayan Fotedar *Deputy Chairman* Mohammed Shaffi

1. Amirullah Khan	Legislative Assembly	9 Habibullah	Legislative Assembly
2. Chuni Lal Sharma	"	10 Mansukh Rai	"
3. Ghias-ud-Din	"	11. Mohammad Anwar	"
4 Ghulam Hassan Dar	"	12 Mohd. Din Bandey	"
5 Ghulam Hassan Mir	"	13. Noor Mohammad	"
6 Ghulam Mohammad Mosoodi**	"	14. Piara Singh	"
		15. Paras Ram	"
7. Gurmakh Singh	"	16 Ram Kishan	"
8. Gulzar Ahmad	"	17. Ram Lal	"

*As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con), National Conference (NC); Praja Parishad (PP).

**Died on April 20, 1966

18	Sardari Lal	Legislative Assembly	27.	Mangat Ram Sharma	Panchayats
19.	Shib Singh		28	Mukhtar Ahmad	"
20.	Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"	29	A M Tariq	Nominated
21.	Sonam Wangil	"	30	Jatinder Dev	"
22	Syed Hussain	"	31	Madan Lal	"
23	Dina Nath Mahajan	Local Authorities	32	Mir Alam	"
			33	Mohammed Shaffi	"
24.	Ghulam Hussain Gillani	"	34	Piar Singh	"
25	Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Panchayats	35	Ram Nath Chopra	"
26.	Bansilal Kohistani	"	36	Saif-ud-Din Makhdoomi	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	84·00	87·00	96 23
Estate Duty	3 05	5·35	6 00
Land Revenue (net)	67 20	41 13	61 63
State Excise Duties	75 00	85 00	90 00
Stamps	20 43	19·78	20·51
Forests	4,25 00	3,00 00	4,23 00
Registration	5 77	5 77	5·77
Taxes on Vehicles	32·50	32 50	35 00
Sales Tax	85 00	88·20	92 20
Other Taxes and Duties	30 48	26 00	32 25
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,28 50	95 00	1,29 00
Debt Services	1,30 28	1,56 47	1,65 45
Civil Administration	61 64	62 88	67 74
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2,53 42	2,57 92	2,67 85
Miscellaneous (net)	2,88 97	3,23 71	3,35 68
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	13,03 37	16,58 25	23,97 46
Extraordinary	2 00	2 00	82 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	30,16 61	32,47 16	43,07 77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,40 98	2,21 64	2,63 81
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,02 07	2,31 50	2,51 25
Debt Services (net)	3,45 15	74 32	99 13
General Administration	75 06	81 79	86 85
Administration of Justice	17 88	19 92	18 36
Jails	6 87	12 86	10 42
Police	1,99 96	2,99 21	2,27 03
Scientific Departments	1 65	1 67	4 98
Education	4,41 01	2,29 41	5,19 88
Medical	1,87 84	1,74 36	2,10 34
Public Health	73 20	68 86	78 86
Agriculture	1,06 47	85 48	1,40 36
Animal Husbandry	56 99	49 79	79 81
Co-operation	30 11	25 63	29 35
Industries	57 29	52 45	44 80
Miscellaneous Departments	1,29 16	1,30 43	1,50 55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,44 54	3,99 33	5,32 60
Miscellaneous	8,65 73	13,44 31	15,06 69
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works.	1,04 63	1,25 73	1,71 70
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	35,93 59	38,28 69	45,26·77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)5,76 98	(—)5,81 53	(—)2,19 00

KERALA

Area : 38,855 sq. km, *Population* : 1,69,03,715 *Capital*. Trivandrum
Principal language Malayalam

Governor : Bhagwan Sahay

Following the adoption of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers by the Kerala Legislative Assembly on September 8, 1964, a Proclamation was issued by the President of India on September 10, 1964, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State, declaring that the powers of the Kerala State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and providing for incidental and consequential provisions necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation The Proclamation was revoked on March 24, 1965 A fresh proclamation to the same effect was issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on March 24, 1965 The issue of this fresh Proclamation followed the mid-term election to the Kerala State Legislative Assembly held in March 1965 under which no single party was able to secure the requisite majority to form a Government* The proclamation continues to be in force.

Under the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965 passed in May, 1965, a Consultative Committee on Kerala Lagislation was formed comprising 30 members nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and 15 members nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Chief Secretary

N M Patnaik

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	M S Menon
Judges	P T Raman Nayar, C A Vaidialingam, S Velu Pillai, Smt Anna Chandy, P Govinda Menon, T C Raghavan, M Madhavan Nair, P Govindan Nair, K K Mathew, V P Gopalan Nambiyar, T S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer
Advocate-General	V A A Seyd Muhammed

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	V Mariyarputham
Members	A P Udayabhanu, P T Bhaskara Panicker, C O.T Kunhipakki

*The party position emerging from the mid-term elections held in March 1965 was Communist Party of India (Marxist) 40, Indian National Congress 36, Samyukta Socialist Party 13, All-India Muslim League 6, Communist Party of India 3 and Others 35.

†As on July 1, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,51·76	6,47 22	6,78·32
Estate Duty	19 00	29·00	29·00
Land Revenue (net)	3,55·20	3,59 35	1,62·79
State Excise Duties	4,30 00	4,77·00	4,95·00
Stamps	2,70 29	3,17 85	3,25·95
Forests	4,75 00	5,25·00	5,25·00
Registration	56 00	62·91	62·00
Taxes on Vehicles	4,30 00	4,30·00	4,70·00
Sales Tax	17,45·00	17,45·00	18,80·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,95 48	2,60 15	2,68·24
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	37 00	35·85	39·20
Debt Services	3,28·87	2,45·09	7,01·98
Civil Administration	5,68·33	5,84 62	5,92·72
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	44·36	51 24	50·50
Miscellaneous (net)	7,14 59	1,69·45	1,33·24
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	22,20 40	22,85 26	38,43·94
Extraordinary	13·12	14·22	33·94
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	85,54 41	82,39 31	1,03,11·82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,03 48	4,03 86	5,33 60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,74 96	2,06 31	2,66·06
Debt Services (net)	7,74 38	8,38 15	10,92·41
General Administration	1,86 87	1,89 53	2,09·24
Administration of Justice	1,17 80	2,25 08	1,37·30
Jails	54 99	58·00	59 34
Police	4,02 73	3,97 92	4,47·73
Ports and Pilotage	7 52	10 06	17·62
Scientific Departments	9 97	10 13	10 84
Education	28,73·84	28,67·73	34,51 05
Medical	5,88·06	5,56·95	7,14 87
Public Health	2,85 03	2,91·42	3,53·18
Agriculture and Rural Development	4,37 14	4,69·25	4,76·27
Animal Husbandry	1,11 55	1,05 95	1,14·59
Co-operation	67 08	65 92	60·39
Industries	73·38	1,22·95	1,15 13
Miscellaneous Departments	3,03 64	3,04·96	3,46 21
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,28·11	5,37·52	6,29 64
Miscellaneous	10,77 52	4,76·72	5,66·26
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	72,95 09	3,04 51	2,96·61
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	87,73·13	83,46 37	99,30 74
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)2,18·72	(—)1,07 06	(+)3,81·03

MADHYA PRADESH

Area **: 4,43,452 sq. km** ***Population*** · 3,23,72,408 ***Capital*** **Bhopal**
Principal language Hindi

Governor K C. Reddy

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dwarka Prasad Mishra	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Local Government (Rural), Archaeology and Tourism
Shambhunath Shukla	Finance and Languages
Shankar Dayal Sharma	Commerce, Industry and Natural Resources
Mishrilal Gangwal	Planning and Development and Economics and Statistics
Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation
Ganeshram Anant	Public Health
Smt. Padmavati Devi	Local Government (Urban)
Narsinghrao Dikshit	Education (Excluding Archaeology)
Govind Narain Singh	Social Welfare
Gulsher Ahmed	Law, Separate Revenue and Registration
Gautam Sharma	Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation
Ministers of State	
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Electricity
Vasantrao Wickey	Forests and Home
Arjun Singh	Agriculture and General Administration
Kunj Biharilal Guru	Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survey and Settlement
Parmanand Bhai Patel	Public Works (Bridges and Roads)
Rameshwar Prasad Sharma	Public Works (Irrigation excluding Chambal Project)
Vedram	Jails
Shyam Sundar Patidar	Labour and Housing and Public Works (Chambal Project)

Chief Secretary

R P Noronha

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . . P V Dixit

Judges . T P Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V R Newaskar, P. K Tare, H R Krishnan, K L Pande, S P Srivastava, S B Sen, N M Golvalkar, S P Bhargava, M A Razzaque, R J Bhave, Surajbhan Grover

Advocate-General . M Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . K Radhakrishnan

Members Lal Pradyumn Singh, R C. Murab, Manohar Singh Mehta

* As on July 1, 1966.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Kunjilal Dube — *Deputy Speaker* : N. P Shrivastava

1. *Abhanpur* · Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
2. *Agar* : Madanlal Bhandari (JS)
3. *Akaltara* Vacant
4. *Alirajpur* (*R*) Bhagirath Bhanwar (SSP)
5. *Alot* (*R*) Mayaram Nanda (Con)
6. *Amarpatan* , Gulsher Ahmed (Con)
7. *Ambah* · Jagdish Singh (PSP)
8. *Ambikapur* Amresh Prasad Singh Deo (Ind)
9. *Arang* (*R*) . Jagmohandas Guru Gosai (Con)
10. *Ashoknagar* Ramdayal Singh Raghuvanshi (Con)
11. *Ashta* (*R*) Urmrao Singh (Con)
12. *Attair* · Ramkrishna Dixit (Con)
13. *Bandnawar* Govardhanlal Sharma(JS)
14. *Badwara* (*R*) Jagatapati Singh (Con.)
15. *Bagicha* Nairityapal Singh (RRP-HM)
16. *Bagli* Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)
17. *Bahoriband* Balkrishna Paldhikar (JS)
18. *Bathar* (*R*) Mahipal Singh Nawal Singh Masram (Con)
19. *Baikunthpur* Jwala Prasad (PSP)
20. *Balaghat* : Nand Kishore Jaisraj (Con)
21. *Balod* Kesholal Gomashtha (Con.)
22. *Baloda-Bazar* Brijlal Verma (Con.)
23. *Banda* Ramcharan Lal Pujari (JS)
24. *Bandhogarh* Mishrilal Vishwakarama (Con)
25. *Baraundha* Ramchand Bajapai (Con)
26. *Barghat* Jageshwarnath Bisen (PSP)
27. *Bargi* Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con)
28. *Barcli* (*R*) Daulat Singh (Con)
29. *Barnagar* Ramprakash Malhotra (SSP)
30. *Barpali* Pyrare Lal (Con)
31. *Barwah* Bal Bahadur Singh (Con)
32. *Barwani* (*R*) Dawal Nana (JS)
33. *Basna* Abdul Hamid Dani (Con)
34. *Basoda* Ram Singh (Con)
35. *Belha* Chitrakanta Jayaswal (Con)
36. *Bemetara* Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
37. *Berasia* (*R*) Hari Krishan Singh (Con)
38. *Betul* Deepchand Gothi (Con)
39. *Bhainsdehi* (*R*) Dadusingh Balaji (JS)
40. *Bhaiyathan* (*R*) Mahadeo Singh (Con)
41. *Bhander* (*R*) Rajaram Singh (Con)
42. *Bhanpuri* Mangalsingh (JS)
43. *Bhanu Pratappur* (*R*) Ram Charan Potai (Con.)
44. *Bhatapara* Shivlal Mehta (Con.)
45. *Bhatgaon* (*R*) · Reshamalal Jhangre (Con.)
46. *Bhikangaon* Hiralal Yadav (JS)
47. *Bhilai* (*R*) Gopalsingh (Con.)
48. *Bhind* Narsinghrao Dixit (Con)
49. *Bhohari* Ramkishore Shukla (Con)
50. *Bhoma* · Yogendranath Singh (RRP-HM)
51. *Bhopal* Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
52. *Biaora* Ramkaran Ugra (PSP)
53. *Bichhiya* (*R*) · Shankarlal (RRP-HM)
54. *Bijai-Raghogarh* Hari Prasad (Con)
55. *Bijapur* (*R*) . Bakaiyaraj Pambhoi (Con)
56. *Bijawar* Govind Singh Ju'deo (Con.)
57. *Bijeypur* Naval Kishore Garg (Ind)
58. *Bilaspur* Vacant
59. *Bina* Shyamsunder Narayan Mushran (Con)
60. *Bindranawagarh* (*R*) Khamsingh Komaria (LSD)
61. *Birendranagar* Smt Padmavati Devi (Con)
62. *Budhni* Bansidhar Parashar (Ind.)
63. *Burhar* Krishnapal Singh (Con)
64. *Burhanpur* Abdul Qadir Siddique (Con)
65. *Chachaura* Prabhulal (Con)
66. *Champa* Jiwanlal Sao (JS)
67. *Chandrapur* Dhansai Varma (Con)
68. *Chaurai* (*R*) Thansingh Hansa Deharia (Con)
69. *Chhapara* (*R*) Deepsingh (Con.)
70. *Chhatarpur* Ram Swaroop Khare (JS)
71. *Chhindwara* (*R*) Smt Vidyavati Vidyashanker Mehta (Con)
72. *Chitrakote* (*R*) Paklu Joga (JS)
73. *Chowki* (*R*) Deo Prasad Arya (LSD)
74. *Dabra* Brinda Sahai (Con)
75. *Damoh* Anand Kumar Shrivastava (Ind)
76. *Damua* (*R*) Parasram Sheoram Dhurve (Con)
77. *Dantewara* (*R*) Lachha (JS)
78. *Datia* Surya Deo Sharma (Ind)
79. *Dewa* Vinay Kumar Diwan (PSP)
80. *Deori* Krishna Kumar Katare (SSP)
81. *Deosar* Laxmi Kant (Con)
82. *Deotalao* Raghavendra Singh (Con.)
83. *Depalpur* Bapusingh Ramsingh Mandoloi (SSP)
84. *Devendra Nagar* Devendra Vijay Singh (Con)
85. *Dewas* (*R*) Bapulal Malaviya (Con)
86. *Dhamda* Ganeshram Naik (Con)
87. *Dhamtari* Vacant
88. *Dhar* Kanhiyalal (Con)
89. *Dharamajaigarh* Kishorimohan (Con)
90. *Dharsiwan* Hari Prem Baghel (PSP)
91. *Dhimarkheda* (*R*) Harbhagat Singh (Con)
92. *Dhulkot* (*R*) Manohar Singh Chauhan (JS)
93. *Dimni* (*R*) Sumer Singh Amriya (Ind)
94. *Dindori* (*R*) · Barosi Singh Mangal Singh Kushram (PSP)
95. *Dondi Lohara* (*R*) Jhumaklal Bhindiya (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP) Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Lok Tantrik Samajwadi Dal (LSD), Independent (Ind.)

96. *Dongargaon* : Madanlal Tiwari (PSP)
97. *Dongargarh* : Ganeshmal Bhandari (Con.)
98. *Durg* : Dhalsingh (Con.)
99. *Gadarwara* : Laxminarayan Agrawal (PSP)
100. *Garoth* : Nohanlal Sethia (JS)
101. *Gharghoda* (*R*) : Surendra Kuar Singh (Con.)
102. *Ghoradongri* (*R*) : Jangusingh Nizam (JS)
103. *Ghughri* : Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con.)
104. *Gird* : Mahesh Dutt Mishra (Con.)
105. *Gohad* : Ramcharanlal (PSP)
106. *Gopadbanas* (*R*) : Dadhi Singh (SPS)
107. *Gotegaon* : Shashibhushan Singh (Con.)
108. *Gourella* : Mathura Prasad Dubey (Con.)
109. *Gulana* (*R*) : Hiralal Malaviya (JS)
110. *Guna* : Brindawan Prasad Tiwari (JS)
111. *Gunderdehi* : Udairam (Con.)
112. *Gurh* : Vrajrajsingh (Con.)
113. *Gwalior* : Premchand Kashyap (Con.)
114. *Harda* : Laxmanrao Naik (Con.)
115. *Harsud* : Rao Bhimsingh (Ind.)
116. *Hatta* : Juggal Kishore Bajaj (Con.)
117. *Hoshangabad* : Smt. Sushila Devi Dixit (Con.)
118. *Indore* : Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
119. *Indore City Central* : Babulal Patodi (Con.)
120. *Indore City East* : Gangaram Tiwari (Con.)
121. *Indore City West* : Mishrilal Gangwal (Con.)
122. *Itarsi* : Kunwar Singh Mandoloi (PSP)
123. *Jabalpur I* : Kunjilal Dube (Speaker)
124. *Jabalpur II* : Jagdishnarain Awasthi (Con.)
125. *Jabalpur III* : Manmohan Das (Con.)
126. *Jagdalpur* (*R*) : Chaitu Mahra (JS)
127. *Jaitpur* (*R*) : Ramprasad Singh Parteti (Con.)
128. *Janjgir* : Rameshwar Prasad Sharma (Con.)
129. *Jaora* : Lakshmi Narain Pandey (JS)
130. *Jarhagaon* : Sheo Prasad Ojha (Con.)
131. *Jashpur* (*R*) : Smt. Shakuntala Devi (RRP-HM)
132. *Jatara* : Narendrasingh Deo (Con.)
133. *Jawad* : Virender Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
134. *Jhabua* (*R*) : Mansingh Salsingh (SSP)
135. *Jabat* (*R*) : Rai Singh (SSP)
136. *Joura* : Pancham Singh (PSP)
137. *Kanker* : Bhanupratap Deo (Con.)
138. *Kannod* : Chaturbhuj Gorani (Ind.)
139. *Karera* : Gautam Sharma (Con.)
140. *Kasdol* : Dwarka Prasad Mishra (Con.)
141. *Katangi* : Ojhi Ramlal (PSP)
142. *Katghora* (*R*) : Rudra Saran Pratap Singh (Con.)
143. *Kawardha* : Vishwaraj Singh (RRP-HM)
144. *Keshkal* (*R*) : Mankurao Sodi (JS)
145. *Khachraud* : Bhairav Bhartiya (Ind.)
146. *Khairagarh* : Gyanendra Singh (Con.)
147. *Kharalanjee* : Nilkanth Tukaram Banote (PSP)
148. *Khalwa* (*R*) : Hiralal (Ind.)
149. *Khandwa* : Bhagwant Rao Mandoloi (Con.)
150. *Khargone* : Bhalchandra Bagdare (JS)
151. *Khilchipur* : Harisingh Pawar (Ind.)
152. *Khurai* (*R*) : Nandlal Parmanand (Con.)
153. *Kirnapur* (*R*) : Motiram Odgu (Con.)
154. *Kolaras* : Smt. Manorama Trivedi (Con.)
155. *Konta* (*R*) : Betti Joga Hadma (JS)
156. *Kota* (*R*) : Lal Chandrasekhara Singh (Con.)
157. *Kotma* (*R*) : Smt. Girja Kumari (Con.)
158. *Kukshi* (*R*) : Babu Singh (JS)
159. *Kurud* : Vacant
160. *Kurwai* : Takhatmal Jain (Con.)
161. *Lahar* (*R*) : Probhudayal Jatav (Con.)
162. *Lailunga* : Narhari Prasad (RRP-HM)
163. *Lakhnadon* (*R*) : Vasantrao Wickey (Con.)
164. *Lal Bahadur Nagar* (*R*) : Tuman Lal (Con.)
165. *Lanji* : N. P. Shrivastava (Con.)
166. *Lashkar* : Ramniwas Bangad (Con.)
167. *Laundi* : Ragunath Singh (PSP)
168. *Lidhaura* : Laxmi Narain Naik (PSP)
169. *Lormi* : Yeshwantraj Singh (RRP-HM)
170. *Lundra* (*R*) : Atmaram Ingole (PSP)
171. *Maharajpur* (*R*) : Nathuram (JS)
172. *Mahasamund* (*R*) : Paran Singh (PSP)
173. *Maheshwar* (*R*) : Bhikaji Tantuji (JS)
174. *Mahidpur* (*R*) : Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con.)
175. *Maihar* : Gopalsharan Singh (Con.)
176. *Majhauli* : Arjun Singh (Con.)
177. *Malehra* (*R*) : Hansraj (Con.)
178. *Malkharoda* (*R*) : Vedram (Con.)
179. *Manasa* : Sunderlal Patwa (JS)
180. *Manawar East* (*R*) : Fatehbansingh Chauhan (Con.)
181. *Manawar West* (*R*) : Mansingh Chauhan (JS)
182. *Mandla* : Smt. Naraini Devi Jha (Con.)
183. *Mandsaur* : Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh* (*R*) : Rattiram (Con.)
185. *Mangawan* : Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Con.)
186. *Maro* (*R*) : Sheolal Kurrey (Con.)
187. *Masoil* : Smt. Laxmibai Biharilal (Con.)
188. *Masturi* (*R*) : Ganeshram Anant (Con.)
189. *Mauganj* (*R*) : Chhotelal (Con.)
190. *Mehedwani* (*R*) : Roop Singh (Con.)
191. *Mehgaon* : Ramdhan Singh (Con.)
192. *Mhow* : Rustamji Kawasji Jal (Con.)
193. *Morar* : Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con.)
194. *Morena* : Hari Ram Singh Saraf (Con.)
195. *Multai* : Balkrishna Patel (Con.)
196. *Mungaoli* : Chandrabhan Singh Chauhan (Con.)
197. *Mungeli* (*R*) : Moolchand Jangre (Con.)
198. *Murwara* : Ramdas Agarwal (SSP)
199. *Narainpur* (*R*) : Vacant
200. *Narsinhapur* : Mahundra Singh Kaledar (Con.)
201. *Narsinghgarh* : Kailashnath Katju (Con.)
202. *Nawagarh* : Bisahudas Mahant (Con.)

203. *Neemuch* : Khuman Singh (JS)
204. *New Bhopal* : Lokumal (Con.)
205. *Niwari* (*R*) : Nathuram (PSP)
206. *Niwas* (*R*) : Shahju (Con.)
207. *Nohata* : K. B. L. Guru (Con.)
208. *Pagara* (*R*) : Udaibhan Shah Mardan Shah (Con.)
209. *Pal* . C. S. Singh (Con.)
210. *Pallari* (*R*) · Bhanwar Singh (Con.)
211. *Panagar* : Parmanand Bhari Patel (Con.)
212. *Pandhana*(*R*) Deokaran Patel (Con.)
213. *Panna* : Narendra Singh (Con.)
214. *Parasia* . Sewakram Dubey (Con.)
215. *Paraswada* : Ramniklal Amritalal Trivedi (Con.)
216. *Patan* (*R*) : Narain Prasad Choudhary (Con.)
217. *Pathalgaon* (*R*) : Laljit Singh (RRP-HM)
218. *Patharia* (*R*) : Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Ind.)
219. *Pawai*(*R*) · Jagsuriya (JS)
220. *Pichore* Laxmi Narain Gupta (RRP-HM)
221. *Pipariya* (*R*) Smt. Ratan Kumari Devi (Con.)
222. *Pithora* Vacant
223. *Pohari* (*R*) Tularam Sagar (Con.)
224. *Pushparajagarh* (*R*) · Chintaram (PSP)
225. *Pussour* Naresh Chandra Singh (Con.)
226. *Raghogarh* (*R*) Dulichand Aherwar (Con.)
227. *Raghurajnagar* · Govindnarain Singh (Con.)
228. *Raigarh* Niranjan Lal Sharma (Con.)
229. *Raipur* Sharadacharan Tiwari (Con.)
230. *Rajanandgaon* Eknath Marotirao (Con.)
231. *Rajgarh* Shivaprasad Khujneri (Ind.)
232. *Rajim* · Shyamacharan Shukla (Con.)
233. *Rajpur*(*R*) Devisingh Patel (JS)
234. *Ramakona* (*R*) Ranchusingh Iwanti (Con.)
235. *Ratlam* Babulal Paliwal (SSP)
236. *Rehli* Manibhai Javer Bhai Patel (Con.)
237. *Rewa* : Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con.)
238. *Ron* · Mahadev Singh (Con.)
239. *Sabalgarh* (*R*) · Buddharam (Con.)
240. *Sagar* : Mohd. Shafi Sheikh Subarati (Con.)
241. *Sailana* · Laxman Singh Chitra (SSP)
242. *Sainkheda* (*R*) · L. A Jamnik (Con.)
243. *Sakti* Smt. Tankrajeshwari (Con.)
244. *Samri* (*R*) Jairam (Ind.)
245. *Sanchi* Gulab Chand Tamot (LSD)
246. *Saraipali* : Mahendra Bahadur Singh (Con.)
247. *Sarangarh* (*R*) · Kum. Nanhu Dai (Con.)
248. *Sarangpur* (*R*) · Gangaram Jatav (JS)
249. *Sardarpur* Sumer Singh Pawar (JS)
250. *Satna* : Sukhendra Singh (JS)
251. *Saunsar* · Sheshrao Govindrao Bute (Ind.)
252. *Sawer* (*R*) : Sajjansingh Vishnar (Con.)
253. *Sehore* . Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi (Con.)
254. *Sendhwa* (*R*) . Roop Singh Abdu Chauhan (JS)
255. *Seondha* : Kamta Prasad Saxena (Con.)
256. *Seoni* : Smt. Prabhavati Raje (RRP-HM)
257. *Shahpur* : Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (PSP)
258. *Shajapur* Ramesh Chandra Dube (JS)
259. *Sheopur* . Ram Swaroop Varma (RRP-HM)
260. *Shivpuri* Anand Swarup Mishra (Con.)
261. *Shujalpur* Vishnucharan Joshi (Con.)
262. *Sidhi* Chandrapratap Tiwari (PSP)
263. *Sihawa* (*R*) . Narain Singh (JS)
264. *Sihora* Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.)
265. *Singrauli* Shyam Kartik (SSP)
266. *Sirmour* Jamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP)
267. *Sironj* Madanlal Agrawal (RRP-HM)
268. *Sitamau*. Vacant
269. *Sitapur* (*R*) Mokhamadan Singh (Con.)
270. *Sohagpur* · Sambhunath Shukla (Con.)
271. *Sonkatch* Vikram Singh (JS)
272. *Surajpur* · Bansrup (RRP-HM)
273. *Surkhi* . Bani Bhushan Rai (Con.)
274. *Susner* : Harbhau Joshi (JS)
275. *Suwasara* (*R*) Champalal Arya (JS)
276. *Takhatpur* Murlidhar Misra (Con.)
277. *Tanakhar* (*R*) · Smt. Yugyaseni Kumari (Con.)
278. *Tarana* : Madhavsingh Ramsingh (JS)
279. *Teonthar* Lal Kamleshwar Singh (Con.)
280. *Thandla*(*R*) . Pratapsingh (SSP)
281. *Tikamgarh* . Gyanendra Singh Deo (Con.)
282. *Timarni* (*R*) Dhannalal Chaudhary (Con.)
283. *Udaipura* . Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con.)
284. *Ujjain North* Abdul Gayyur Quraishi (Con.)
285. *Ujjain South* Smt. Hansaben Patel (Con.)
286. *Unchera*(*R*) : Gayadin (JS)
287. *Vidisha* (*R*) Gorelal Raithor (Con.)
288. *Waraseoni* : Vipinlal Shankarlal Sao (Con.)
289. *Nominated* · H L Lemus

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,86 83	7,89 46	8,44 01
Estate Duty .	55 00	52 21	58 ·00
Land Revenue (net)	9,18 10	7,13 49	9,66 ·90
State Excise Duties .	8,23 ·00	8,67 40	9,46 ·00
Stamps	2,64 82	2,81 80	3,06 00
Forests .	14,06 80	16,26 77	17,70 55
Registration . .	40 00	47 34	52 48
Taxes on Vehicles	3,18 00	2,80 ·00	3,43 00
Sales Tax	18,87 26	20,24 00	23,13 00
Other Taxes and Duties	7,07 75	6,82 50	8,33 20
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,26 27	1,19 72	1,28 94
Debt Services . .	6,79 60	6,48 45	8,49 ·46
Civil Administration	5,87 21	6,57 06	6,82 74
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	68 18	68 47	72 48
Miscellaneous (net)	1,72 48	2,86 23	2,32 69
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	32,04 30	31,97 39	33,19 32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,20,45 60	1,23,42 29	1,37,18 77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,97 19	10,25 97	12,19 02
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,11 29	1,09 06	1,34 52
Debt Services (net)	15,22 34	15,62 72	19,41 21
General Administration	4,56 86	4,65 86	4,54 58
Administration of Justice .	1,43 22	1,47 45	1,52 43
Jails	72 13	80 87	82 49
Police	8,33 12	9,20 19	9,36 82
Scientific Departments	24 51	20 53	33 13
Education .	30,80 84	30,61 23	31,76 85
Medical	5,30 23	5,14 45	5,10 61
Public Health	3,93 51	5,29 74	5,85 11
Agriculture	5,36 16	5,77 87	6,81 71
Animal Husbandry	1,98 42	2,20 49	2,81 60
Co-operation	89 56	94 25	97 99
Industries and Supplies .	1,41 84	1,27 26	1,20 40
Miscellaneous Departments	5,83 29	5,40 60	9,34 57
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	7,33 69	6,87 55	8,12 93
Miscellaneous .	8,20 56	12,01 49	9,79 77
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	8,49 83	7,64 53	7,42 39
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,21,18 59	1,26,52 11	1,39,03 34
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)72 ·99	(—)3,09 82	(—)1,84 57

MADRAS

Area 1,30,357 sq. km *Population* · 3,36,86,953 *Capital* . Madras
Principal language . Tamil

Governor : Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
M Bhaktavatsalam	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Education, Labour, Legislature, Elections, Religious Endowments, Rural Industries Project and Official Language
R Venkataraman	Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits, Law and Transport
P Kakkan	Home, Police, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare, Prohibition, Bhoodan and Gramdan
P Ramaiah	Food, Public Works, Revenue, Legislation on Money Lending (Rural Indebtedness), Legislation on Weights and Measures, Indians Overseas Refugees and Evacuees and Passports
Smt Jothi Venkatachalam	Public Health and Medicine, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages, Accommodation Control, Beggars and Cinematograph Act
N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar	Co-operation, Courts, Forests and Cinchona, Khadi and Village Industries and Ports
G Bhuvarahan	Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prisons, Approved Schools, Vigilance Services and Fisheries
S M A Majid	Municipal Administration, Community Development and Panchayats

Chief Secretary

C A Ramakrishnan

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	M Anantanarayanan,
Judges	K Veeraswami, K Sreenivasan, T Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. S Kailasam, P Kunhamed Kutti, R Sadasivam, K S Venkataraman, K S Ramamurti, M Natesan, N Krishnaswami Reddy
Advocate-General	S. Mohan Kumaramangalam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	K. J M Shetty
Members	S Chinnappan, E Adikesavan, V. K Appandarajan

*On leave Sardar Ujjal Singh is acting as Governor.

†As on July 1, 1966

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker . S Chella Pandian

Deputy Speaker : K Parthasarathi

1. *Acharapakkam* O Venkatasubba Reddy (Con)
2 *Adirampattinam* : M. Dhandayuthapani (Con.)
3 *Aduthurai* K S Mani (DMK)
4. *Alangudi* (*R*) P Murugaiyan (DMK)
5 *Alangulam* S Chella Pandian (Speaker)
6 *Ambasamudram* · G Gomathi Sankara Dikshitar (Con)
7 *Ambur* (*R*) P Rajagopal (Con)
8 *Anamalai* (*R*) K. Ponnian (Con)
9 *Andanallur* Chinnadhurai Ambalakarar (Con)
10 *Andipatti* (*R*) · Smt A. Krishnaveni (Con)
11 *Andhiyur* (*R*) G D Perumal Raju (Con)
12. *Arantangi* · A Duraiyarasan (DMK)
13 *Aravakurichi* S Sadasivam (Con)
14 *Arcot* K. R Munirathnam (DMK)
15 *Ariyalur* R Narayanan (DMK)
16. *Arkonam* S J Ramaswamy (DMK)
17 *Arni* C Kothandarama Bhagavathar (Con)
18 *Aruppukottai* : T Kadambavanasundram (Con)
19 *Attur* · S Angamuthu Naicker (Con)
20 *Authoor* V. S S. Mani (DMK)
21 *Avanashi* K Marappa Gounder (Con)
22 *Basin Bridge* Smt T N Anandanayaki (Con)
23 *Bhavani* Smt N K Ranganayaki (Con.)
24 *Bhuvanagiri* A Ramachandra Rayar (Con)
25 *Bodinayakanoor* A P Sounderavel Servai (Con)
26 *Chengam* C K Chinnaraje Gounder (DMK)
27 *Chennimalai* K R Nallasivam (Ind-SP)
28 *Cheyyar* K Govindan Pulavar (DMK)
29 *Chidambaram* (*R*) S. Sivasubramaniam (Con)
30 *Chingleput* C G Viswanathan (DMK)
31 *Coimbatore I* G. E Chinnadurai (Con)
32 *Coimbatore II* (*R*) . K P Palanisamy (Con).
33 *Colachel* . A Swamidas (Ind)
34 *Coonoor* J Matha Gowder (Con)
35 *Cuddalore* P R Seenuvasa Padayachi (Con)
36 *Dharapuram* Smt Parvathi Arjunan (Con.)
37. *Dharmapuri* · Vadivel Gounder (Con)
38. *Dindigul* R Rangaswamy (Con)
39 *Egmore* . Smt Jothi Venkatachalam (Con)
40. *Erode* : A S. Dhakshinamoorthy Gounder (Con)
41 *Gandarvakottai* · R Krishnaswamy Gopalar (Con)
42 *Gangaikondan* (*R*) R S Arumugam (Con)
43. *Gingee* G Rajaram (Con)
44 *Gobichettipalayam* P. K. Muthuvelappa Gounder (Con.)
45 *Gudiyattam* (*R*) · T. Manavalan (Con)
46 *Gummidipundi* A. Raghava Reddy (Ind)
47 *Harbour* K S G Haja Sheriff (Con.)
48 *Harur* (*R*) C Manickam (DMK)
49 *Hosur* N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con)
50 *Jayankondan* Smt Jagadambal Velayudham (DMK)
51 *Kadambur* (*R*) S Sangili (Con.)
52 *Kadumbathur* N Ekambara Mudaliar (Con)
53 *Kadayam* A B Balagan (Con.)
54. *Kallakurichi* (*R*) T Chinnasamy (DMK)
55 *Kancheepuram* S V Natesa Mudaliar (Con)
56. *Kangayam* K S Nataraja Gounder (Con)
57 *Kanyakumari* B Natarajan (Con)
58 *Kapilamalai* C V Velappan (DMK)
59 *Karaikudi* Saw Ganesan (SWA)
60 *Karur* T M Nallasamy (Con)
61 *Kattumannarkoil* M R Krishnamoorthy (DMK)
62 *Katpadi* · B Rajagopal Naidu (Con)
63 *Killivoor* R Ponnappa Nadar (Con)
64 *Kodaikanal* M Alagiriswamy (Con)
65 *Kodavasal* P Jayaraj (Con)
66 *Koilpalayam* M P Muthukaruppannaswami Gounder (Con)
67 *Koilpatti* N V Venugopalakrishnasami (Con)
68 *Krishnagiri* P V Sriramulu Naidu (DMK)
69 *Kulithalai* V Ramanathan (Con)
70 *Kumbakonam* A R Ramaswami (Con)
71 *Kunnathur*(*R*) P. Appavoo (Con)
72 *Kurinjipadi* N Rajangam (DMK)
73 *Lalgudi* A P Dharmalingam (DMK)
74 *Madhavaram* R Govindarajulu Naidu (Con)
75 *Madurai Central* V Sankaran (Con)
76 *Madurai East* Smt P K R. Lakshmikantham (Con)
77 *Madurantakam* (*R*) B Parameswaran (Con)
78. *Mallasamudram* (*R*) R Nallamuthu (DMK)
79 *Manamadurai* K Cheemaichamy (SWA)
80 *Manaparai* N P M. Chinniah Gounder (Con)
81 *Mannargudi* T S Swaminatha Odayar (Con)
82 *Mayuram* . G Narayanaswamy Naidu (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con) ; Communist Party (CP); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Swatantra Party (SWA); Forward Block (FB), Independent (Ind.)

83. *Melur* : M. Sivaramanambalam (Con)
84. *Mettupalayam* · N. Shanmugasundaram (Con)
85 *Mettur* · K. S. Ardhanareeswara Gounder (Con)
86. *Mudukulathur* · T L. Sasivarna Thevar (Ind -FB)
87 *Musiri(R)* S Ramalingam (Con)
88. *Mylapore* Rama Arangannal (DMK)
89 *Nagapattinam* A M P. S Balagangadharan (Con.)
90 *Nagercoil* A. Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
91 *Nallur* K. Narayanaswami Pillai (Con)
92 *Namakkal (R)* S. Chinnayan (Con)
93 *Nambiyur* A K Kaliappa Gounder (Con)
94 *Nanguneri* N Duraipandi (Con)
95 *Nannilam* : M D Thiagaraja Pillai (Con)
96 *Nellikuppam* V. Krishnamoorthy Gounder (DMK)
97 *Nitakottai* Vacant
98 *Ootacamund* T. Karcha Gowder (Con)
99 *Ottanchatram* A Senapathi Gounder (Con)
100 *Ottapidaram* A L Ramakrishna Naidu (Con)
101 *Padmanabhapuram* A Kunjan Nadar (Ind)
102 *Palani* C Venkidusamy Gounder (SWA)
103 *Palladam* R Sengaliappan (Con)
104 *Panjapatti* . K K Muthiah (Con)
105 *Papanasam (R)* · R Subramanian (Con)
106 *Paramakudi* C Srinivasan (Con)
107 *Pattukkottai* V Arunachalam (DMK)
108 *Pennagaram* M V. Karivengdam (DMK)
109 *Perambalur* T P Alagamuthu (DMK)
110 *Perambur (R)* Kum. D Sulochana (Con)
111 *Peranamallur* P Ramachandran (Con)
112 *Perundurai* N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar (Con)
113 *Pollachi* N Mahalingam (Con)
114 *Polur* · T B Kesava Reddi (Ind)
115 *Ponneri (R)* . T P Elumalai (Con)
116 *Porayar* · K. R. Sambandam (Con)
117 *Pudukkottai* · A Thiagarajan (DMK)
118 *Purasawalkam* . V. Bashyam Reddy (Con)
119 *Puliangudi (R)* P Urkavalan (Con)
120 *Radhapuram* · N. Soundarapandian (Con)
121. *Ramanathapuram* · Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Con)
122 *Ranipet* : R Abul Khaleel (DMK)
123. *Rajapalayam*. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu (Con)
124. *Rasipuram* · N P. Sengottuvelu (DMK)
125. *Rishivandiyam (R)* · L. Anandan (Con.)
126 *Saidapet* : Munu Adhi (DMK)
127 *Salem-I* : G. Venkataraman (Con.)
128. *Salem II:* A Ratnavel Gounder (Con.)
129. *Satiamangalam* : A Appavoo Thevar (Con)
130. *Samayanallur (R)* : P. Kakkan (Con.)
131 *Sankarankoil* S M. Abdul Majid (Con.)
132. *Sankari* : K S Subramania Gounder (Con)
133 *Sathiamangalam* K. Gopala Gounder (Con.)
134. *Sattankulam* K T Kosalram (Con)
135 *Sattur* : K. Kamaraj (Con)
136 *Sankarapuram* : K Parthasarathi (Con.)
137 *Sendamangalam* V R. Periannan (DMK)
138 *Sholinghur* A. M. Ponrangam (Con.)
139. *Sholavandan (R)*. Smt A. S. Ponnammal (Con)
140 *Sirkali (R)* R Thangavelu (Con)
141 *Sivaganga* R. V Swaminathan (Con.)
142 *Sivakasi* S Ramaswami Naidu (Con)
143 *Sriperumbudur* . M Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
144 *Srirangam* N Subramaniam Chettiar (Con.)
145 *Srivaikuntam* A P. C. Veerabahu (Con)
146 *Srivilliputhur (R)* · M. Chelliah (Con.)
147 *Sulur* Smt C Kolandaiammal (Con.)
148 *Talaivasal (R)* A Duraiswamy (Con)
149 *Tanipadi (R)* A Arumugam (Con)
150 *Taramangalam* : N. S Sundararajan (Con)
151 *Tenkasi* A R Subbiah Mudaliar (Con)
152 *Thanjavur* : M Karunanithi (DMK)
153 *Theni* · S S. Rajendran (DMK)
154 *Thiagarayanagar* Kanchi Manimozhiar (DMK)
155 *Thirumangalam* K Thiruvengadam (Con)
156 *Thirumayam* . V Ramiah (Con)
157. *Tirupparankundram* S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con)
158 *Tiruthuraipundi (R)* A K. Subbiah (CP)
159 *Thondamuthur* V Ellama Naidu (Con)
160 *Thousand Lights* K A Mathialagan (DMK)
161 *Thurinjapuram* S Murugaiyan (DMK)
162 *Tindivanam* A. Thangavelu (DMK)
163 *Tiruchendur* M S Selvarajan (Con)
164 *Tiruchengode* T M Kaliyannan (Con.)
165 *Tiruchirapalli I* M S Mani (DMK)
166 *Tiruchirapalli II* M Kalyanasundaram (CP)
167 *Tiruchuli (R)* A Perumal (SWA)
168. *Tirukoilur* Smt. B. Lakshminarasamma (Con.)
169 *Tirukoshtiyur* S Madhavan (DMK)
170 *Tirunelveli*. Smt. Rajathi Kunchithapatham (Con.)
171 *Tiruppattur* · K. Tirupathy Gounder (DMK)
172. *Tiruppur* K. N. Palaniswamy (Con.)
173 *Tiruvarur (R)* . C. M. Ambikapathi (Con.)
174. *Tiruvadanai* Kariamanicka Ambalam (SWA)
175. *Tiruvallur (R)* · V S Arunachalam (Con)
176. *Tiruttani* : C. Chiranjeevulu Naidu (Ind)
177. *Tiruvannamalai* : P. U Shanmugam (DMK)
178. *Tiruvayar*. K B Palani (Con)

179. *T Palur* S. Ramaswami (DMK)
180 *Triplicane* V R. Nedunchezhiyan (DMK)
181 *Tuticorin* S. Ponnusamy Nadar (Con)
182. *Udumalpet* R Rajagopalaswamy (Con)
183 *Uddanapalli* N Chinnamunisamy Chetty (SWA)
184. *Ulundurpet* Smt A Manonmani Ammal (SWA)
185 *Uppiliapuram* V A Muthiah (Con)
186 *Usilampatti* P K. Mookiah Thevar (SWA)
187. *Uthamapalayam* M Rajangam (DMK)
188 *Uthangarai* M Kamalanathan (DMK)
189 *Uthiramerur* O Sreenivasa Reddiar (Con)
190 *Vadamadurai* M. Maruthanayagam Pillai (Con)
191 *Valapadi* N Ramaswamy Udayar (Con)
192 *Valavanur* K. M Krishnaswami (Con)
193 *Vaniyambadi* M P Vadivelu (DMK)
194 *Vanur (R)* A G Balakrishnan (DMK)
195 *Vedasandur* S Nanjunda Rao (Con)
196 *Vedaranyam* M S Ramalingam (Con)
197 *Veerapandy* S Arumugam (DMK)
198 *Vellore* R Jeevarathnam (Con)
199 *Vengalam (R)* S Mani (DMK)
200 *Vilavancode* M William (Con)
201 *Villupuram* M Shunmugam (DMK)
202 *Virinchipuram* R Sampanghi (DMK)
203 *Vriddhachalam* G Bhuvarahan (Con)
204 *Wandiwash (R)* S Muthulingam (DMK)
205 *Washermanpet* M Mayandi Nadar (Con)
206 *Yercaud (R)* M Kulaindaiswamy Gounder (Con)
207 *Nominated* Smt A Suares

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman M A Manickavelu

Deputy Chairman V K Palaniswamy Gounder

1	K Ramakrishna Achari	Legislative Assembly
2	T S Arunachalam	"
3	S R P Ponnuswamy Chettiar	"
4	C P Chitrarasu	"
5	M Ethirajalu	"
6	V K Palaniswamy Gounder	"
7	Smt Lakshmi Krishnamurthy	"
8	S V Lakshmanan	"
9	M A Manickavelu	"
10	Mohanlal Mehta	"
11	S Muthu	"
12	A Ponnappa Naidu	"
13	K Rajaram Naidu	"
14	Raman Nair	"
15	N V Natarajan	"
16.	C V Rajagopal	"
17	K Ramdoss	"
18	A Krishnaswamy Vandayar	"
19	R Venkataraman	"
20	P Villavarayar	"
21	K S Abdul Wahab	"
22.	S P Aditanar	Local Authorities
23	S K A Lakshmanan Chettiar	"
24	K K Kothandaraman	"
25	R Sivasankara Mehta	"
26	A Chidambara Mudaliar	"
27	T V Devaraja Mudaliar	"
28	G Vijayarangam	"
29	V. K Ramaswamy Mudaliar	"
30	C Muthiah	"
31	K Doraiswamy Naidu	Local Authorities
32	S Ramasami Padayachi	"
33	S Pandian	"
34	T S Srinivasam Pillai	"
35	A Sambasiva Reddiar	"
36	M Jengal Reddiar	"
37	S Jayarama Reddiar	"
38	T K Subbiah	"
39	P Venkatachala Thevar	"
40	N R Thiagarajan	"
41	R Venkatachalam	"
42	N Willson Appllos	"
43	K Anbazhagan	Teachers
44	A Chidambaranathan	"
45	G R Damodaran	"
46	M Rajah Iyer	"
47	G Krishnamurthy	"
48	M Sankaralingam Pillai	"
49	K Balasubramanya Ayyar	Graduates
50	A R Damodaran	"
51	H V Hande	"
52	A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	"
53	D Santosham	"
54	T V Sivanandam	"
55	M Aiyaswamy	Nominated
56	M A Muthiah Chettiar	"
57	Smt S Manjubashini	"
58	Smt S Pandurangam	"
59	V Ramalingam Pillai	"
60	P V Rajamannar	"
61	O P Ramaswami Reddiar	"
62	S D Sundaram	"
63	Smt T L Tirupurasundari	"

*As on July 1, 1966

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	11,28 00	11,36 00	12,28 00
Estate Duty	63 ·00	56 ·70	60 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,79 87	5,05 54	6,33 36
State Excise Duties	40 12	42 ·52	42 62
Stamps	7,05 63	7,87 81	7,62 24
Forests	2,59 23	2,74 59	2,66 50
Registration	1,75 30	1,66 79	1,71 89
Taxes on Vehicles	13,00 50	13,30 56	14,00 25
Sales Tax	34,81 29	39,32 00	45,90 00
Other Taxes and Duties	9,12 66	9,22 57	12,04 ·68
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,04 14	3,17 81	3,30 79
Debt Services	15,41 99	13,37 90	18,69 83
Civil Administration	12,85 37	12,16 58	10,18 36
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,35 99	1,06 63	1,14 21
Miscellaneous (net)	10,08 29	9,50 73	10,37 ·07
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	33,97 84	33,09 17	40,27 81
Extraordinary	43 86	97 15	1,06 23
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,63,63 08	1,64,91 05	1,88,71 84
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,41 16	4,77 68	5,11 52
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,59 69	6,85 90	7,26 03
Debt Services (net)	16,78 69	17,54 97	25,23 58
General Administration	9,40 49	9,17 93	9,36 69
Administration of Justice	1,80 24	1,93 48	1,95 99
Jails	1,57 07	1,79 45	1,83 37
Police	7,44 31	8,48 58	8,45 71
Scientific Departments	5 79	7 ·03	6 37
Education	36,93 12	38,37 63	44,97 25
Medical	9,26 20	9,64 05	10,88 03
Public Health	3,94 73	3,55 66	5,04 58
Agriculture	7,94 ·46	8,69 27	9,75 02
Animal Husbandry	2,89 61	3,50 88	3,33 06
Co-operation	2,32 24	2,72 ·87	2,68 ·49
Industries	6,70 34	6,43 81	2,34 99
Miscellaneous Departments	8,85 74	8,74 98	9,67 12
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,96 ·19	10,41 79	9,91 15
Miscellaneous	27,33 50	21,80 52	23,07 18
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,36 ·92	8,22 03	7,45 ·05
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,70,60 49	1,72,78 51	1,88,41 18
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)6,97 41	(—)7,87 ·46	(+)30 66

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 3,07,477 sq km *Population* : 3,95,53,718 *Capital* Bombay
Principal language Marathi

Governor : P V. Cherian

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
V P Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Industries, Planning and Electricity
D S Desai	Home
G B Khedkar	Rural Development
P K Savant	Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies
Shantilal H Shah	Public Health, Law and Judiciary
S K Wankhede	Finance
S B Chavan	Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications
Homi J Taleyarkhan	Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism
Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosle	Social Welfare
M D Choudhari	Education and Forests
K S Sonwane	Co-operation
N M Tidke	Labour
Rafiq Zakaria	Urban Development and Waqf
S V Sonawane	Prohibition
Rajaram Anant Patil	Revenue

Deputy Ministers	
Gundu Dashrath Patil	Planning, Industries and Electricity
Kailas Shivanarayan	Education
Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite	Agriculture
Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale	Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications
S B Patil	Revenue
Hari Govindrao Vartak	Public Health, Khar Lands and Fisheries
Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal	Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies
Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil	Home and Labour
Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap	Rural and Urban Development and Legislative Affairs
Digambar Narshi Padvi	Social Welfare, Housing and Forests

Chief Secretary

D R Pradhan

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .. .. Y S Tambe

Judges .. .. S P Kotval, N A Mody, V M Tarkunde, D V Patel, V S Desai, K K Desai, V. A Naik, N L Abhyankar, M G Chitale, Y V. Chandrachud, D G. Palekar, R M Kantawala, V G Wagle, L M Paranjpe, V D Tulzapurkar, B D Bal, B N Deshmukh, D B Padhye, M V Paranjpe

Advocate-General .. .. H M Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. .. S P P Thorat

Members .. .. L. M. Patil, D V. Chauhan, D Y Gohokar, N D Bilimoria

*As on July 1, 1966.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker T. S Bharde *Deputy Speaker* K. T. Girme

1. *Achalpur* : Annasaheb Sadashivrao Watane (Ind)
2. *Adyar* (*R*) : Aba Dhandu Gosawi (RP)
3. *Ahmedpur* Mahadevappa Baslingappa Sangvikar (Con.)
4. *Ahmednagar North*: B. N. Nagwade (Ind)
5. *Ahmednagar South* T. S. Bharde (Speaker)
6. *Akkalkot* Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosle (Con)
7. *Akola*. M A Vairale (Con)
8. *Akot*· Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar (Con)
9. *Akrani* (R) C D Bhandari (Con)
10. *Alibag* Dattatraya Krishnaji Khanvilkar (Con)
11. *Amalner* (*R*) Shahajahankhan Jalamkhan Tadvi (Con)
12. *Ambad* Nanasaheb Savlaram Jedhe (Con.)
13. *Ambegaon*, Smt. Venubai Annasaheb Awate (Con)
14. *Amgoan* Narayan Mohani Babekar (SSP)
15. *Amravati*· Umerlalji Mathuradas Kedia (Con)
16. *Armori* Jagannath Temsa Masha-kshetri (Con)
17. *Arvi* Narayanrao Rajaramji Kale (Ind)
18. *Ashti*(*R*) Ramdas Gangaramji Sonowane (Con)
19. *Ashti* Bhausaheb Kashinath Ajabe (Con)
20. *Aurangabad* Rafiq Zakaria (Con)
21. *Ausa*· Mallanath Gundanath Maharaj (PWP)
22. *Badnapur* (*R*) Dhakaleshwar Makaji Karnale (Con)
23. *Badnera* Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con)
24. *Baglan* Dharma Patil (Con)
25. *Balapur* Shriram Haribhau Mankar (Ind)
26. *Bandra* Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con)
27. *Baramati* Smt Malatibai Madhaorao Shirole (Con)
28. *Barsi*· Smt Prabhatai Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con)
29. *Bassein* Hari Govindrao Vartek (Con)
30. *Basmath* Rangrao Parasramji Deshmukh (Con)
31. *Bhadrawati* Ramchandra Janardhan Deotale (Con)
32. *Bhagur* (*R*)· Amritrao Tulshiram Kale (Con)
33. *Bhandara* Dada Dajibaji Dhote (Con)
34. *Bhir* Kashinath Tatyaba Jadhav (CP)
35. *Bhiwandi* Bango Nana Bhoir (Con)
36. *Bhokardan*. Bhaurao Narsingrao Gavandhe (PWP)
37. *Bhor* Shankar Mahadeo Bhelke (Con.)
38. *Bhudargad*. Anandrao Kondiba Desai (Con)
39. *Bhusaval* Dattatrya Senu Bhirud (Con)
40. *Biloli*: Vyankatrao Babarao Deshmukh (Taradekar) (Con)
41. *Borgaon*(*R*)· Dagadu Zangoji Palasapagar (Con)
42. *Borivali* Iswarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
43. *Brahmapuri*(*R*). Govinda Bijaji Meshram (Con)
44. *Buldana* Smt Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con)
45. *Byculla*. Smt Qamar N Ahmed (Con)
46. *Chalisgaon* Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Con)
47. *Chanda* Ramchandrarao Rajeshwarrao Potdukhe (Ind)
48. *Chandgad* Vithalrao Kalajirao Chavan (Con)
49. *Chandur* Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con)
50. *Chausala* Bhaurao Bhagujirao (Con)
51. *Chembur* Vadilal Chaturbhuj Gandhi (Con)
52. *Chikhali* Santoshrao Narayan Patil (Con)
53. *Chirmur* Marotrao Damodar Tumpalliwar (Con)
54. *Chiplun* Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Con)
55. *Chopda* Deorao Madhavrao Nikam (Con,)
56. *Colaba* Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con)
57. *Dadar* Prahlad Keshav Atre (Ind)
58. *Dahanu* Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con)
59. *Dapoli* Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Con)
60. *Darwha* Ali Hasan Jiwabhai Mamdani (Con)
61. *Daryapur* Jagnnath Deorao Patil (Ind)
62. *Deogad* Vamanrao Nagoji Rane (Con)
63. *Dhanora* (*R*) Fatelalshah Raja (Ind.)
64. *Dharamabad* Shankarrao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con)
65. *Dhobitalao* Kailasanarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con)
66. *Dhulia North* Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con)
67. *Dhulia South* Bhagwatiprasad Rambharose Pande (Con)
68. *Dhond* (*R*)· Vithalrao Ramchandra Pawar (Con.)
69. *Digars* Madhaorao Baburao Mahindre (Con)
70. *Dindori* Raghunath Gopalrao Gunjal (Con)
71. *Dongri*. Mustafa Gulamnabi Faki (Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party (CP); Republican Party (RP), Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP), Independent (Ind.)

72 *Edlabad* (*R*) Hiralal Indal Kalyani (Con)
73 *Erandol* Digambar Shankar Patil (Con)
74 *Gadhinglaj* Appasaheb Ramrao Nalawade (Con)
75 *Gangakhed* (*R*) Devrao Namdeorao Pathrikar Kamble (Con)
76 *Gangapur* Yamajirao Mahatarrao Satpute (Con)
77 *Georai* Sayajirao Tryambakrao (Con)
78 *Girgaum* Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con)
79 *Gondia* Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con)
80 *Goregaon* Puranlal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (SSP)
81 *Gowardhan* (*R*) Rambhahu Chinkaji Salve (Con)
82 *Guhagar* Purushottam Vasudeo Mandlik (SSP)
83 *Hadgaon* Bhimrao Keshavrao Deshmukh (Con)
84 *Hatkanangale* (*R*) Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con)
85 *Haveli* Martand Dhondiba Magar (Con)
86 *Hinganghat* Vinayak Madhavrao Choudhari (Ind)
87 *Hingoli* Narayanrao Limbajirao Patil (Con)
88 *Igatpuri* Shankar Dharlu Zole (SSP)
89 *Indapur* Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con)
90 *Jalamb* Kashirao Raibhau Patil (PWP)
91 *Jalgaon* Smt Pratibha Narayanrao Patil (Con)
92 *Jalna* Dattatrayrao Khanderao Deshpande (Con)
93 *Jamner* Abajee Nana Patil (Con)
94 *Janefal* (*R*) Balwanta Piraji Wankhede (Con)
95 *Jaoli* Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con)
96 *Jath* Tukaram Krishnarao Shendge (Con)
97 *Jawhar* (*R*) Baburao Sadashiv Jadho (Con)
98 *Jintur* Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con)
99 *Junnar* Vithalrao Narayanrao Awate (Ind)
100 *Kagal* Shamrao Bhivaji Patil (Con)
101 *Kaij* (*R*) Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con)
102 *Kalamnuri* (*R*) Surajmal Narayan Choudhari (Con)
103 *Kallam* (*R*) Pralhadarao Sopan Sarwade (Con)
104 *Kalameshwar* Seshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con)
105 *Kalwan* (*R*) Dongar Rama More (Con)
106. *Kalyan* Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
107 *Kamptee* (*R*): Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con)
108. *Kandhar* Keshavrao Shankrrao Dhondge (PWP)
109 *Kankaoli* Yeshwant Babaji Dalvi (SSP)
110. *Kannad* Kakasaheb Bhikanrao hmukh (Con)
111 *Karad North* Pandurang Dadasaheb Patil (Con)
112 *Karad South* Yeshvantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con)
113 *Karmala* Pandurang Mahadeo Jagtap (Con)
114 *Karjat* Eknath Buwasaheb Nimbalkar (Con)
115 *Karvir* Dinkarrao Vithalrao Mudrale (Con)
116 *Kasa* (*R*) Dhaktya Posha Sutar (CP)
117 *Kasba Peth* Baburao Narayanrao Sanas (Con)
118 *Katol* Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con)
119 *Kelapur* Tryambak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con)
120 *Khalapur* (*R*) Krishna Ramaji Mundhe (PWP)
121 *Khamgaon* Tukaram Ganpat Khunkar (Ind)
122 *Khanapur* Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con)
123 *Khatav* Shivajirao Dadasaheb Pawar (Con)
124 *Khed* Vasantrao Marutrao Manjre (Con)
125 *Khed* Husen Misarikhan Dalwai (Con)
126 *Kinwat* Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Con)
127 *Kirkee* (*R*) Ganpat Narayan Kamble (Con)
128 *Kolhapur* Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
129 *Koregaon* Tushar Pandurang Pawar (Con)
130 *Kumbharwada* Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con)
131 *Kurla* Smt Anjanibai Narhar Magar (Con)
132 *Lanja* Shashishekhar Kasinath Athalye (SSP)
133 *Latur* Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane (Con)
134 *Lovegrove* (*R*) Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con)
135 *Madha* (*R*) Kashinath Babu Asware (Con)
136 *Mahad* Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con)
137 *Mahalaxmi* Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con)
138 *Mahim* Frederick Michael Pinto (Ind)
139 *Makhajan* (*R*) Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Con)
140 *Malegaon* Haroon Ahmed Ansari (Con)
141 *Malkapur* Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con)
142 *Malsiras* Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con)
143 *Malwan* Shyam Gangaram Kocharekar (SSP)
144 *Man* (*R*) Laxman Babaji Bhingardeve (Con)
145 *Mandvi* Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con.)
146 *Mangalwedha* (*R*) Ganpat Laxman Sonawane (Con.)
147. *Mangaon* Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (Con)
148. *Mangrulpir*. Smt Shanta Raghunath Page (Con)

149. *Manjlegaon* Shripadrao Limbajirao Kadam (Con)
150. *Matunga:* Liladhar Passo Shah (Con.)
151. *Maval:* Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol (Con)
152. *Mazgaon:* Vithal Krishnaji Toraskar (Con)
153. *Mekhar.* Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con)
154. *Melghat:* Mamraj Jagannath Khandelwal (Ind)
155 *Miraj.* Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con)
156. *Mokhada (R)* Malu Hari Veer (Con)
157 *Morsi* Pratapsinh Shankarrao Deshmukh (Ind.)
158 *Mukhed (R)* Piraji Satwaji Sabne (Con)
159 *Murbad* Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Con)
160. *Murtijapur* Smt Kusumatai Wamanrao Korpe (Con)
161 *Nagarakola (R)* Yashwant Sakharam Bhangre (Con)
162 *Nagpada:* Viswanath Rajanna Tulla (Con)
163 *Nagpur* Smt Sushilabai Balraj (Con)
164 *Nagpur I* Vinayak Sakharam Dandekar (Ind)
165 *Nagpur II* Dhondbaji Dashrath Hedau (Ind)
166 *Nagpur III (R)* Premnath Rishi Wasnik (Con)
167 *Naigaon (R)* Smt Shakuntala Chintaman Salve (Con)
168 *Nanded* S Makdoom Pasha S Farook Pasha (Con)
169 *Nandgaon* Vyankatrao Bhausaheb Hire (Con)
170 *Nandurbar* Gajmal Tulshiram Patil (Con)
171 *Nasik* Vasant Narayan Nayak (Con)
172 *Nawapur (R)* Dharma Jairam Kokni (Con)
173 *Nilanga* Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con)
174 *Niphad* Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con)
175 *Omerga* Vijaysinh Shivram Chalukya (PWP)
176 *Osmanabad* Vishwasrao Ganpatrao Patil (Con)
177 *Pachora* Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con)
178 *Paithan* Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con)
179 *Palghar* Sridhar Sarkharam Patil (Con)
180. *Pandharpur* Andumbar Kondiba Patil (Con)
181 *Panhala* Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil (PWP)
182 *Panvel* Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
183 *Parbhani* Sheshrao Apparao Deshmukh (PWP)
184 *Parel* Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (Con)
185 *Parenda* Krishnaji Bajirao Patil (PWP)
186 *Parle Andheri* Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con)
187. *Parner* Dattatraya Kondiram Bhagat (Con)
188. *Parola* Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con)
189 *Partur.* Bhagwan Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
190. *Patan* Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
191. *Pathardi* Narayan Ganpat Avhad (Con)
192. *Pathri* Babarao Sopan Naik (PWP)
193. *Peint (R)* Kacharu Bhau Raut (Con.)
194 *Pen* Laxman Shankar Mhatre (Con)
195 *Phaltan* Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik-Nimbalkar (Con)
196. *Poona Cantt* Krishnarao Tukaram Girme (Con)
197 *Pulgaon (R)* Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con)
198 *Purandar* Dyaneshwar Raghunath Khaire (Con)
199. *Pusad* Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con)
200 *Radhanagari* Dnyandev Santaram Khandekar (Con)
201 *Rahuri* Baburao Bapuji Tanapure (Con.)
202. *Rajapur* Sahadeo Mukund Thakare (Con)
203 *Rajura* Vithalrao Laxmanrao Dhote (Con)
204 *Ramtek* Mohamed Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con)
205 *Ratnagiri* Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con)
206 *Raver* Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con)
207 *Renapur* Anna Ganapati Gite (Ind)
208 *Roha* Pandurang Ramaji Sanap (PWP)
209 *Sadak-Arjuni (R)* Shrawan Mangruji Kanhekar (Con)
210 *Sakoli* Adkunji Sonuji Paulzagade (Con)
211 *Sakri (R)* Gokul Rupla Gavit (Con)
212 *Sangmeshwar* Jayaram Balkrishna Shetye (SSP)
213. *Sangamner* Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal (Con)
214 *Sangli* Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con)
215 *Sangola* Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh (PWP)
216 *Saoli* Waman Vistari Gaddamwar (Con)
217 *Saoner* Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con)
218 *Satara* Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap (Con)
219 *Sawantwadi* Shivram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsale (Con)
220 *Sewree* Sawalram Gopal Patkar (CP)
221 *Shahuwadi* Udayasingh Nanasaheb Gaikwad (Con)
222 *Shevgaon* Marutrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con)
223. *Shirala* Vasantrao Anandrao Naik (Con)
224. *Shirdi* Karbhari Bhimaji Rohamare (Con)
225 *Shirol* Ratnappa Bharamappa Kumbhar (Con)
226 *Shirpur* Venkatrao Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
227. *Shivajinagar* Vacant
228 *Sholapur* Govind Bhaurao Buigute (Con)

229. *Sholapur City North:* Yankappa Ramayya Madur (CP)
230. *Sholapur City South:* Rajaram Sawalaram Dhavale (Con.)
231. *Shrigonda* (*R*) Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)
232. *Shrirampur* (*R*) Baburao Sawalaram Chaturbhuj (Con.)
233. *Shrivardhan* Abdur Rahman A. Gafoor Antulay (Con.)
234. *Shukrawarpeth:* Rambhau Vithal Telang (Con.)
235. *Sillod:* Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.)
236. *Sindkheda* Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.)
237. *Sinnar:* Shankar Balaji Waje (Con.)
238. *Sironcha* Visweshwarrao Dharmarao Atram (Ind.)
239. *Sirur* : Raosaheb Baburao Pawar (Con.)
240. *South Sholapur* Virupakshappa Guruappa Shivdare (Con.)
241. *Taloda* (*R*). Digambar Narshi Padvi (Con.)
242. *Tasgaon:* Dhondiram Yeshwant Patil (Con.)
243. *Thana* Smt. Champa Govardhan Mokal (Con.)
244. *Tirora* Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
245. *Tuljapur* Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Con.)
246. *Tumsar* Ram Bakaramji Lanjewar (Con.)
247. *Udgir* (*R*): Vithalrao Bapurao Khadiwale (Con.)
248. *Ulhasnagar:* Parcharam Kevalram Ailani (SSP)
249. *Umarkhed* (*R*): Ramchandra Namdeo Shingankar (Con.)
250. *Umrer* Damu Sadashiv Tarnekar (Con.)
251. *Vaiapur:* Smt. Girjabai Machhindranath Jadhav (Con.)
252. *Vengurla* Pratapraο Deorao Bhonsale (Con.)
253. *Vita* (*R*): Bhagwanrao Lalasaheb Pawar (Con.)
254. *Wai* Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Con.)
255. *Walkeshwar* Smt. Maniben Nanubhai Desai (Con.)
256. *Walwa* Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.)
257. *Wani:* Vithalrao Yeshwantrao Gohokar (Con.)
258. *Wardha* Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
259. *Washim* Ramrao Gopalrao Zanak (Con.)
260. *Worli* Madhav Narayan Birji (Con.)
261. *Yawal* Smt. Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
262. *Yelabara* (*R*) Mahadeo Baliram Khandate (Con.)
263. *Yeola:* Haribhau Manaku Gavali (Con.)
264. *Yeotmal* Jambuw Antrao Bapuraoji Dhote (Ind.)
265. *Nominated* Smt. M. C. Fernande

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman V. S. Page *Deputy Chairman* . V. N. Desai

1	Smt Kamlabai Chhaganlal Ajmera	Legislative Assembly
2	Jagannath Sitaram Akarde	,,
3	Ramrao Narayanrao Balbudhe	,,
4	Panditrao Bapuji *alias* Tukaramji More	,,
5	Balwant Dhondoji Baralay	,,
6.	John Maryan Coelho	,,
7	B V Desai	,,
8	M Safdarali Deshmukh	,,
9	Ramkrishna Suryabhanji Gavai	,,
10	Viswamberrao Namdeorao Haralkar	,,
11	Ramteertha Jairam Joshi	,,
12	Jethmal Kisanlal	,,
13	Pralhad Narayan Khode	,,
14.	Jagannath Nathuji Korpe	,,
15	Ramchandra Balaji Kumbhare	,,
16.	Ganapati Dada Lad	,,
17.	Madhav Purushottam Limaye	,,
18.	Rajmal Jagannath Mantri	,,
19	Ishwarrao Narayan	,,
20	Vithal Sakharam Page	,,
21.	Ramchandra Chintaman Patil	,,
22.	Shivajirao Giridhar Patil	,,
23	Madhavrao Gote Patil	Legislative Assembly
24	Vishvanath Chimaji Pawar	,,
25.	Balkrishna Narsingh Rajhans	,,
26	Bhaurao Vithoba Shende	,,
27.	Bhausaheb Laxmanrao Shirole	,,
28	Smt Ashatai Marotiappa Tale	,,
29	Sambhajirao Marutirao Thorat	,,
30	Prabhakar Balwant Vaidya	,,
31	Lakhmichand Ramchandra Abad	Local Authorities
32	Ramrao Dnyanoba Avargaonkar	,,
33	Vaman Pandurng Bapat	,,
34.	Harischandra Sadashiv Barmukh	,,
35.	Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh	,,
36.	Dattarao Marotrao Deshmukh	,,
37.	Pandurang Yashwant Falake	,,
38.	Keshav Pandurang Fulkar	,,
39.	Ramdayal Ayodhyaprasad Gupta	,,

*As on July 1, 1966

40.	Moinuddin Burhanuddin Harris	Local Authorities
41.	Bapurao Govindrao Jadhav	,,
42.	Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri	,,
43.	Janardan Vishnu Lele	,,
44.	Gajmal Dalpat Mali	,,
45.	Manikrao Padmanna Mangudkar	,,
46.	Dhulappa Bhaurao Navale	,,
47	Chandanprasad Ramadhin Pandye	,,
48.	Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar	,,
49.	Ramrao Dagadu Patil	,,
50.	Rikhabchand Kalyanmal Sharma	,,
51	Tukaram Krishnaji Shetye	,,
52.	Sadashivrao Annasaheb Shinde	,,
53	Bachharaj Shyamlal Byas	Graduates
54.	Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhary	,,
55	Mohan Vishwanath Gavandi*	,,
56.	Vasudeo Balwant Gogte*	,,
57	Vasantkumar Ramkrishna Pandit	
58.	Sridhar Anant Sohni	Graduates
59.	Anant Sheshgiri Sthalekar	,,
60	Mahadeo Narsayya Anjikar	Teachers
61.	Dinkar Abaji Dabhadkar*	,,
62.	Kamalakar Waman Desai	,,
63.	Govind Shridhar Joglekar*	,,
64.	Shankar Laxman Ogle	,,
65.	Digambar Hari Sahasrabuddhe	,,
66	Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe	,,
67.	Smt Sevigne Gama Pinto Athaide	Nominated
68	Chandrashekhar Nandkishore Bajpai	,,
69	Dayaram Yeshwant Bhandalkar	,,
70.	Swami Ramanand Bharati	,,
71	Vishnuprasad N Desai	,,
72.	R. B Ghorpade	,,
73.	Narayan Waktu Karwade	,,
74	Salimuddin Kazi Hamiduddin Kazi	,,
75	Narhar Waman Limaye	,,
76	G D Madgulkar	,,
77	Ratanlal Mohanlal	,,
78	Nashikrao Khantadu Tirpude	,,

*Retired on April 24, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16,71 24	16,78 17	18,89·01
Estate Duty	39 00	61 76	65 20
Land Revenue (net)	7,50 32	6,00 90	7,29·86
State Excise Duties	2,57 14	3,18 41	3,29·83
Stamps	8,25·15	8,02 23	8,23·85
Forests	7,03 17	7,46 78	7,74·59
Registration	66 17	71·88	73·03
Taxes on Vehicles	7,11 76	7,79 67	9,23,44
Sales Tax	60,85 52	68,47 41	84,57·51
Other Taxes and Duties	23,50 76	25,82 71	32,96 59
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,71 87	2,18 46	2,40·89
Debt Services	13,03 10	14,79 30	15,44 06
Civil Administration	12,82 96	13,88 95	13,25 13
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	89 20	1,72 45	1,65 64
Miscellaneous (net)	3,82 06	4,28 28	4,40 75
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	43,50 52	37,93 04	46,08 18
Electricity Schemes	4,07 00	1,71 00	5,72 00
Extraordinary	0 10	2 84	0 10
GRAND TOTAL – REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,15,47 04	2,21,44 24	2,63,59 66
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	20,36 81	21,84 48	28,87 28
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	8,31 24	10,08 45	8,94 00
Debt Services (net)	26,26 77	26,80 51	44,88 76
General Administration	10,24 19	11,10 82	9,73 78
Administration of Justice	2,66 37	2,66 11	2,66 22
Jails	1,30 80	1,54 21	1,45 50
Police	16,04 23	17,68 23	17,44 85
Ports and Pilotage	37 05	31 77	40 68
Scientific Departments	69 50	61 05	74·15
Education	37,15 57	37,51 13	40,59 96
Medical	11,13 47	11,81 84	12,38 63
Public Health	5,38 02	7,52 31	6,46 61
Agriculture	9,91 08	18,43 72	16,28 18
Animal Husbandry	1,81 26	2,30 37	2,12·32
Co-operation	4,18·48	3,78 57	3,95·82
Industries and Supplies	2,00 77	2,53·25	2,53·16
Miscellaneous Departments	10,06 60	11,70 34	14,57·03
Electricity Schemes	12 60	22·75	17·79
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,86 04	13,90 91	8,08·48
Miscellaneous	32,56 64	29,15 79	31,50 89
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	11,34 61	11,88 23	8,20 22
GRAND TOTAL – EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,24,82 10	2,43,44 84	2,63,06·66
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 9,35 06	(—)22,00·60	(+)53 00

MYSORE

Area 1,92,204 sq km *Population* 2,35,86,772 *Capital* · Bangalore
Principal language Kannada

Governor V V Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
S Nijalingappa	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Irrigation, Law and Social Welfare
S R Kanthi	Education
B D Jatti	Food
M V. Krishnappa	Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Milk Supply
M V Rama Rao	Home
R M Patil	Development, Panchayati Raj and Municipal Administration
K Mallappa	Commerce and Industries
K Nagappa Alva	Public Health and Medical
Veerendra Patil	Public Works, Power and Electricity
B Rachiah	Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture
Ramakrishna Hegde	Finance, Information and Publicity and Excise and Prohibition
D Devaraj Urs	Labour, Tourism and Road Transport Corporation
K Puttaswamy	Co-operation and Housing
G Narayana Gowda	Agriculture and Food Production
Deputy Ministers	
Addul Gaffar	Finance
Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology
Smt Grace Tucker	Education
Y Ramachandra	Municipal Administration, Development and Panchayati Raj
K Prabhakar	Social Welfare
Mallikarjunaswamy	Health
Kondajji Basappa	Information and Excise
Alur Hanumanthappa	Minor Irrigation
R Dayanand Sagar	Sericulture
Parliamentary Secretaries	
G B Shankar Rao	Public Works
H C Boraiah	Agriculture

Chief Secretary

K Balachandran

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice H Hombe Gowda

Judges .. A R Somnath Iyer, M Sadasivayya, K S Hegde, A Narayan Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B M Kalagate, G K. Govinda Bhatt, T K Tukol, K R Gopivallabha Iyengar, D M Chandrasekhar, M Santosh, C. Honniah , K Bhimiah

Advocate-General . . T Krishna Rao

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman R Chennigaramiah

Members .. Nanjaraja Urs, K R Marudevegowda, S A. L Razvi, S. D Kothavale

*As on July 1, 1966.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: B. Vaikunta Baliga

Deputy Speaker: A. R. Panchagavi

1. *Afzalpur* Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con.)
2. *Aland* (*R*) Devappa Shamanna (Con.)
3. *Anekal* Vacant
4. *Ankola*: S P Phayade (Con.)
5. *Arkalgud*: G. A Thimmappa Gowda (Con)
6. *Arsikere*: P. B. Bommanna (Con.)
7. *Athani*: D. B Pawar (Con)
8. *Badami*: V. H. Patil (Con.)
9. *Bagalkot* S Nijalingappa (Con.)
10. *Bagepalli* (*R*): Subbarayappa (Con)
11. *Bagewadi* Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con)
12. *Baindur* Y. Manjaiah Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore South*: (*R*) Munichinnappa (Ind)
14. *Bangarpet*: E. Narayana Gowda (Con)
15. *Bannur*. S Siddaiah (Con)
16. *Baradol* (*R*) J. K Kabadi (Con)
17. *Basavanagudi*: M Krishnappa (Con)
18. *Belgaum I* V. S Patil (Ind)
19. *Belgaum II* N O Samaji (Ind)
20. *Belgaum City* B R. Suntankar (Ind)
21. *Bellary* T G Satyanarayana (Con)
22. *Belur* (*R*) B H. Lakshmanaiah (Con)
23. *Belthangady* B Vaikunta Baliga (Speaker)
24. *Bhadravati* T. D Devendrappa (Con)
25. *Bhalki*: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con)
26. *Bidar* Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.)
27. *Bijapur*: S Basalingayya Vastrad (Con.)
28. *Bilgi*: R. M. Desai (Con)
29. *Biligere*: D M Siddaiah (Con)
30. *Brahmavar* S D Samrajya (Con)
31. *Broadway* H R Abdul Gaffar (Con)
32. *Byadgi* Smt. Siddamma Mailar (Con)
33. *Challakere*: B L. Gowda (Con.)
34. *Chamarajanagar* M. C. Basappa (Con.)
35. *Chamarajpet*: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.)
36. *Chandrasekharapura*. N. Hutchmasti Gowda (Con)
37. *Channapatna* B J Linge Gowda (Con.)
38. *Chennagiri*: Kundur Rudrappa (Con)
39. *Chikkaballapur*. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Ind)
40. *Chickmagalur*: Smt B L Subbamma (Con.)
41. *Chicknaikanahalli* C H. Lingadevaru (Con)
42. *Chickpet* Y. Ramachandra (Con)
43. *Chikodi*. M. V. Shetti (Con)
44. *Chincholi* Veerendra Patil (Con)
45. *Chintamani* M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con)
46. *Chitradurga*: H. C. Boraiah (Con.)
47. *Chitapur*: Smt. Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con)
48. *Coondapur*: S. S. Kolke Bail (Con.)
49. *Cubbonpet*: B. Nanjappa (Ind.)
50. *Davangere*: Kondajji Basappa (Con.)
51. *Devanahalli* (*R*): R. Muniswamaiah (Con.)
52. *Deodurg*: A. Sharanappa (Con.)
53. *Dharwar* S. V. Agnihotri (Con.)
54. *Doddaballapur*: G. Rame Gowda (Ind)
55. *Gadag*: K. P. Gadag (Con.)
56. *Gandasi*: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP)
57. *Gandhinagar*: Smt. Nagaratnamma Hiremath (Con)
58. *Gangavati*: Tirumla Deva Raya (Con.)
59. *Gourbidanur* R. N. Lakshmipathi (Ind.)
60. *Gokak I*. N. A. Karalingannavar (Con)
61. *Gokak II*. A. R. Panchagavi (Con.)
62. *Gubbi* V M Dev (Ind)
63. *Gulbarga* G B. Namoshi (Ind.-CP)
64. *Guledgud*: M. R. Pattana Shetty (Con)
65. *Gundlupet* Smt K S. Nagaratnamma (Ind)
66. *Gurmitkal* V G Sayanna (Ind -SWA)
67. *Hadagalli* Angadi Chennabasappa (Con)
68. *Hangal* G N. Desai (Con)
69. *Harapanahalli* Sirasappa Ijari (Con)
70. *Harihar* Ganji Veerappa (Con)
71. *Hassan* Smt Yashodaramma Dassappa (Con)
72. *Haveri* B V Magavi (Con)
73. *Heggadadevanakote* (*R*) R. Peeranna (Ind.-SWA)
74. *Hebbur* K. Lakkappa (PSP)
75. *Hirekerur*. G. B Shankar Rao (Con.)
76. *Hiriyur* V Masiyappa (Con)
77. *Holalkere* (*R*) G. Duggappa (Con)
78. *Holenarasipur*: H. D Deve Gowda (PSP)
79. *Honawar*: R. S. Hedge (Con)
80. *Honnali*: D. Parameswarappa (Con.)
81. *Hosadurga*: G. T. Rangappa (Con)
82. *Hoskote* B. Channabyre Gowda (Ind.-SWA)
83. *Hospet*: Smt. Murari Kamalamma Sriramulu (Con)
84. *Hubli*: M R. Patil (Con)
85. *Hubli City* R A Koppal (Con)
86. *Hukeri* S S Patil (Con.)
87. *Hulsur* Bapu Rao A. Hulsoorker (Ind)
88. *Humnabad* Gopal Rao Mudbi (Con.)
89. *Hungund* S R. Kanthi (Con)
90. *Hunsur* D Devaraj Urs (Con.)
91. *Indi* G D Patil (Ind -SWA)
92. *Jagalur* (R): M N Krishna Singh (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations. Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Independent (Ind.).

93. *Jamkhandi:* B. D. Jatti (Con.)
94. *Jewagri:* Neelakantappa Sharnappa (Con.)
95. *Kadur:* G. Marulappa (PSP)
96. *Kagawad.* S. V. Patil (Con.)
97. *Kalaghatgi:* F. M. Hasabi (Con.)
98. *Kalgi:* S. Rudrappa (Con.)
99. *Kalmala (R):* Smt. Nagamma (Con.)
100. *Kalyani:* Smt. Annapurna Bai Ragate (Con.)
101. *Kamalapur:* Smt. Lalithabai Chandrasekhar (Con.)
102. *Kanakapura:* S. Kariappa (PSP)
103. *Karkal:* Dayanand R. Kalle (PSP)
104. *Karwar:* B. P. Kadam (Ind.-CP)
105. *Kaup:* B. Bhaskara Shetty (PSP)
106. *Khanapur*· L. B. Birje (Ind.)
107. *Kirugavalu (R):* M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
108. *Kolar*· P Venkatagiriyappa (Ind.)
109. *Kolar Gold Fields (R):* S. Rajagopal (Ind -CP)
110. *Kollegal (R):* B Basavaiah (Con.)
111 *Koppal*· M S. Patil (Ind.)
112. *Koratagere (R).* S. Anjaiah (Con.)
113 *Krishnarajanagar.* K. S. Gowdaiah (Ind.)
114. *Krishnarajapet*· N. Nanje Gowda (Con)
115 *Kudligi (R)* V, Nagappa (Ind)
116 *Kumta* Smt. V. Mirjankar (Con.)
117 *Kundgol* T. K. Kambli (Con.)
118 *Kunigal* Andanayya (PSP)
119 *Kurugodu* Allam Kanbasappa (Con)
120 *Kushtagi.* K. B. Desai (PSP)
121. *Lingsugur* S. Linganna (Ind)
122. *Maddur*· S M Krishna (PSP)
123. *Madhugiri* T S Shivanna (Con.)
124 *Magadi*· C. R. Range Gowda (Ind)
125. *Malavalli* G. Made Gowda (Con)
126 *Malleswaram* K. Devaiah (Ind)
127 *Malur* S V. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
128. *Mandya*· J. Devaiah (PSP)
129. *Mangalore I*· M. Srinivasa Naik (Con)
130 *Mangalore II*· A. Krishna Shetty (Ind.-CP)
131. *Manvi* Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.)
132. *Mercara* K. Mallappa (Con.)
133. *Molakalmuru* S. H. Basanna (Con.)
134 *Mudabidri (R)* Vacant
135 *Muddebihal* S. M Guraddi (Con.)
136. *Mudigere (R)* K. H. Ranganath (Ind.)
137. *Mudhol*· N. K Naik (Con.)
138. *Mulbagal (R).* J. Narayanappa (Con.)
139. *Mundargi*· C. S Hulkoti (Con.)
140. *Mysore.* K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
141. *Mysore City*· K. S. Suryanarayana Rao (Ind.)
142. *Mysore City North*· B. K. Puttaiah (PSP)
143. *Nagamangala* T. N. Madappa Gowda (PSP)
144. *Nanjangud.* N. Rachaiah (Con.)
145. *Nargund.* A S. Patil (Con.)
146. *Navalgund*· R M Patil (Con.)
147 *Nelamangala (R).* K. S. Prabhakar (Con.)
148 *Nippani.* G. K Manavi (Ind)
149 *Pandavapura:* B. Y. Neele Gowda (Con.)
150. *Palya:* G. Venkata Gowda (Ind.)
151. *Panemangalore:* K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)
152. *Parasgad.* V. S. Thimmareddy (Con.)
153. *Pavagada (R).* R. Kenchappa (Con.)
154. *Periyapatna*· K. M. Devayya (Con.)
155. *Puttur*· K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
156. *Raibagh (R):* B. S. Soundagar (Con.)
157. *Raichur:* M. Ghouse Mohiuddin (Con.)
158. *Ramanagaram:* T. Madaiah Gowda (Con.)
159. *Ramadurg:* R. S. Patil (Con.)
160. *Ranibennur (R):* Smt. Yallawwa Sambrani (Con.)
161. *Robertsonpet:* D. Venkataramayya (Con.)
162. *Ron*· A J. Doddameti (Con.)
163. *Sadalaga:* S. S. Patil (Con.)
164. *Sakleshpur* S. A. Vasanna Setty (Con.)
165. *Sagar:* V. S Lakhmikanthappa (Con.)
166. *Sampagaon I*· V. C. Shankarappa (Con.)
167. *Sampagaon II* M. N Naghnoor (Con.)
168. *Sandur* M Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
169. *Sankeshwar (R)* Smt. Champabai Bhogale (Con)
170. *Santapur (R).* Prabhu Rao Jagadale (Con)
171. *Santhemaranahalli (R)* B. Rachaiah (Con)
172. *Serum (R)*· J. P Sarswesh (Con)
173 *Shahpur.* M. Virupakshiaiah (Ind.-SWA)
174. *Shiggaon:* F. S Tavare (Con)
175. *Shikaripur (R).* N. Veerappa (Con.)
176. *Shimoga.* Vacant
177. *Shirahatti:* Siddaiah Kashimath (Ind -SWA)
178. *Shiruguppa.* C M. Revanasiddaiah (Ind.-SWA)
179. *Shorapur*· R Pid Naik (Ind.-SWA)
180. *Sidlaghatta* S. Avala Reddy (Con.)
181. *Sindgi.* C. M Desai (Con)
182. *Sindhanur* B. Basavantha Rao (Con.)
183. *Sira* C J Mukkannapa (Ind)
184. *Sirsi*· Ramakrishna Hegde (Con.)
185. *Solur*· Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
186. *Sravanabelagola*· S. Sivappa (PSP)
187. *Sringeri:* Kadidal Manjappa (Con.)
188. *Srinivaspur:* G. Narayana Gowda (Con.)
189. *Srirangapatna:* A. G. Bandi Gowda (Ind)
190. *Sullia (R).* S. Subbaiah Naik (Con.)
191. *Suruthkal* Sanjeevanath Aikala (PSP)
192 *Talikot*· G. N. Patil (Con)
193. *Tarikere:* T. R. Parameswaraiah (Con.)
194. *Thirthahalli.* S. Gopala Gowda (Ind.-PSP)
195. *Tiptur*· K. P. Revanasidappa (PSP)
196. *Tikota* B. M. Patil (Con)
197. *T Narasipur:* M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
198. *Tumkur:* Smt G. C. Bhageerathamma (Con.)
199. *Turuvekere.* B. Byrappaji (PSP)

200. *Udipi* M. Madhvaraja (Con)
201. *Ulsoor* Smt Grace Tucker (Con)
202 *Uttarahalli* J Srinivasa Reddy (PSP)
203 *Virajpet* · A P Appanna (Con)
204 *Virupakshipura* K L Shivalinge Gowda (Con)
205 *Yadgir* Bhoj Raj (PSP)
206 *Yelahanka* (*R*) Y. Ramakrishna (Con)
207 *Yelburga* · V Earappa (PSP)
208 *Yeshwantapur* . K V Byre Gowda (Con)
209 *Nominated* P F D'Mellow

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman G V Hallikeri *Deputy Chairman* . S D Gaonkar

1	K R Achar	Legislative Assembly	32	M Linganna	Local Authorities
2	K S Channappa†	,,	33.	R S Mahantshetty	,,
3	C S Balakrishna Gowda†	,,	34	V Muniswamy	,,
4	G V Hallikeri†	,,	35	A S Nandeesh	,,
5	Jivaraj Hirachand	,,	36	P M Nadgouda†	,,
6	M V Krishnappa	,,	37	S Narasapaya†	,,
7	S C Kubasad	,,	38	A V Patil	,,
8	Smt Lakshmamma	,,	39	G B Patil†	,,
9	M Madiah	,,	40	H Ramaswamy†	,,
10	J B Mallaradhya	,,	41	Azeez Sait†	,,
11	Kum S H Marker	,,	42	R Subbanna	,,
12	Smt Abbasia Begum Mecci†	,,	43	G V Anjanappa	Graduates
13	S S Narayana Murthy	,,	44	S C Edke	,,
14	B R Naik†	,,	45	Smt M R Lakshmma	,,
15	K V Narasappa	,,	46	Vacant	,,
16	M C Narasimhan	,,	47	M V Rama Rao †	,,
17	M R Phulekar†	,,	48	V Srinivasa Shetty	,,
18	D Rajagopal	,,	49	A R Badrinarayan	Teachers
19	K Kanthappa Shetty	,,	50	B G Deshpande	,,
20	M T Sreekantiah	,,	51	C Bandi Gowda	,,
21	V Venkatappa†	,,	52	K R Nitturkar†	,,
22	Sanganna Agadi	Local Authorities	53	V R Naidu†	,,
23	K Channabasavanagoud	,,	54	S Mukunda Rao	,,
24	S Channiah†	,,	55	J Ramachandra Rao†	Nominated
25	T Doddaveerappa	,,	56	A S A Kayum	,,
26	S D Gaonkar	,,	57	B T Murnal	,,
27	K T Shamaiah Gowda	,,	58	Smt Sumitrabai T Nimbalkar†	,,
28	K G Thimme Gowda	,,	59	S A Rahman†	,,
29	Venkana Gowda Siddana Gowda**		60	L S Venkaji Rao	,,
30	H F Kattimani†	,,	61	M Govardhan Rao	,,
31	S G Khelgi	,,	62	T S Rathod	,,
			63	M P L Sastry	,,

RESULTS OF BIENNIAL ELECTIONS, 1966

1	A H Sivananda Swamy	Legislative Assembly	11	K Lakkappa	Local Authorities
2	M V Rama Rao	,,	12	G V Hallikeri	,,
3	R Beeranna Naik	,,	13	G B Patil	,,
4	V Venkatappa	,,	14	P M Nadagouda	,,
5	T M K Peer Sab	,,	15	S P Rajanna	Teachers
6	K S Channappa	,,	16	K R Nitturkar	,,
7	G S Balakrishna Gowda	,,	17	M V Venkatappa	Graduates
8	H K Shivarudrappa	Local Authorities	18	Y S Patil	,,
9	K Suryanarayana Adiga	,,	19	K Dhumappa	Nominated
10	K V Shankara Gowda	,,	20	A B, Patil	,,
			21	Abbasia Begum Mecci	,,

*As on July 1, 1966
**Elected on July 10, 1966
†Retired on May 13, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,03·20	7,47·81	7,67·51
Estate Duty	40·18	37·85	39·60
Land Revenue (net)	5,68·10	5,16·34	5,79·00
State Excise Duties .	3,85·13	4,00·00	4,05·00
Stamps	3,63 00	3,75·00	3,80·00
Forests	9,40·25	10,20 00	10,50·00
Registration .. .	52·00	55·49	57·79
Taxes on Vehicles .. .	5,75 00	6,01 50	6,35·00
Sales Tax . . .	17,25 00	19,00 00	24,10 00
Other Taxes and Duties . .	5,60 96	5,64·48	6,47·58
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	1,31·71	1,02 93	5,57·73
Debt Services . .	8,44 88	10,45 74	10,79·37
Civil Administration .	19,23 02	18,21 69	20,41·28
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) .	97·90	1,11 80	1,21 57
Miscellaneous (net) . .	1,54·64	1,86·14	1,79·55
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	30,86 72	27,71 82	47,02·37
Extraordinary . .	—	—	0 01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,21,51·69	1,22,58·59	1,56,53·36
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,10 95	9,22 44	9,81 27
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,13 94	8,42·11	10,80 08
Debt Services	13,74 22	15,42 08	24,72·06
General Administration .	3,29 00	3,49 00	3,64·00
Administration of Justice	1,19 88	1,26 00	1,36·00
Jails . ..	56·85	55 32	57 59
Police .	5,43 77	5,44·10	6,25 14
Port and Pilotage .. .	8 00	7 53	8·65
Scientific Departments . . .	22 84	25·19	17·84
Education	24,98 79	24,71 03	29,71·50
Medical . .	4,22·91	4,38 41	4,97·50
Public Health . . .	4,02 95	3,48 78	5,05 15
Agriculture and Rural Development .	4,92 98	6,28 02	5,64·45
Animal Husbandry	2,86·47	3,20 88	2,95 68
Co-operation . ..	92 01	90·64	1,50 69
Industries and Supplies .	12,32 49	12,45·75	12,74·48
Miscellaneous Departments ..	4,37 56	4,49 19	5,96 18
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,30·47	11,23·24	12,67·40
Miscellaneous ..	9,29 69	11,61 25	11,22 71
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,43 16	4,21 83	4,12 14
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,25,42 93	1,30,22·79	1,54,00·51
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT .. .	(—)3,91·24	(—)7,64·20	(+)2,52 85

NAGALAND

Area : 16,488 sq km	Population: 3,69,200	Capital : Kohima

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
P Shilu Ao . .	Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, Confidential Department, Secretariat Administration, Political and Election, Planning and Co-ordination, Councils and Revenue and any other work not allotted to any Minister
Hokishe Sema	Finance, P W D, of Roads and Buildings including Army Constructions
Jasokie Angami . .	Supply and Transport, Forests and Relief and Rehabilitation
R. C Chiton Jamir ..	Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Registration and Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries and Commerce, Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Akun Imlong	Tuensang Affairs, Publicity and Information
Mhondamo Kithan	Education, Town Planning and Town Committees
Luthipru Vasa** .. .	Medical and Public Health, Community Development
Deputy Minister	
N L Odyuo . .	Tribal, Area and Range Councils, Co-ordination, Electricity, Excise and Jails and any other work allotted by the Chief Minister
Parliamentary Secretary	
Ihezhe Sema . ..	Attached to the Minister in-charge of Supply and Transport

Chief Secretary

U N. Sharma

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND*

Chief Justice ..	Gopalji Mehrotra
Judges . ..	C Sanjeevarow Nayudu, S. K Dutta
Advocate-General . .	D M Sen

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker T N. Angami *Deputy Speaker* . K. Shikhu

1	*Aghunato* .	Iheze Sema (NNO)
2	*Akuluto* ..	Hokishe Sema (NNO)
3	*Alongtaki*	Zulutemba (NNO)
4	*Angami Northern* (1) .	Kekuo Angami (NNO)
5.	*Angami Northern* (2) .	Kegeiso Vitsure Keditsu (Ind)
6	*Angami Southern*(1)	K Khieya (NNO)
7.	*Angami Southern*(2) .	Hosal Kin (NNO)
8	*Angami Western*	T. N Angami (Speaker)
9	*Arkakong*	R. C. Chiten Jamir (NNO)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations· Nagaland Nationalist Organisation (NNO), Independent (Ind)

Note . On August 11, 1966, the State Assembly adopted a motion of no-confidence against Chief Minister Shilu Ao A new eleven-member Ministry headed by T N Angami, erst-while Speaker of the State Assembly assumed office on August 14, 1966

**Resigned on April 1, 1966.

10.	*Atoizu*	Kiyekhu Shikhu (NNO)
11.	*Aunglenden*	J. Maputemjen (Ind)
12.	*Bhandari*	Tsenlamo Kikon (NNO)
13	*Chazouba* (1)	Pudemu Demo (NNO)
14.	*Chazouba* (2)	Netsutso Theyo (NNO)
15.	*Chizami*	Lhusetso (NNO)
16.	*Dimapur*	Deba Lal Mech (NNO)
17	*Dimapur Town*	Govinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
18	*Ghaspani*	Langkam (NNO)
19.	*Impur*	P Shilu Ao (NNO)
20	*Jangpetkong*	Imchalemba Ao (Ind)
21	*Kohima Town*	Jasokie Angami (NNO)
22.	*Koridang*	K. Tiayanger (Ind)
23	*Meluri*	Amon (NNO)
24.	*Moilan Wozhuro*	Santsurhomo Equng (NNO)
25	*Mokokchung Town*	Assomvati Longkumar (Ind)
26.	*Mongoya*	T Imtimeren Jamir (Ind)
27	*Peren*	Ikiesing (NNO)
28	*Pfutsero*	Wezhulhu (NNO)
29	*Phek*	Luthipru Vasa (NNO)
30.	*Pughoboto*	Kiyelho (NNO)
31	*Sanis*	Mohndamo Kithan (NNO)
32	*Satakha*	Yeshito (NNO)
33	*Suruhoto*	Nihovi Ayemi (NNO)
34	*Tening*	Lalkholam (Ind)
35	*Tseminyu*	Riga Thong (NNO)
36	*Tuensang Regional Council*	Akum Imlong (NNO) Kilongba Pire (NNO) Lipikiu Pisekiu Sangtam (NNO) Litingse Setongkiu Sangtam (NNO) Sangnyu Yako Konyak (NNO) Tochi Hanso (NNO)
37	*Tuli*	I Marachiba (Ind)
38	*Tyui-Longchum*	Tsanthungo Ngullie (Ind)
39	*Wokha*	N. L Odyuo (NNO)
40	*Yisemyong*	Suzumag Imsong (NNO)
41	*Zhunheboto*	Kihoto (NNO)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	18 00	18 00	9 00
Estate Duty	0 34	0·34	0 34
Land Revenue (net)	0 94	1 00	1·10
State Excise Duties	1 30	0 80	0·80
Stamps	1 25	0 40	0 40
Forests	12 00	14 64	16 20
Registration	0 25	—	—
Taxes on Vehicles	1·80	2 70	2 70
Sales Tax	0 40	2 00	2 10
Other Taxes and Duties	0 65	0·73	2·00
Electricity Schemes	4 25	5 88	6·75
Debt Services	0 05	8 00	8 10
Civil Administration	3 78	5 23	5 23
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	0 45	1 20	1 50
Miscellaneous (net)	5 70	13 25	20 74
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	10 91 57	9,38 44	13,92 89
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	11,42 73	10,12 61	14,69 85
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	34 60	37 29	53 96
Debt Services (net)	—	0 07	10 10
General Administration	34 84	33 63	40 47
Administration of Justice	0 99	1 58	1 10
Jails	6 77	6 19	7 70
Police	3,87 74	3,24 49	3,75 92
Education	1,48 55	1,22 29	1,71 54
Medical	40 86	38 97	44 58
Public Health	25 33	24 80	31 69
Agriculture	48 20	47 79	67 34
Animal Husbandry	23 00	21 75	19 51
Co-operation	4 02	3 81	6 72
Industries	4 93	5 25	12 13
Miscellaneous Departments	1,57 08	1,32 32	1,56 25
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,37 15	1,42 60	2,39 58
Miscellaneous	52 63	43 53	1,33 27
Electricity Schemes	16 04	9 14	27 31
Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	20·00	23 00	28 00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,42 73	10,19 50	14,27
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	—	(—)6·89	(+)42 68

ORISSA

Area 1,55,825 sq km	*Population* . 1,75,48,846	*Capital* Bhubaneswar
Principal language Oriya		

Governor A N. Khosla

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sadasiva Tripathy	Chief Minister, Finance, Industries, Planning and Co-ordination, Mining and Geology, Irrigation and Power, Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Commerce and Co-operation and Forestry
Nilamani Routray	Home, Political and Services, Supply, Labour, Employment and Housing
Satya Priya Mohanty	Education, Works and Transport and Cultural Affairs
P V Jagannatha Rao	Health (excluding Local Self-Government),
Toyaka Sanganna	Tribal and Rural Welfare, Excise and Revenue (Registration of Deeds)
Banamali Babu	Law, Health (Local Self-Government)
Ram Prasad Misra	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Forestry (excluding Forestry)
Deputy Ministers	
Prahallad Mallick	Irrigation and Power, Revenue (Betterment levy and Water Rate and Cess) and
Smt Saraswati Pradhan	Finance Education
Santosh Kumar Sahu	Co-operation and Forestry, Cultural Affairs, Mining and Geology
Chandra Mohan Singh	Labour, Employment, Housing and Home (Jails), Excise and Revenue (excluding Betterment Levy and Water Rate and Cess)
Chittaranjan Naik	Industries, Commerce and Transport
Anup Singh Deo	Home (Public Relations) Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Madan Mohan Pradhan	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Chief Secretary

A K Baren

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	Khaleel Ahmad
Judges	S B Barman, R K Das, G K Misra
Advocate-General	D Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	M. L Pandit
Members	B C Das, U. Dass

*As on July 1, 1966

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Lingaraj Panigrahi *Deputy Speaker* . Lokanath Misra

1 *Adka* · Lokanath Misra (Con)
2. *Anandpur (R)* · Makar Sethi (Con)
3 *Angul* Kumud Singh (Con)
4. *Athamalik* : K. M Panigrahi (SWA)
5 *Athgarh* · Achutananda Das (Con)
6 *Attabira* · Dalaganjan Chhuria (Con)
7 *Aul* S N Banja Deo (Con)
8 *Bahalda* Sonaram Soren (Con)
9 *Baisinga* Arjun Patra (PSP)
10. *Balasore* · Bijoy Krushna De (Con)
11 *Balikuda* Bipin Behari Das (Con)
12. *Balipatna* · Gopinath Bhi (Con.)
13 *Baliguda* . Dubura Podra (SWA)
14. *Banki* Gokulanand Praharaj (Con)
15 *Bangiriposi (P)* . Prasana Kumar Das (Con)
16 *Banpur* Raghunath Misra (Ind)
17 *Baramba* : Bidyadhar Nayak (Con)
18 *Bargarh* Ganinath Pradhan (PSP)
19. *Baripada* Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con)
20 *Basta* Maheswar Baug (PSP)
21 *Basudevpur* Nilamani Routray (Con)
22 *Begunia* Gangadhar Paikray (CP)
23 *Berchana* Dhananjaya Lenka (Con)
24 *Berhampur* Sisar Kumar Narendradeo (Con)
25 *Bhadrak* Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind)
26 *Bhanjanagar* Maguni Charan Pradhan (Con.)
27 *Bhatali* Smt Saraswati Pradhan (Con)
28 *Bhawanipatna* Anchal Majhi (SWA)
29. *Bhogarai* Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
30 *Bhubaneswar* Satyapriya Mohanty (Con)
31 *Bijepur (R)* . Mohan Nag (Con)
32. *Binjhrpur* Chittaranjan Nayak (Con)
33 *Binka* Anantaram Nanda (SWA)
34 *Bisra* Premchand Bhagat (SWA)
35 *Bissam-Cuttack* Biswanath Choudhury (SWA)
36 *Bolangir* · Chandra Sekhar Singh(SWA)
37 *Bonai (R)* Hemendra Prasad Mohapatra (SWA)
38. *Boudh* Anirudha Dipa (SWA)
39 *Brahmagiri* Gopabandhu Patra (Con)
40 *Brajrajnagar* : Prasanna Kumar Panda (CP)
41. *Champua* . Gurucharan Naik (SWA)
42 *Chandbali* . Bairagi Jena (Con)
43 *Chatrapur* · Lakshman Mahapatra (CP)
44 *Chaudwar* Bijayananda Patnaik (Con)
45 *Chhondipada* : Pada Naik (Con)
46 *Cuttack City* : Biren Mitra (Con)
47 *Cuttack-Sadar* : Luxman Mallick (Con)
48 *Dabugam* : Jaganath Tripathy (Con.)
49. *Dasapalla* : Saheb Naik (Con)
50 *Dhamnagar* : Muralidhar Jena (Con)
51. *Dharmagarh* Mukunda Naik (SWA)
52. *Dharmasala* . Gadadhar Dutt (Con.)
53. *Deogarh* . Jayadeb Thakur (SWA)
54 *Dhenkanal* : Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (SWA)
55. *Digapahandi* Raghunath Mahapatra (Con)
56 *Dura* . P. V Jaganatha Rao (Con.)
57. *Ersama* · Smt Ratnamali Jena (Con.)
58. *Gondia* . Kalia Dehuri (SWA)
59 *Govindpur (R)* Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)
60 *Gunupur* Narasimho Patra (Con.)
61. *G. Udaigiri* . Sarangadhar Pradhan (Con)
62 *Hinjili* . Vacant
63 *Jogannath Prasad* : Ladia Nayak (Con)
64 *Jagatsinghpur* . Priyanath Dey (Con.)
65 *Jaleswar* · Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
66 *Jaipur East* · Santanu Kumar Das (Con)
67 *Jaipur West* . Narayan Chandra Pati (Con)
68 *Jashipur* . Mochiram Tiriya (Con)
69. *Jeypore* : Raghunath Patnaik (Con)
70. *Jharsuguda* . Binodbihari Singh Bariha (Con)
71 *Junagarh* Maheshwar Naik (SWA)
72 *Kakatpur* . Upendra Mahanty (Con)
73 *Kamakshanagar* Brundaban Tripathi (SWA)
74 *Kantabanji* · R N Singh Deo (SWA)
75 *Karanjia* Prabhakar Behara (Con)
76 *Kahipur* · Smt Nabakumari Debi (Con)
77 *Katanarbaga* Bishnu Prasad Misra (SWA)
78 *Keonjhar* · Karunakar Pradhan (SWA)
79 *Kendrapada* Dhruba Charan Sahu (Con)
80 *Khallikote* · Smt Sugyani Kumari Deo (Con)
81 *Khandapara* Harihar Singh Mardaraj (Con)
82 *Khariar* · Anupsingh Deo (Con)
83 *Khunta* Prasanna Kumar Das (PSP)
84 *Khurda* : Banamali Patnaik (Con)
85 *Kodala East* Lingaraj Panigrahi (Speaker)
86. *Kodala West* · Banamali Maharana (PSP)
87 *Koksara* Dayanidhi Naik (GP)
88 *Koraput* T Sanganna (Con.)
89 *Kotpad* · Mahadeb Bakria (Con.)
90. *Loisingha* Ramprasad Misra (Con.)
91 *Madanpur-Rampur* Birakeshari Deo (SWA)
92 *Mahanga* Surendranath Patnaik (Con)
93 *Malkangiri* Guru Nayak (SWA)
94 *Melchhamunda* Sachidananda Padhi (Con)
95 *Mohana (R)* · Biswanath Nayak (Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party (CP), Independent (Ind)

*Under the Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, passed by Parliament on May 18, 1966, the tenure of the present legislature, due to expire in August 1966 has been extended till the next General Elections in February 1967

96. *Muruda* : Sakila Soren (PSP)
97. *Nawapara* : Ghashiram Majhi (SWA)
98. *Nayagarh* : Vacant
99 *Nilgiri* Rajendra Chandra Mardaraj (SWA)
100 *Nimapara* : Govinda Chandra Sethi (Con)
101 *Nowrangpur* (*R*) Mira Harijan (Con)
102 *Padwa* · Ganeswar Mahapatra (Con)
103. *Padmapur* Bira Bikramaditya Singh (Con)
104 *Pal-lahara* Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (Con)
105 *Parlakimedi* Nalla Kumar Naikula (Con)
106. *Patkura* Lokanath Mishra (Con)
107 *Patna* Raj Ballabh Misra (SWA)
108 *Patnagarh* (*R*) Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (Con)
109 *Patrapur* Trilochan Jani (Con)
110 *Pattamundei* · Prahalad Mallik (Con)
111 *Pipili* Ramchandra Patnaik (Con)
112 *Phulbani* Himansu Sekhar Padhi (Con)
113 *Pottangi* Pangi Musuri Santa (Con)
114 *Puri* Bhagaban Pratihari (Con)
115 *Rajnagar* . Padmacharan Nayak (Ind)
116 *Rairakhol* Bhanuganga Tribhuvan Deb (SWA)
117. *Rairangpur* . Chandramohan Singh (Con)
118 *Rajgangpur* (*R*) Ranga Ballabh Amat (Con)
119 *Ramchandrapur* Murlidhar Kuonr (Con)
120 *Ranpur* Ramachandra Ram (CP)
121 *Rayagada* Madangi Kamayya (Con)
122. *Saintala* Aintho Sahu (SWA)
123 *Salepur* Baidhar Behera (PSP)
124 *Sambalpur* . Banamali Babu (Con)
125 *Satyabadi* Raj Raj Dev (SWA)
126 *Simulia* Bhagirath Das (Con)
127 *Sonepur* Daulata Ganda (SWA)
128 *Soro* Karunakar Panigrahi (Con)
129 *Sukinda* Baidhar Singh (Con)
130 *Sundergarh* Harihar Patel (SWA)
131 *Suruda* Arjun Naik (Con)
132 *Talcher* Madan Mohan Pradhan (Con)
133 *Talsara* (*R*) Gangadhar Pradhan (SWA)
134 *Telkoi* Gobinda Munda (SWA)
135 *Tirtol* Pratap Chandra Mohanty (Con)
136 *Titiagarh* (*R*) Achyutananda Mahananda (SWA)
137 *Tursa* Nanda Kishore Misra (SWA)
138 *Udala* Manmohan Tudu (Con)
139 *Udayagiri* (*R*) Rama Chandra Bhoi (Con)
140 *Umerkote* Sadasiba Tripathy (Con)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,26 86	4,28 27	4,47 23
Estate Duty	30 08	27·85	27 85
Land Revenue (net) ..	3,39 67	2,83·38	3,19·81
State Excise Duties	2,09 00	2,17 48	2,17 89
Stamps	1,15 26	1,21 29	1,22 00
Forests	4,17 16	4,25 99	4,60·10
Registration	32 95	37 80	37 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,82 45	1,81 63	2,10·00
Sales Tax	8,32 00	9,53 00	10,31 50
Other Taxes and Duties	1,65 48	1,78 26	2,47 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	45 23	71 99	84 84
Debt Services	7,57 08	9,93 14	11,46 45
Civil Administration	3,57 88	3,96 62	4,46 56
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	42 58	71 69	54 89
Miscellaneous (net)	6,53 71	6,92 44	6,73 86
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	35,27 81	35,01 67	50,01 64
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	81,35 20	85,82 50	1,05,28 62
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,84 91	5,81 39	6,65 55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,48 94	1,68 63	7,72 08
Debt Services (net)	16,23 15	16,76 54	19,68 67
General Administration	3,63 91	3,57 29	3,76 63
Administration of Justice	53 83	53 77	57 41
Jails	48 38	49 21	50 62
Police	4,66 05	5,09 50	4,98 03
Ports and Pilotage	3 69	2 76	2 17
Scientific Departments	28 04	36 33	36 22
Education	11,15 64	11,19 97	12,46·98
Medical	2,97 91	2,91 58	3,45 75
Public Health	3,68 87	2,73 51	3,20 67
Agriculture and Rural Development	7,12 63	6,55 76	9,65 02
Animal Husbandry	1,84 68	1,79 92	2,17 51
Co-operation	73 40	70 23	82 08
Industries and Supplies	1,15 65	1,00 20	91 07
Miscellaneous Departments	3,71 79	3,48 08	3,95 79
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,87 68	14,69 19	14,68 43
Miscellaneous	6,54 85	7,31 21	8,35 91
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,34 13	5,83 67	5,25 89
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	91,38 13	92,59 14	1,05,24 71
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)10,02 93	(—)6,76 64	(+)3·91

PUNJAB

Area: 1,22,005 sq. km *Population* 2,03,06,812 *Capital* Chandigarh
Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor Dharma Vira

Following a report from the Governor of the State of Punjab a Proclamation was issued by the President of India on July 5, 1966, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all functions of the Government of Punjab and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State declaring that the powers of Punjab Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and providing for incidental and consequential provisions necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation

Chief Secretary

Gyan Singh Kahlon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	Mehar Singh*
Judges	S B Kapoor, R P Khosla, A N Grover, I D Dua, Harbans Singh, D K Mahajan, J S Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P D Sharma, H. R Khanna, Jindra Lal, S. K Kapur, R S Narula, Jagan Nath Kaushal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . .	J S Basur
Members	Darbari Lal Gupta, Mohan Singh, Bhim Singh

*As on July 1, 1966.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Harbans Lal — *Deputy Speaker:* Smt. Shanno Devi

1 *Abohar* Chandi Ram Verma (Con.)
2. *Ajnala*: Harinde Singh (Con)
3 *Amb*, Mohan Lal Datta (Ind)
4. *Ambala Cantonment*· Dev Raj Anand (Con)
5 *Ambala City* Abdul Gaffar Khan (Con)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines* Jai Inder Singh (Con)
7 *Amritsar City East* Baldev Parkash (JS)
8 *Amritsar City West* Balranji Das (JS)
9 *Amritsar Sadar (R)* Gurmej Singh (Con)
10 *Anandpur* Baloo Ram (Con)
11 *Bahadurgarh* Hardwari Lal (Con)
12 *Ballabgarh (R)* Hira Lal (Con)
13 *Banga* Dilbagh Singh (Con)
14 *Barnala* Sampuran Singh (Con)
15 *Bursar* Smt Sarla Devi (Con)
16 *Batala*· Mohan Lal (Con).
17 *Beas*· Sohan Singh (Con)
18 *Bhagapurana (R)*: Vacant
19 *Bhatinda*· Harbans Lal (Speaker)
20 *Bhiwani* Sagar Ram Gupta (Con.)
21. *Budhlada (R)* Tej Singh (AD)
22. *Butana* Multan Singh (Con)
23 *Chandigarh* Niranjan Singh Talib (Con)
24 *Dabwali (R)* Kesara Ram (Con)
25 *Dadri* Smt Chandravati (Con.)
26. *Dasuya* Kartar Singh (Con.)
27 *Dera Baba Nanak* Makhan Singh (AD)
28 *Dera Gopipur* Mehar Singh (Con)
29 *Dharamkot (R)* Kultar Singh (AD)
30 *Dharamsala* Hari Ram (Con.)
31 *Dhariwal* Gurbakhsh Singh (AD)
32 *Dhuri (R)* Bhan Singh (CPI)
33 *Faridkot* Zail Singh (Con)
34 *Fatehabad* Devi Lal (PIP)
35 *Fatehgarh* Gurmej Singh (AD)
36 *Fazilka* Satya Dev (JS)
37 *Ferozepur* Kulbir Singh (JS)
38 *Ferozepur Jhirka* Tayab Hussain Khan (Con)
39 *Ganaur* Chiranji Lal Sharma (PIP)
40 *Garhshankar* Rattan Singh (Con)
41 *Gharaunda* Rulya Ram (Con)
42 *Gohana* Ram Dhari Gaur (Con)
43 *Gurdaspur* Prabodh Chandra (Con)
44 *Gurgaon*· Kanhiya Lal Poswal (Con)
45 *Guru Har Sahai* Jaswant Singh (Con)
46 *Hamirpur (R)* Rup Singh Phul (Con)
47 *Hariana (R)* Guran Dass Hans (Con)
48 *Hansi* Tek Ram (PIP)
49 *Hassanpur* Har Kishan (Con)
50 *Hissar City* Hunna Mal (Con)
51 *Hissar Sadar* Net Ram (SSP)
52 *Hoshiarpur* Bal Krishan (Con)
53 *Jagadhri* Smt Shanno Devi (Con.)
54 *Jagraon* Lachhman Singh (AD)
55 *Jahan Khelan (R)*. Ram Rattan (Con.)
56 *Jaitu* Tirlochan Singh (Con)
57 *Jandiala* Makhan Singh (CPI)
58 *Jatusana* Nihal Singh (Con)
59 *Jhajjar*· Bhagwat Dyal (Con)
60 *Jind*· Dal Singh (Con)
61 *Jullundur Cantonment*· Karam Singh Kirti (Con)
62 *Jullundur City North-East* Ram Kishan (Con)
63 *Jullundur City South-West*: Yash Paul (Con.)
64 *Kaithal*· Smt Om Prabha Jain (Con)
65 *Kalanaur* Ranbir Singh (Con)
66 *Kangra*. Amar Nath Sharma (Con)
67 *Kanana (R)*. Banwari Lal (Con)
68 *Kapurthala* Lalkhi Singh (Con)
69 *Karnal* Ram Piara (Ind)
70 *Kartarpur (R)* Gurbanta Singh (Con)
71 *Khalra* Narain Singh (Con)
72 *Khanna (R)*. Jagir Singh Dard (Con)
73 *Kulu* Lal Chand Prarthi (Con)
74 *Lambi (R)* Ujagar Singh (Con.)
75 *Lehra (R)* Pritam Singh (Con)
76 *Ludhiana City* Dina Nath Agarwal (Con)
77 *Ludhiana North* Bachan Singh (PIP)
78 *Ludhiana South* Shamsher Singh (AD)
79 *Mahal Kalan*. Ranjit Singh (Con)
80 *Mahilpur (R)* Gurmail (Con)
81 *Mahendragarh* Nihal Singh (Con)
82 *Majitha* Smt Parkash Kaur (Con)
83 *Malerkotla* Smt Yusuf Zaman Begum (Con)
84 *Malout* Gurmit Singh (Con)
85 *Mansa* Surjit Singh Theri (AD)
86 *Meham (R)* Ram Dhari Balmiki (Con)
87 *Moga* Gurcharan Singh (AD)
88 *Molana (R)* Ram Prakash (Con)
89 *Morinda (R)* Ajaib Singh (AD)
90 *Mukerian*· Rala Ram (Con)
91 *Muktsar* Harcharan Singh Brar (Con)
92 *Nabha* Gurdarshan Singh (Con)
93 *Nagoke (R)* Tara Singh (AD)
94 *Nakoda* Darshan Singh (Con)
95 *Nalagarh (R)* Dasondhi Ram (Con)
96 *Naraingarh* Jagjit Singh (Con)
97 *Narnaul* Ram Saran Chand Mittal
98 *Narnaund* (R) Amar Singh (Con)
99 *Narot Jaimal Singh (R)* Sunder Singh (Con)
100 *Narwana (R)* Fakiria (Con)
101 *Nawanshahar (R)*· Jagar Ram (Con)
102 *Nihalsinghwala* Gurbux Singh (CPI)
103 *Nuh* Khurshed Ahmed (Con.)
104 *Nurmahal* Darbara Singh (Con)
105 *Nurpur* Ram Chandra (Con)
106 *Pakka Kalan (R)* Hardit Singh (AD)
107 *Palampur* Partap Singh (Con)

*As on July, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Singh (JS), Akali Dal (AD); Progressive Independent party (PIP), Independent (Ind.).

108. *Palwal* : Roop Lal Mehta (Con.)
109. *Panipat* . Fateh Chand Vij (JS)
110. *Pataudi* . Babu Dayal (Con.)
111. *Pathankot* : Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
112 *Patiala* Ram Partap Garg (Con)
113. *Patti* · Umrao Singh (Con)
114. *Payal* (*R*) : Bhag Singh (Con)
115. *Pehowa* Piara Singh (Con)
116. *Phagwara* Om Parkash Agnihotri (PIP)
117 *Phillaur* . Hari Singh (Con)
118. *Phul* Babu Singh (CPI)
119 *Pundri* Ram Pal Singh (Con)
120 *Radaur* (*R*) Ran Singh (Con)
121 *Rai* Rizaq Ram (Con)
122 *Raikot* Gurnam Singh (AD)
123 *Rajpur* . Jasdev Singh Sandu (Con)
124 *Rajaund* Smt Parsani Devi (Con)
125 *Rajpura* : Prem Singh Prem (Con)
126 *Rewari* · Smt Sumitra Devi (Con)
127. *Rohtak* . Mangal Sein (JS)
128 *Rupar* Shamsher Singh (CPI)
129 *Sadhaura* Gulab Singh (Con.)
130 *Safidon* Inder Singh Malik (PIP)
131 *Salhaswas* (*R*) Chand Ram (Con)
132 *Samana* (*R*) . Harchand Singh (Con)
133. *Sambhalka* : Chuhar Singh (Con)
134. *Sampla* . Ram Sarup (PIP)
135 *Samrala* Ajmer Singh (Con)
136 *Sungrur* Hardit Singh Baihal (CPI)
137 *Sarhali* Vacant
138 *Seraj* (*R*) Jit Ram (Con)
139 *Shahkot* (*R*) . Dalip Singh (Con)
140 *Sidhwanbet* (*R*) Ajit Kumar (AD)
141 *Simla* · Gian Chand (Con)
142 *Sirhind* Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
143 *Sirsa* . Sita Ram Bagla (Con)
144 *Sonepat* . Mukhtiar Singh (JS)
145 *Sri Gobindpur* Satnam Singh (Con)
146 *Sultanpur* . Balwant Singh (Con.)
147 *Sunam* Brish Bhan (Con)
148. *Talwandi Saboo* Jangir Singh Joga (CPI)
149 *Tarn Taran* Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Con)
150 *Thanesar* Banarsi Dass (Con)
151 *Tohana* Manphul Singh (Con)
152 *Tosham* Jagan Nath (PIP)
153 *Una* Surinder Nath (Con)
154 *Zira* Jagjit Singh (AD)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman · Durga Das Khanna   *Deputy Chairman* Smt Lekhwati Jain

		Legislative Assembly
1	Puran Singh Azad	,,
2	Smt Sita Devi	,,
3	Durga Das**	,,
4	Mohan Lal**	,,
5	Des Raj	,,
6	Birender Singh Rao**	,,
7	Milkhi Ram Rattan**	,,
8	Kanwar Lal Sharma	,,
9	Hari Singh	,,
10	Kapoor Singh	,,
11	Kartar Singh**	,,
12	Nasib Singh	,,
13	Nihal Singh**	,,
14	Sher Singh	,,
15	Sultan Singh	,,
16	Teja Singh	,,
17	Shyam Lal Thapar	,,
18	Smt Lajja Verma	,,
19	Kundal Lal Ahooja	Local Authorities
20	Premsukh Das**	,,
21	Chander Bhan Gupta	,,
22	Smt Lekhwati Jain**	,,
23	Daya Krishan**	,,
24	Prem Singh Lalpur	,,
25.	Sat Paul Mital	Local Authorities
26	Beli Ram	,,
27	Kharati Ram Sarin	,,
28	Hans Raj Sharma	,,
29	Amar Singh	,,
30	Amir Singh	,,
31	Chanan Singh	,,
32	Kalyan Singh**	,,
33	Narinder Singh**	,,
34	Harendra Singh Sirohi†	,,
35	*Vacant*	,,
36	Smt Illa Rani Ahooja	Graduates
37	Siri Chand	,,
38	Krishan Lal	,,
39	Nand Lal**	,,
40	S I Chopra	Teachers
41	Gopal Krishna	,,
42	Prem Chand Markanda	,,
43	Gurcharan Singh**	,,
44	Smt Savita Behen	Nominated
45	Sri Chand	,,
46	S F Deane	,,
47	Ravinder Nath	,,
48	Kartar Singh Qaumi	,,
49	Yashwant Rai**	,,
50	Daswandha Singh**	,,
51	Smt Gian Kaur Vidyarthi	,,

Results of Biennial Elections, 1966

1.	Avtar Narain	Legislative Assembly
2.	Dharam Singh	,,
3.	Durga Dass	,,
4.	Kartar Singh	,,
5	Nihal Singh	Legislative Assembly
6	Yashwant Rai	,,
7.	Amrit Pal Singh	Local Authorities
8	Rajinder Singh	,,

*As on July 1, 1966
**Retired on April 26, 1966.
†Died on October, 31, 1965.

9.	Bhagwant Singh	Local Authorities
10.	Smt Lekh Wati	,,
11.	Om Parkash	,,
12.	Prem Sukh Dass	,,
13.	Birinder Singh	,,
14.	Murari Lal Kapur	Graduates
15.	Gurcharan Singh	Teachers
16.	Smt Prabhjot Kaur	Nominated
17.	Smt Pritpal Kaur Wasi	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,51 ·15	5,52 ·99	5,68 76
Estate Duty	34 28	34 ·05	35 ·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,86 78	3,13 ·31	3,68 31
State Excise Duties ..	9,83 21	12,23 ·28	14,00 00
Stamps	6,37 61	6,80 70	6,80 70
Forests ..	1,51 08	1,61 79	1,61 ·79
Registration	49 ·65	63 73	1,00 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,13 74	1,13 ·74	1,65 00
Sales Tax	16,99 ·84	18,05 ·10	21,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties	10,28 46	10,30 80	11,69 60
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,82 98	4,88 ·28	4,97 85
Debt Services ..	17,45 76	18,84 50	20,18 77
Civil Administration	6,79 07	7,00 06	7,72 75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	86 58	1,06 26	1,09 ·60
Multipurpose Schemes	3,53 ·84	3,61 54	3,59 ·71
Miscellaneous (net)	12,08 02	12,92 84	12,78 04
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	26,57 32	24,85 56	30 34 79
Extraordinary	15 30	0 98	15 60
GRAND TOTAL- REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,29,64 67	1,32,99 ·51	1,48,36 27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,75 28	5,65 50	7,21 32
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,92 43	7,04 37	7,03 57
Debt Services (net)	22,48 93	20,66 ·55	28,08 ·27
General Administration	4,70 46	5,17 ·92	4,93 ·88
Administration of Justice	93 94	93 94	1,03 81
Jails	88 56	91 79	93 ·08
Police	9,61 62	9,58 ·25	7,40 96
Scientific Departments	4 13	2 35	4 10
Education ..	20,11 ·13	21,94 19	24,58 28
Medical ..	5,32 17	5,10 53	6,46 29
Public Health	3,05 83	3,20 ·72	3,16 ·89
Agriculture	5,84 ·14	5,70 ·12	5,53 ·04
Animal Husbandry ..	2,47 17	1,69 14	2,10 ·87
Co-operation	1,30 56	1,11 ·20	1,29 49
Industries and Supplies	2,61 71	2,44 38	2,59 ·19
Miscellaneous Departments	3,87 44	3,24 92	4,20 60
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,99 80	9,88 85	10,42 ·13
Miscellaneous	17,44 ·57	15,92 41	18,72 08
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	3,93 17	5,30 88	5,29 94
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,27,33 ·04	1,25,58 ·01	8,43,07 79
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)2,31 ·63	(+)7,41 50	(+)5,28 48

RAJASTHAN

Area 3,42,274 sq km *Population* 2,01,55,602 *Capital* : Jaipur
Principal languages Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor Sampurnanand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohanlal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political Department, Appointments and Home (excluding Jails)
Mathura Das Mathur	Planning, Statistics, PWD and State Enterprises
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Food and Rajasthan Canal
Harish Chandra Singh	Industries and Civil Supplies
B K Kaul	Finance and Taxation
Bheeka Bhai	Forests, Labour and Election Department
Barkatullah Khan	Local Self-Government, Housing, Trusts, Tourism, Waqfs and Minorities
Kumbha Ram Arya	Revenue and Famine Relief
Damodar Lal Vyas	Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Medical and Health, Excise and Devasthan
Harideo Joshi	Public Relations, Mines and Mineral-based Industries and Public Health and Legislative Department
Brijsunder Sharma	Education and Assembly
Amritlal Yadav	Social Welfare, Khadi and Village Industries and Ayurveda
Parasram Maderna	Cooperation, Relief and Rehabilitation and Printing Press
Ram Prasad Laddha	Irrigation (including Flood Control) and Colonisation
Chandan Mal Baid	Power and Transport
Niranjan Nath Acharya	Law Department, Judiciary, Jails and Language Department
Deputy Ministers	
Ghasiram Yadav	Revenue and Power
Ramdeo Singh	Finance, Taxation, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation
Man Phool Singh	Irrigation, Land Colonisation, Industries and Civil Supplies
Smt Kamla Beniwal	Planning, Medical and Health and Famine Relief
Smt Prabha Mishra	Education, Mines and Mineral-based Industries
Dinesh Rai Dangi	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
Bhim Singh	State Enterprises, Transport and PWD
Daulat Ram Saran	Local Self Government and Ayurveda

Chief Secretary

B Mehta

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice D S Dave
Judges I N Modi, D M Bhandari, J Narayan, L N Chhangani, C B Bhargava, B P Beri, P N Singhal, V P. Tyagi, Kan Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman V V Narlikar
Members B L Rawat, S L Ahuja, Shyam Lal, Ramchandra Choudhary

*As on July 1, 1966

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Ram Niwas Mirdha *Deputy Speaker* Narain Singh

1. *Abu* Dalpat Singh (Con)
2. *Ahore* · Chhatar Singh (RRP)
3 *Ajmer City East* Bal Krishna Kaul (Con)
4 *Ajmer City West* Pohumal (Con)
5 *Aklera* (*R*) Bheralal Kala Badal (Con)
6. *Alwar* Rama Nand (CP)
7 *Amber* Man Singh (SWA)
8 *Asin* Girdhari Lal (Con)
9 *Aspur* Laxman Singh (SWA)
10. *Atru* (*R*) Madho Lal (Con)
11 *Bagidora* (*R*) Nathuram (Con)
12 *Bairath* Smt Kamla Devi (Con)
13 *Bali* Mohan Raj (Con)
14 *Bandikui* Mathuresh Behari (SWA)
15 *Banera* Umrao Singh (Ind)
16 *Bansur* Badri Prasad Gupta (Con)
17 *Banswara* Vithala (SP)
18 *Baran* (*R*) Daya Chand (JS)
19 *Bari* Raghubir Singh (Ind)
20 *Barmer* Umed Singh (Ind)
21 *Bassi* Abhai Singh (SWA)
22 *Bayana* Mukut Behari Lal (SP)
23 *Beawar* Kumar Nand (CP)
24 *Begun* Chosar Singh (SWA)
25 *Behror* Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con)
26 *Bhadesar* (*R*) Ganesh Lal (Con)
27 *Bharatpur* Nathi Singh (Ind)
28 *Bhilwara* Smt Nirmala Devi (Con)
29 *Bhim* Smt Lakshmi Kumari (Con)
30 *Bhinai* (*R*) Chhotu (SWA)
31 *Bhinmal* Malam Singh (Con)
32 *Bhopalsagar* (*R*) Amritlal (Con)
33 *Bikaner* Murlidhar Vyas (PSP)
34 *Bilara* Chandra Singh (Ind)
35 *Bundi* Brij Sunder (Con)
36 *Chaksu* Nathu Lal (SWA)
37 *Chechat* Jujhar Singh (Con)
38 *Chhabra* Smt Nagendra Bala (Con)
39 *Chittorgarh* Chaturbhuj Upadhyaya (Con)
40 *Chohtan* Fateh Singh (RRP)
41 *Chomu* (*R*) Bhanu Prasad (SWA)
42 *Churu* Mohar Singh (Ind)
43 *Dag* (*R*) Jai Lal (JS)
44 *Danta-Ramgarh* Jagan Singh (Con)
45 *Dausa* Mool Chand (SWA)
46. *Deedwana* Moti Lal (Con)
47 *Deeg* Man Singh (SWA)
48 *Degana* Smt Gori Poonia (Con.)
49. *Desuri* (*R*) Dinesh Rai (Con)
50 *Dholpur* Hari Shankar (SP)
51 *Digod* Mahendra Singh (JS)
52 *Dudu* Amar Singh (SWA)
53 *Dungargarh* Daulat Ram (Con)
54 *Dungarpur* (*R*) Vijay Pal (SWA)
55 *Fatehpur* Balu Ram (Ind)
56 *Ganganagar* Kedarnath (Ind)
57 *Gangapur* Govind Sahai (JS)
58 *Ghatol* Haridev Joshi (Con)
59 *Girwa* Jodh Singh (JS)
60. *Gogunda* (*R*) Lalit Mohan (SWA)
61 *Govindgarh* · Nathu Singh (Ind.)
62 *Gudha* · Jiv Raj (SWA)
63 *Gura-Malani* : Ganga Ram (Con)
64 *Hanumangarh* Kumbha Ram Arya (Con)
65 *Hawamahal* · Durga Lal (SWA)
66 *Hindaun* (*R*) Sarawan (JS)
67 *Hindoli* · Gangasingh (Con)
68 *Jahazpur* Ram Prasad Ladha (Con)
69 *Jaisalmer* Hukam Singh (Con)
70 *Jalore* (*R*) Virda Ram (Con)
71 *Jamwa Ramgarh* (*R*) Durga Ram (SWA)
72 *Javal* Ganga Singh (SWA)
73. *Jhalrapatan* Harish Chandra (Con.)
74 *Jhunjhunu* Smt Sumitra (Con)
75 *Jodhpur City I* Anand Singh Kachhwaha (Con)
76 *Jodhpur City II* Barkatullah Khan (Con)
77. *Johri Bazar* Satish Chandra (JS)
78 *Kaman* Majlis (Con)
79 *Kapasin* Vacant
80 *Karanpur* Jawad Singh (Ind)
81 *Karauli* Brijendrapaul (Con)
82. *Kathumar* Gokul Chand (Con)
83 *Kekri* Habirhau Upadhyaya (Con)
84 *Khandhar* (*R*) Harphool (SWA)
85 *Khanpur* Prabhu Lal (Ind)
86 *Kharchi* Kesree Singh (Con.)
87 *Khetri* Shis Ram Ola (Con)
88 *Kishangarh* Bal Chand (SWA)
89 *Kishanpole* Bheron Singh (JS)
90 *Kolayat* Manik Chand (PSP)
91 *Kotah* Krishna Kumar (JS)
92 *Kotputli* Mukti Lal (Con)
93 *Kumbhalgarh* Govind Singh (SWA)
94 *Kushalgarh* Hira (SP)
95. *Lachmangarh* · Kishan Singh (Con)
96 *Ladnu* Mathuradas (Con)
97 *Lalsot* (*R*) Ram Sahai (SWA)
98 *Lasadi* Udai Lal (SWA)
99 *Luni* Swroop Singh (Ind)
100 *Lunkaransar* Bhimsen (Con)
101 *Mahuwa* Mandhata Singh (SWA)
102 *Malarna-Chonr* (*R*) Bharat Lal (Con)
103 *Malpura* Jai Singh (SWA)
104 *Mandal* Gokul Prasad (Con)
105 *Mandalgarh* Ganpati Lal (Con)
106 *Mandawa* Raghubir Sing (SWA)
107 *Mandwar* Hari Prasad (Con.)
108. *Masuda* Narayan Singh (Con.)
109 *Mavi* Sampat Lal Bohra (JS)
110 *Merta* Nathu Ram (Con)
111 *Nodbai* (*R*) Natthi Lal (Ind)
112 *Nadoti* (*R*) Chuttan Lal (Con)
113 *Nagaur* Ram Niwas (Con)
114 *Nasirabad* Jawla Prasad (Con.)
115 *Nathdwara* Vijaya Singh (JS)
116 *Nawalgarh* · Bhim Singh (Con.)
117 *Nawan* : Hanuman Singh (Ind.)
118 *Neem-Ka-Thana* (*R*) Chhotu (Con)
119 *Newai* (*R*) : Jai Narain (SWA)
120. *Nimbahera* . A. Jabbar (JS)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Swatantra (SWA) Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party (CP), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS) Socialist Party (SP), Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP), Independent (Ind)

121. *Nohar :* Daya Ram (Ind.)
122. *Nokha :* Rooparam (Ind.)
123 *Osian* · Parash Ram (Con)
124. *Pachapadra :* Amar Singh (Ind.)
125. *Pali* · Kesri Singh (SWA)
126 *Parbatsar :* Jeth Mal (Con)
127. *Patan* · Hari Prasad (JS)
128. *Phagi* (*R*) · Gopi Lal (SWA)
129. *Phalasia :* Nana (SWA)
130 *Phalodi* (*R*). Lal Ram (Con)
131 *Phulera* Sagar Mal (SWA)
132 *Pilani* · Hajari Lal (Ind)
133 *Pindwara* Ravi Shankar (Con.)
134 *Pipaldu* (*R*) Laxmi Chand (JS)
135 *Pirawa* · Govind Singh (Con)
136 *Pratapgarh* (*R*) Harlal (Con)
137 *Pushkar* · Smt Prabha Misra (Con)
138 *Raipur* Mangi Lal (Ind)
139. *Raisinghnagar* Yogendranath (CP)
140 *Rajgarh* (*R*) Hari Kishan (Con)
141 *Rajakhera* Damodar Lal Vyas (Con)
142. *Rajsamand* Niranjan Nath Acharya (Con.)
143. *Ramgarh* Smt Uma Mathur (Con)
144 *Raniwara* Bhag Raj (Con)
145 *Ratangarh* Mohan Lal (Ind)
146 *Rawatsar* (*R*) Juga Lal (Ind)
147 *Rupbas* (*R*) Sawalia Ram (SWA)
148 *Sadari* Shanker Lal Jat (Con)
149. *Sadulpur* (*R*). Rawat Ram (Con.)
150. *Sagwara* (*R*) *;* Bheeka Bhai (Con.)
151. *Sahada* (*R*) : Devender Kumar (Con.)
152. *Salumber* (*R*) Mawa (SWA)
153. *Sanchore* Raghunath Vishnai (Con.)
154. *Sarada* (*R*) Devi Lal (Con.)
155 *Sardar-Shahar* Chandan Mal (Con.)
156 *Sawai Madhopur* Ram Singh (SWA)
157. *Shahpura* (*R*). Kana (Con.)
158. *Shergarh :* Sobhag Singh (RRP)
159. *Sikar* Swaroop Narain (Con.)
160 *Sikrai* (*R*) · Laxman Prasad (SWA)
161. *Singrawat*. Ram Deo Singh (Con.)
162. *Sirohi* (*R*) Dharmaram (Con)
163 *Siwana* (*R*) : Hari Ram (Con)
164 *Sojat* Tej Ram (Con)
165 *Sri Madhopur*. Ram Chandra (Con.)
166. *Sumerpur* (*R*). Aldaiam (Con.)
167. *Sujangarh* Phool Chand (Con)
168. *Surajgarh* (*R*) Shiv Narain Chhachhia (SWA)
169 *Suratgarh* Phool Singh (Con)
170 *Thana Gazi* Jai Krishna (Con)
171 *Thoi* Gyan Chand (Con)
172 *Tijara* (*R*). Hari Ram (CP)
173 *Tonk* : Radha Krishna (SWA)
174. *Udaipur* Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
175 *Uniara* Digvijai Singh (SWA)
176 *Weir* Ram Kishan (SP)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,91 32	4,91 69	5,21 78
Estate Duty	30 00	32 24	30 00
Land Revenue (net)	9,78 00	7,88 ·00	8,73 ·00
State Excise Duties	7,00 00	7,20 00	8,30 00
Stamps	1,62 00	1,60 00	1,68 00
Forests	91 00	93 ·00	95 00
Registration	20 00	20 00	22 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,75 00	1,77 00	1,90 00
Sales Tax	11,96 00	13,40 00	15,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties	3,11 45	2,96 81	3,42 29
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and and Drainage Works (net)	94 19	92 ·17	85 50
Debt Services	4,50 80	17,76 00	5,03 00
Civil Administration	5,03 ·07	5,81 ·13	6,22 03
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	89 92	97 00	1,01 85
Miscellaneous (net)	52 32	1,74 73	60 ·20
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	24,34 77	27,43 84	32,61 47
Extraordinary	3,56 20	2,00 95	4,50 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	81,37 04	97,84 56	96,56 12
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,13 58	5,18 45	5,16 72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,39 86	5,20 13	1,37 23
Debt Services (net)	15,20 77	21,87 ·83	16,37 36
General Administration	3,17 75	3,13, 93	3,33 91
Administration of Justice	73 ·02	72 51	75 ·38
Jails	42 ·71	43 ·00	42 61
Police	6,16 ·00	8,40 00	8,60 62
Scientific Departments	55 32	47 ·47	38 35
Education	17,92 40	18,72 97	19,27 50
Medical	5,35 ·97	5,25 ·17	5,65 41
Public Health	4,01 07	4,34 ·19	4,35 05
Agriculture	3,54 23	3,44 73	4,74 12
Animal Husbandry	1,97 57	2,69 68	1,60 54
Co-operation	87 26	87 08	84 ·58
Industries	51 11	45 ·15	49 ·77
Miscellaneous Departments	2,98 79	2,81 36	2,89 ·82
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7,68 28	7,62 26	10,52 72
Miscellaneous	4,95 98	6,56 77	8,27 ·27
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,49 58	3,68 52	3,37 47
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	86,14 25	1,01,93 ·20	98,49 43
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)4,77 ·21	(—)4,08 64	(—)1,93 31

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 2,94,364 sq km *Population* . 7,37,46,401 *Capital* Lucknow
Principal language Hindi

Governor Biswanath Das

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Smt Sucheta Kripalani	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries (including Village and Small-Scale Industries), Information, Economics and Statistics
Hukam Singh	Revenue and Scarcity
Girdhari Lal	Irrigation and Power
Charan Singh	Forests and Local Self-Government
Syed Ali Zaheer	Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs
Har Govind Singh	Home (Jails and Juvenile Delinquency), Civil Defence and Home Guards
Muzaffar Hasan	Tourism, Transport and Political Pensions
Ram Murti	Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Prantiya Raksha Dal
Jagmohan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies
Sita Ram	Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare Relief and Rehabilitation, Cane Development, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
Dau Dayal Khanna	Medical, Public Health and Excise
Banarsi Das	Co-operation, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs
Kailas Prakash	Education, Finance, Sales Tax and Charitable Endowments
Jagan Prasad Rawat	Public Works
Genda Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
Deputy Ministers	
Shanti Prapanna Sharma	Information, Power, Irrigation, Marketing of Cane and Gur Development
Baldeo Singh Arya	Agriculture
Jairam Varma	Judicial, Legislative and Finance
Ram Narain Pandey	Medical and Education
Shiva Prasad Gupta	Industries and Home
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Smt. Tara Agarwal	Local Self-Government and Social Welfare
Hari Datt Kandpal	Civil Supplies and Transport
Ajai Kumar Basu	Irrigation and Public Works
Banshidhar Pandey	Community Development
Devendra Pratap Singh	Community Development, Co-operation and Transport
Ram Kumar Shastri	Revenue

*As on July 1, 1966

Chief Secretary

K. K. Dass

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . V Bhargava

Judges N Beg, V G Oak, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J N. Takru, B N Nigam, S S. Dhavan, S K. Verma, W Broome, D. S. Mathur, D P. Uniyal, S N. Dwivedi, R A. Misra, S C. Manchanda, T. Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K B Asthana, S N Katju, G. Kumar, R S Pathak, D. D Seth, M. Chandra, M H Beg, R N. Sharma, G D. Sahgal, S. D Khare, G C Mathur, G Prasad, C B. Capoor, S Chandra, H C P Tripathi, L. P Nigam, S N. Singh, U S Srivastava, P Prasad, R Chandra, Yashoda Nandan

Advocate-General . .. . K. L Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . .. . R. D Misra

Members .. .. . J N Ugra, Habib Ahmed, C M N Chak J P Mital

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Madan Mohan Verma *Deputy Speaker* Hoti Lal Agarwal

1 *Afzalgarh* Basant Singh (JS)
2. *Agota* Jagbir Singh (Con)
3 *Agra City I* Baloji Agrawal (Ind)
4 *Agra City II* Khem Chandra (Ind - RPI)
5 *Agra Rural (R)* Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con)
6 *Ahiraura* Vishwa Nath Pandey (Con)
7 *Akbarpur* Balwan Singh (SSP)
8 *Akbarpur* Amt Ramrati Devi (Con)
9 *Ajitmal (R)* Sukh Lal (Con)
10. *Aldemau (R)* Shanker Lal (Con)
11. *Allahabad City North* Smt Rajendra Kumari Bajpai (Con)
12. *Allahabad City South* Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (SSP)
13 *Aliganj* Lokpal Singh (JS)
14 *Aligarh* Abdul Bashir Khan (Ind - RPI)
15. *Almora* Ganga Singh Bisht (Con)
16. *Amethi* Baij Nath Singh (Con)
17. *Amroha* Sharafat Hussain Rizvi (CPI)
18 *Amsin* Raja Ram (Con)
19 *Anupshahr* · Chunni Lal (Con)
20 *Aonla* Nawal Kishore (Con)
21. *Athena :* Taj Bhan Singh (SSP)
22. *Atrauli* · Babu Singh (SSP)
23 *Atraulia* Brij Behari Misra (Con)
24. *Auraiya* Badri Prasad Paliwal (Con)
25. *Azamgarh* Bhima Prasad (SSP)
26 *Baberu* Deshraj Singh (Ind.)
27 *Bachhrawan (R)* Bhagwan Din (SSP)
28 *Badrinath* Yogeshwar Prasad Khanduri (Con)
29 *Baghra (R)* Nain Singh (SSP)
30 *Baghpat* Shaukat Hameed Khan (Con)
31 *Bah* . Smt. Vidya Vati Rathore (Con)
32. *Baheri* Ram Murti (Con)
33. *Bahjoi* Bishan Lal Yadav (Con)
34 *Bahraich North* Jagdish Prasad (Con)
35 *Bahraich South* Daljeet Singh (Con)
36 *Ballia* · Ram Anan Pandey (Con)
37 *Balrampur North (R)* Sukdeo Prasad (JS)
38 *Balrampur South* Babban Singh (Con.)
39. *Banda* Brij Mohan Lal Gupta (Con)
40. *Banganga East* Chandrapal Rawat (JS)
41. *Banganga West* Madhav Prasad Tripathi (JS)
42. *Bangar Mau :* Sewa Ram (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations. Indian National Congress (Con); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Singh (JS); Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Swatantra Party (SWA), Independent (Ind).

43 *Bansdih East* : Kashı Nath Mısra (SSP)
44. *Bansdih West* Shıv Mangal (Con.)
45. *Bansgaon* . Ganesh Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bansi North* Kumar Karuna Krishna Nayar (JS)
47 *Bansı South* (*R*) · Sohan Lal Dhusıa (Con.)
48 *Bansı West* Ram Kumar (Con)
49 *Bara* (*R*) Raghunath Prasad (Con)
50. *Baraunsa* . Rama Kant Sıngh (Con)
51 *Baraut* · Mool Chandra Shastrı (Con)
52 *Bareılly Cantonment* Mohd Husaın (Con)
53 *Bareılly City* Jagdısh Saran (Con)
54. *Bari* (*R*) Baıjoo Ram (Con)
55. *Barnawa* Jamadar Sıngh (Ind)
56 *Barsathı* Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con)
57 *Bastı* Smt Rajendra Kıshorı (Con)
58 *Beyalsı* Lal Bahadur Sıngh (Con.)
59 *Bhadohı* Banshıdhar Pandey (Con)
60 *Bhagwantnagar* : Dev Datt Misra (Con)
61 *Bharthana* . Sahdeo Sıngh (SSP)
62 *Bharwari* (*R*). Gokul Prasad (Ind)
63. *Bhawan* Ram Chandra Sıngh (Con)
64 *Bhawapar* : Ram Lakhan Shukla (Con)
65 *Bhınga* : Munna Sıngh (SWA)
66 *Bhitauli*. Ram Asrey Verma (SSP)
67. *Bhognipur* · Raj Naraın Mısra (Con)
68 *Bhojeepura* Harı Kumar Gangwar (JS)
69. *Bhojpur* Mahram Sıngh (Con)
70 *Bhokerheri* (*R*) Shugan Chandra Mazdoor (Con)
71 *Bhogaon*. Subedar Sıngh (Con)
72 *Bıdhuna* Vıjaı Shanker (Con.)
73 *Bıjnor* · Satyavır Kunwar (Con)
74 *Bıkapur* Akhand Pratap Sıngh (Con)
75 *Beları* (*R*) · Het Ram Sıngh (Con)
76 *Bılgram* Smt Kala Ranı Mısra (Con)
77 *Bıhaur* (*R*) Murlı Dhar Kureel (Con)
78 *Bınaikpur* Ram Avadh Sıngh (Con)
79 *Bindkı* Jagannath Sıngh (Con.)
80 *Bırapur* Shyam Sunder Shukla (Con)
81. *Bırhar* (*R*) · Sukhram Das (Con)
82 *Bısalpur* (*R*) Durga Prasad (Con.)
83 *Bısaulı* Shıv Raj Sıngh (Con)
84. *Bıswan* Gaya Prasad Mehrotra (JS)
85 *Bıthoor* Smt Brıj Ranı Mısra (Con)
86 *Bela Daultabad* (*R*) Chhangur Ram (CPI)
87. *Boodpur* (*R*) · Gırdharı Lal (Con)
88 *Budaun* . Rukum Sıngh (Con.)
89 *Budhana* Vijaıpal Sıngh (CPI)
90 *Bulandshahar* Vacant
91. *Chail* : Naunıhal Singh (SSP)
92. *Chakia* (*R*). Ram Lakhan (Con.)
93. *Champawat* (*R*) : Khushı Ram (Con)
94 *Chanda* (*R*) : Mata Prasad (Con.)
95. *Chandauli* Kamlapatı Tripathi (Con)
96 *Chandausi* · Narendra Singh (Con)
97. *Chandpur* Nardeo Singh (Ind)
98. *Charda* Prem Sıngh (SWA)
99. *Charkhari* (*R*) Mohan Lal Ahırwar (Con)
100 *Chhata* Lakhı Sıngh (SSP)
101 *Chhatari* (*R*) Dharam Sıngh (Con)
102 *Chhibramau* Kotwal Singh Bhadaurıa (Con)
103 *Chıllupar* Kalpnath Sıngh (Con)
104 *Chunar* Raj Naraın Sıngh (Con)
105 *Dadri* Ram Chandra Vıkal (Con.)
106 *Dalmau* Mahabır Prasad (Con.)
107 *Danpur* Mohan Sıngh Mehta (Con)
108 *Darıyabad* Dwıjendra Naraın (JS)
109. *Dasna* Megh Nath Singh Shishodıa (Ind)
110 *Dataganj* Narain Sıngh (JS)
111 *Debaı* Hımmat Sıngh (JS)
112. *Dehra Dun* Brij Bhusan Sharan (Con)
113 *Deoband* Phool Sıngh (Con)
114. *Deogaon* Satyadeo (Con)
115 *Deoprayag* Smt Vinaya Laxmı (Con)
116 *Deorıa North* Ram Lal (Con)
117. *Deorıa South* Krishna (SSP)
118 *Derapur* . Nıtya Nand Pandey (Con.)
119. *Dhampur* Khub Sıngh (Con)
120 *Dhaurhara* Tej Narayan (Con)
121 *Dhingawas* (*R*) Ram Swaroop (Con)
122 *Dhurıapar* (*R*) Smt Yashoda Devı (Con)
123 *Domarıaganj North* Bhanu Pratap Sıngh (SWA)
124. *Domariaganj South* · Qazı Jalıl Abbası (Con.)
125 *Dudhı* (*R*) Ram Pyare (Con)
126 *Dwaba* : Manager Sıngh (SSP)
127 *Etah* Ganga Prasad Verma (JS)
128. *Etawah* Hotı Lal Agarwal (Con.)
129. *Etmadpur North* (*R*) Shıv Charan (SSP)
130 *Etmadpur South* Multan Sıngh (SSP)
131 *Faızabad* · Madan Mohan Verma (Speaker)
132 *Fakharpur* Abdul Haseeb Khan (SWA)
133 *Farıdpur* (*R*) Hem Raj (JS)
134. *Farrukhabad* · Daya Ram Shakya (JS)
135 *Fatehabad* Banwarı Lal Vıpra (Ind -RPI)
136. *Fatehpur* (*R*) Badrı Prasad (Con)
137 *Fatehpur Sikrı* . Smt. Champawatı (Con.)
138. *Firozabad* . Bhagwan Das Yadvendu (Ind.-RPI)
139. *Gangapur* Rıshı Naraın Shastrı (Con.)
140 *Gangasalan* Jagmohan Sıngh Negı (Con)
141 *Gangırı* · Srı Nıwas (Con)
142. *Garh Mukteshwar* (*R*) · Vır Sen (Con)
143. *Garotha* · Kashı Prasad Dwivedi (Con)

144. *Garwara:* Bhagwati Din Tewari (Con.)
145 *Gaura Jamo :* Rudra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
146. *Gauri Bazar (R)* . Sita Ram (Con.)
147 *Ghatampur East* Shiv Nath Singh (SSP)
148. *Ghatampur West* . Jwala Prasad (Con)
149 *Ghaziabad* · Tej Singh (Con)
150 *Ghazipur* Krishna Nand Rai (Con)
151. *Ghiror* Madho Narain (Con)
152. *Ghosi* . Jharkhande Rai (CPI)
153 *Gokul (R)* Kanahiya Lal (Con)
154 *Gonda East* Ishwar Saran (Con)
155. *Gonda North* Navrang Singh (SWA)
156 *Gonda West* . Ganga Prasad (Con)
157. *Gondwa* Mohan Lal Verma (Con)
158 *Gopalpur* Uma Shanker (Con)
159 *Gopa Mau (R)* Parmai (JS)
160 *Gorakhpur* · Niamatullah Ansari (Con)
161 *Gobardhan* . Jugal Kishore (Con.)
162 *Gunnaur* Jugal Kishore (Con)
163 *Gyanpur (R)* · Harigain Ram (Con)
164 *Haiderabad* Ram Bhajan (Con)
165 *Haidergarh* Ram Kishore (Ind)
166 *Hamirpur* Surendra Datt Bajpai (Con)
167 *Hapur* · Prem Sunder (Ind)
168 *Hardoi* . Mahesh Singh (Con)
169 *Hardwar* Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con)
170 *Haronda* Jaigopal (Con)
171 *Harriya East* Ram Lakhan Singh (Con)
172 *Harriya West* Ranbahadur Singh (Con)
173 *Hasanganj (R)* Bhikha Lal (CPI)
174 *Hasanpur North* Jagdish Prasad (Con)
175 *Hasanpur South (R)* Sukkhanlal (Con)
176 *Hastinapur* Pitam Singh Pradhan (Con)
177 *Haswa (R)* Rabhubir Sahai (Ind)
178 *Hata* Bankey Lal (SSP)
179 *Hathras* Nand Kumar Deo Vashishtha (Con)
180 *Iglas* Shivadan Singh (Ind)
181 *Inhauna* Pashupati Nath Saran Singh (Ind)
182 *Ikauna* Mangal Prasad Arya (SWA)
183 *Islamnagar* Suraj Pal Singh (Con)
184 *Issauli* Ram Bali Misra (Con)
185 *Jagdishpur (R)* Indrapal (Con)
186 *Jalalabad* Kesho Singh (Con)
187 *Jalaun* Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con)
188 *Jalesar (R)* Chiranji Lal Jatav (SWA)
189 *Jamaur* Ram Murti Anchal (Con)
190 *Jansath* Ahmad Bakhsh (Con)
191 *Jasrana* Blabir Singh (SWA)
192 *Jaswant Nagar* Nathu Singh (SSP)
193. *Jaunpur* · Yadvendra Datt Dube (JS)
194 *Jewar (R) ;* Jas Ram Singh (Con)
195 *Jhalotar Ajgain* Shri Ram (Con.)
196 *Jhangaha (R)* Ram Surat Prasad (Con)
197. *Jhansi :* Lakhpat Ram Sharma (Ind.)
198. *Jhusi (R)* · Banshi Lal (Con)
199. *Jwalapur* Sayeed Ahmad (Con.
200. *Kadipur :* Shripat Misra (Con.)
201 *Kaimganj* · Siya Ram Gangwar (Con.)
202. *Kairana :* Chandan Singh (Ind.)
203. *Kaiserganj* . Hukum Singh Visen** (Con)
204. *Kalpi* · Shiv Sampatt Sharma (Con)
205. *Kannauj (R) :* Pati Ram Aharwar (Con.)
206. *Kanpur City I* . Smt Tara Agarwal (Con.)
207 *Kanpur City II* Sant Singh Yusuf (CPI)
208. *Kanpur City III* Hamid Khan (Con)
209 *Kanpur City IV* · S G Datta (Con)
210. *Kanpur City V* · Smt Sushila Rohatgi (Con)
211 *Kanpur Rural* . Shashi Bhusan Singh (SSP)
212 *Kanth* . Dau Dayal Khanna (Con)
213. *Kantit North* Aziz Imam (Con)
214 *Kantit South (R)* Bechan Ram (Con)
215 *Karanda* . Ram Sunder Shastri (CPI)
216 *Karari (R)* Nathu Ram (JS)
217. *Karchhana :* Satya Narain Pande (SSP)
218. *Karhal (R)* Ram Singh (SWA)
219. *Karwi* · Din Dayal Karwaria (Con)
220 *Kashipur* Debi Datt (Con)
221. *Kasganj* . Girwar Prasad (JS)
222. *Kaswar* . Gaya Prasad (SSP)
223 *Katehar* Raghunath Singh (SSP)
224 *Kedarnath* · Ganga Dhar (Con.)
225 *Kerakat (R)* · Ram Samjhawan (Con)
226. *Kewal :* Baij Nath Pandey (Con)
227 *Khaga* . Rakshpal Singh (JS)
228 *Khair* Chetanya Raj Singh (SWA)
229 *Khairabad* Tambreshwar Prasad (JS)
230 *Khalilabad (R)* . Smt Genda Devi (Con)
231 *Khera Bajhera* Surendra Vikram (Con)
232 *Kheragarh* Jagan Prasad Rawat (Con)
233 *Kheri* Bankata Singh (Con)
234 *Khurja* Mahabir Singh (Con)
235 *Khutar (R)* Kandhai Lal (Ind)
236 *Kishanpur* Dip Narain Singh (Ind)
237 *Kishni* Ganesh Chandra Kachhi (Con)
238 *Kithor* Kum Shraddha Devi (Con)
239. *Kol* Bhoop Singh (Ind-RPI)
240 *Kolasalah* Udal (CPI)
241 *Konch* Vijai Singh (SWA)
242 *Konhdour* Onkar Nath (JS)
243 *Kopachit* Mandhata Singh (Con)
244 *Kopaganj* Vacant
245. *Kot (R)* Kesho Ram (Con)
246. *Kotana* Charan Singh (Con)
247. *Kunda :* Niaz Hasan Khan (Con)
248. *Kursi* . Nattha Ram Rawat (SSP)
249. *Laharpur :* Bipin Behari Tewari (JS)
250. *Lakhana (R)* · Ghasi Ram Jatav (Con)

**Elected to UP Legislative Council.

251 *Lalitpur (R)* Ayodhya Prasad (Con)
252. *Lambhua* Uma Datt (Con)
253 *Lansdowne* Mukandi Lal (Con)
254 *Lucknow Cantonment* Balak Ram Vaish (Con)
255 *Lucknow City Central* Mahabir Prasad Srivastava (Con)
256 *Lucknow City East* Kishori Lal Agarwal (Con)
257 *Lucknow City West* Saiyed Ali Zaheer (Con)
258 *Machhlishahr* Keshari Prasad (SSP)
259 *Machhrehta (R)* Dalla Ram (Con)
260 *Maghar* Kesh Bhan (Con)
261 *Mahadeva* Vishnu Pratap Singh (Con)
262 *Maharch* Raj Narain Singh (Con)
263 *Mahrajganj (R)* Duryodhan (Con)
264 *Mahmudabad* Shivendra Pratap (JS)
265 *Mahoba* Madan Pal Singh (Con)
266 *Mahona (R)* Sukh Lal (JS)
267 *Mahroni* Krishna Chandra (Con)
268 *Mahsi (R)* Ram Adhar Kanaujia (SWA)
269 *Mahul* Daulat Lal (SSP)
270 *Mahuli East* Kashi Nath Bahadur (SWA)
271 *Mahuli West* Shyam Lal (Ind - (RPI)
272 *Mainpuri* Brijeshwar Sahai (Con)
273 *Malihabad* Rampal Trivedi (Con)
274 *Mallawan* J P Misra (Con)
275 *Mangalsi (R)* Dhoom Prasad (JS)
276 *Manikpur (R)* Smt Siya Dulari (Con)
277 *Mani Ram* Avedhya Nath (HM)
278 *Mankapur* Anand Singh (Con)
279 *Marehra* Raghubir Singh (Con)
280 *Mariyahun* Jagannath Rao (JS)
281 *Mat* Radhey Shyam Sharma (SSP)
282 *Mathura* Kedar Nath Bhargava (Con)
283 *Mau (R)* Smt Beni Bai (Con)
284 *Maudaha* Brij Raj Singh (Con)
285 *Meerut Contonment* Smt Prakash-wati Sood (Con)
286 *Meerut City* Jagdish Saran Rastogi (Con)
287 *Meerut Rural (R)* Hari Singh (Con)
288 *Meja* Salig Ram Jaiswal (SSP)
289 *Mendhawal* Smt Sucheta Kripalani (Con)
290 *Minjhaura* Mahadeo (Ind)
291 *Mirzapur* Bhagwan Das Barnawal (JS)
292 *Misrikh* Avadesh Kumar Saiha (SSP)
293 *Mubarkpur (R)* Surjan Ram (CPI)
294 *Modinagar* Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con)
295 *Moghalsarai* Uma Shanker Tiwari (SSP)
296 *Mohanlalganj (R)* Khyali Ram (SSP)
297 *Mohamdi (R)* Manna Lal (JS)
298 *Mohammadabad Gohna* Chandrajeet Yadav (CPI)*
299 *Moradabad City* Halimuddin (Ind - (RPI)
300 *Moradabad Rural* Riasat Husain (SSP)
301 *Moth* Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con)
302 *Muhammadabad* Vijai Sankar Singh (Con)
303 *Mussoorie* Gulab Singh (Con)
304 *Muzaffarabad* Sardar Singh (Ind)
305 *Muzaffarnagar* Keshav Gupta (Con)
306 *Nagal (R)* Ram Singh (Con)
307 *Nagar* Smt. Shakuntala Nayyar (JS)
308 *Nagina* Govind Sahai (Con.)
309 *Naini Tal* Devendra Singh (Con)
310 *Najibabad* Shri Ram (JS)
311 *Nakur* Yashpal Singh Verma (Con)
312 *Nanpara* Basant Lal Sharma (Con.)
313 *Naraini* Matola Singh (JS)
314 *Nathupur* Ram Sunder Pandey (SSP)
315 *Naugarh* Jagdish Prasad Pandey (JS)
316 *Nawabganj* Naurang Lal (Con)
317 *Nawabganj (Barabanki Dist)* Jamilur Rehman Kidwai (Con)
318 *Nidhpur* Rajendra Singh (JS)
319 *Nighasan* Ramcharan Shah (JS)
320 *Nigohan* Vijai Kumar Tripathi (Con)
321 *Nizamabad* Amjad Ali (Con)
322 *Pacchimrath* Hari Nath Tewari (JS)
323 *Pachottar (R)* Jhilmit Ram (CPI)
324 *Padrauna East* Genda Singh (Con)
325 *Padrauna North* Chandradeo (Con)
326 *Padrauna South* Ramayan Rai (Con)
327 *Padrauna West* Mangal (Con)
328 *Paharpur* Shanti Chandra (Con)
329 *Pali* Sharda Bhakt Singh (JS)
330 *Palia (R)* Chheda Lal Chaudhri (Con)
331 *Patti (R)* Ram Kinker (Con)
332 *Pauri* Chandra Singh Rawat (Con)
333 *Pharenda East* Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con)
334 *Pharenda West* Narsingh Narain Pandey (Con)
335 *Phulpur* Muzaffar Hasan (Con)
336 *Pilibhit* Ram Rup Singh (Con)
337 *Pipraich* Achhaibar Singh (Con)
338 *Pithoragarh* Narendra Singh (Con)
339 *Puwayan* Vikram Shah (Ind)
340 *Pratapgarh North* Balendu Bhushan Pratap Singh (JS)
341 *Pratapgarh South* Babu Lal (JS)
342 *Puranpur* Mohan Lal Acharya (Con)
343 *Purwa* Ram Adhin Singh (Con)
344 *Rae Bareli North* Krishna Pal Singh (JS)
345 *Rae Bareli South* Rati Pal (SSP)
346 *Ramkola* Rajdeo (Con)
347 *Rampur City* Smt Kishwar Ara Begum (Con)
348 *Rampur Rural* Kalyan Rai (Con)
349 *Ranikhet North* Hari Dutt (Con)
350 *Ranikhet South* Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con)
351 *Rari* Sripal Singh (JS)
352 *Rasra (R)* Raghunath (CPI)
353 *Rath* Doongar Singh (Con)

*Resigned from the Party

354 *Robertsganj*. Ram Nath Pathak (Con)
355. *Rokha* · Wasi Navi (Con.)
356 *Roorkee* Jagdish Narain Sinha (Con)
357 *Rudauli* Mukut Behari Lal (JS)
358 *Rudrapur* Chandra Bali (SSP)
359 *Sadabad*: Ashraf Ali Khan (Con)
360 *Sadullanagar*. Avadh Narain Pratap Singh (Con)
361 *Safipur* Gopi Nath Dikshit (Con)
362 *Sagri* Indrasan Singh (Con)
363 *Saharanpur* Brahm Datt Mayor (Ind)
364 *Sahaswan* Ulfat Singh (JS)
365 *Sahawar* Bed Ram (JS)
366 *Saidpur* Kamla Singh Yadav (SSP)
367 *Salempur East* Kailash (Con)
368 *Salempur South* Awadesh Pratap (Con)
369 *Salempur West* Ugrasen (SSP)
370 *Salon (R)* Pitai Ram (SSP)
371 *Sambhal* · Mahmood Hasan Khan (Ind-RPI)
372 *Sandila (R)* Pancham Das (Con)
373 *Sanha* Rameshwar Nath (Ind)
374 *Saraimeer (R)* Mangal Deo (SSP)
375 *Sardhana (R)* Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con)
376 *Sareni* Guptar Singh (Con)
377 *Sarju* Girja Prasad (SSP)
378 *Sarsawa (R)* · Smt Shakuntala Devi (Con)
379 *Sasni (R)* Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con)
380 *Satrikh (R)* Mendi Lal (SSP)
381 *Saurikh* Hori Lal Yadav (SSP)
382 *Shadiabad* Rajnath Singh (Con)
383 *Shahabad (R)* Baldeo Singh Arya (Con)
384 *Shahabad* Pyarey Lal Misra (JS)
385 *Shahganj* Lakshmi Shankar (Con)
386 *Shahjahanpur* Mohd Rafi Khan (Con)
387 *Shamsabad* Rajendra Singh Yadav (Con)
388 *Shikarpur*. Shugan Chand Sharma (Con)
389 *Shikohabad* Mansa Ram (Ind)
390 *Shiroman Nagar (R)* Pooran Lal (JS)
391. *Shivpur* Lal Bahadur Singh (Con)
392 *Shyamdeurwa*. Shibban Lal Saxena (Con)
393 *Saina*. Mumtaz Mohd Khan (SSP)
394 *Siar* Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
395. *Siddhaur (R)* · Ghanshyam Das (Con)
396. *Sidhuwa Jobna (R)* Dasarath Prasad (Con)
397. *Sikandarpur* Jagannath (Con)
398 *Sikandrabad*: Banarsi Das (Con)
399. *Sikandra Rao* Nek Ram Sharma** (Ind)
400 *Sirathu* Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (Con)
401 *Siroli* Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con)
402 *Sirhpura* Ram Singh Shakya (HM)
403 *Sitapur* Sharda Nand (JS)
404 *Saraon East* Shiva Murti (Con)
405 *Soraon West* Mewa Lal Jaiswal (SSP)
406 *Sri Nagar* Banshi Dhar Mishra (Con)
407 *Suar-Tanda* Zulfikar Ali Kan (Con)
408 *Sultanpur* Abdul Sami (Con)
409 *Surhurpur* Jagdamba Prasad (Ind)
410 *Tambaur (R)* Ganeshi Lal (Con)
411 *Tanakpur (R)* Anisur Rahman (Con)
412 *Tandu* Jairam Varma (Con)
413 *Tappajar* Ram Kishore Verma (Ind)
414. *Tappal* Mahendra Singh (Ind)
415 *Tarabganj* Sital Prasad (Con)
416 *Tehri* Trepan Singh (Con)
417 *Thakurdwara* Ram Pal Singh (Con)
418 *Tilhar* Bhagwan Sahai (Ind)
419 *Tilpur* Yadwendra Singh (Con)
420 *Tulsipur* Baldeo Singh (JS)
421 *Ujhani* Purshotum Lal Badhwar (Ind)
422 *Umari (R)* Basant Lal (Con)
423 *Unnao* Ziaur Rahman (Con)
424 *Usehat* Narottam Singh (Ind)
425 *Utraula* Suraj Lal Gupta (JS)
426 *Uttarkashi* Krishna Singh (Con)
427 *Varanasi City North* Vishwanath Prasad (JS)
428 *Varanasi City South* Girdhari Lal (Con)
429 *Zhurabad (R)* Raghubir (CPI)
430 *Zamania* Vashisth Narain Sharma (Con)
431 A C Grice—Nominated

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL†

Chairman Darbari Lal Sharma — *Deputy Chairman* Virendra Swarup

		Legislative Assembly			Legislative Assembly
1	H Ansari	,,	11	Gend Lal	Legislative Assembly
2	A K Basu*	,,	12	B P Madhav	,,
3	Kalyan Chand	,,	13	Vasudeo Misra	,,
4.	Smt. Sunita Chauhan	,,	14.	Smt Shivarajwati Nehru*	,,
5	Pitamber Das	,,	15	G N. Saxena *alias* Palanji	,,
6	R D Giri	,,	16	G D Paliwal*	,,
7	R P. Gupta	,,	17	R D. Pandey*	,,
8	M S Fakhiri	,,	18.	Nathu Ram*	,,
9	A J Faridi*	,,	19	Sita Ram	,,
10	M A Hussain	,,	20	Ram Sagar	,,
			21	C L Sathi	,,

†As on July 1, 1966.
*Retired on May 5, 1966
**Elected to UP Legislative Council

22.	Virendra Shah	Legislative Assembly
23.	Smt Shanti	,,
24	D. L. Sharma	,,
25.	Algu Rai Shastri	,,
26	Smt. Savitri Shyam	,,
27.	B D. Shukla*	,,
28	S A Siddiqi	,,
29.	G N Singh	,,
30	Khushal Singh*	,,
31.	L S Singh*	,,
32.	Mahabir Singh*	,,
33	Maharaj Singh	,,
34	R P Singh*	,,
35	S P Singh*	,,
36	H P Singhania	,,
37	Smt Rani Tandan	,,
38	Ramji Verma	,,
39	Smt Dayal Vati*	,,
40	Jagannath Acharya	Local Authorities
41	L S Adhikari	,,
42	H L Agarwal*	,,
43	Tej Bahadur	,,
44	Smt Kudsia Begum	,,
45	Shugan Chand*	,,
46	V. B Singh Chandel	,,
47	Keshav Datt*	,,
48	Ram Ghulam	,,
49	P L Gupta*	,,
50	S P Gupta*	,,
51.	Saeedul Hasan	,,
52	A. R Khan*	,,
53.	M A. Kidwai*	,,
54	Smt. M K Kidwai*	,,
55	Ram Lakhan	,,
56.	M. M. Lal	,,
57.	M. P. Mehrey	,,
58.	Kr. Guru Narain	,,
59	S. S Pachori*	,,
60	C L Paliwal	,,
61	M P Pandey	,,
62	R N Pandey*	,,
63	Kailash Prakash	,,
64	Kr J Prasad	,,
65.	Mangla Prasad	Local Authorities
66	Bindhyachal Roy	,,
67.	D P Singh*	,,
68	H G. Singh	,,
69	Jagannath Singh	,,
70.	P N Singh	,,
71	Raghuraj Singh	,,
72	S N Singh*	,,
73.	P C. Sharma*	,,
74	D. D Shastri	,,
75.	S. N Tripathi	,,
76	O N Upadhyaya	,,
77	B L Vashishtha	,,
78	N S Yadav	,,
79	Ahsanullah	Teachers
80	B P Bajpai	,,
81	L S Chauhan	,,
82	Smt Maya Choudhry*	,,
83.	V. S Dikshit	,,
84	R R. Pande	,,
85.	Devi Prasad	,,
86	H N Singh*	,,
87	H R Singh	,,
88	K P Bhatnagar*	Graduates
89	N C Chaturvedi*	,,
90.	Madan Mohan	,,
91	Ishwari Prasad	,,
92	B P S Rastogi*	,,
93.	R. N Sanyal	,,
94.	Shyamnarayan*	,,
95	Shyam Sunder	,,
96	V Swarup	,,
97	S P Awasthi	Nominated
98	K. N Gairola	,,
99.	Rauf Jafri	,,
100.	Smt. Shanta Bai Kher	,,
101.	V. R. Mohan	,,
102.	M M Naseer*	,,
103.	Ramchandra Gupta*	,,
104.	L. N Sarin	,,
105	R R Shastri*	,,
106	Smt. Prabha Shome	,,
107	S K Singh Visen	,,
108	P D Tandon*	,,

RESULTS OF BIENNIAL ELECTIONS, 1966

1	A K Basu	Legislative Assembly
2	Istafa Husain	,,
3	Jagarnath	,,
4	Smt Dayavati	,,
5	Nathuram	,,
6	Nek Ram Sharma	,,
7	Purushotam Das	,,
8	Rajendra Pal Singh	,,
9	Ram Charan	,,
10	Ram Dhari	,,
11	Banshi Dhar	,,
12	S P Singh	,,
13	Smt Sheoraj Vati Nehru	,,
14	Pyare Lal	Local Authorities
15	Abdul Rauf	,,
16	R N Panday	,,
17	M D Upadhyaya	,,
18	S P. Singh	,,
19	Hukum Singh Visen	Local Authorities
20	Hira Singh	,,
21	H S Prasad	,,
22	Raja Chandra Bhal Deo	,,
23	Parmanand Sinha	,,
24	S S Pachori	,,
25	Shiva Prasad	,,
26	Devendra Pal Singh	,,
27	J P Agarwal	Teachers
28.	Harihar	,,
29	Jagannath Sharma	Graduates
30	Purushottam Das	,,
31	H K Avasthi	,,
32	H N Singh	,,
33	R C Gupta	Nominated
34	S N Ghosh	,,
35	R R Shastri	,,
36	Smt Premwati Tewari	,,

*Retired on May 5, 1966

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	17,97 06	18,03 97	19,34 57
Estate Duty	1,14 00	1,14 00	1,25 00
Land Revenue (net)	21,82 52	23,44 60	27,06 72
State Excise Duties	11,40 60	12,89 12	14,56 59
Stamps	6,20·00	6,80 00	6,90·00
Forests . .	11,01 82	12,44 19	12,95 28
Registration . .	1,01 73	1,13 00	1,11 95
Taxes on Vehicles . .	4,02·50	4,50 50	4,81 50
Sales Tax	20,52·10	24,13 10	25,38 10
Other Taxes and Duties	17,51·39	17,67 59	21,20 22
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	13,39 85	13,39 85	14,99 85
Debt Services .	22,79 75	22,86 92	25,67 19
Civil Administration	17,40 51	18,22·63	20,12 91
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,01 25	1,27 28	1,22·36
Miscellaneous (net)	18,41 27	18,99·51	21,21 09
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	62,07 14	62,10 85	73,90 28
Extraordinary	0 07	5,90 25	0 07
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,47,73 54	2,64,97 36	2,91,73 68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	19,38 56	18,99 16	20,32 76
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	19,35 52	20,48 06	19,84 75
Debt Services (net)	33,67 93	35,47 14	49,92 09
General Administration ..	13,03·73	15,31 30	11,99·60
Administration of Justice .	2,44·10	2,41 72	2,65 02
Jails	1,09 94	2,12 25	2,21 67
Police .	15,05 55	15,28 68	16,11 41
Scientific Departments .	25·37	28 95	23 06
Education .	43,36·16	45,22 05	45,84 86
Medical .	9,26 77	8,60 43	10,05·14
Public Health	8,84 32	7,84 32	9,26 28
Agriculture	8,94 58	8,51 21	11,04 75
Animal Husbandry	4,15 77	3,96 53	4,35 53
Co-operation	2,42 59	2,11 50	2,18 61
Industries	9,88 84	9,55 75	9,92 76
Miscellaneous Departments	13,33 48	13,74 76	16,68·36
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,12 05	11,46 78	15,67·26
Miscellaneous	29,20·60	12,28 19	13,46 90
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	15,93 73	15,42·89	14,26 05
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT . .	2,62,64·59	2,64,97 36	2,92,04 86
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)14,91 05	—	(—)31·18

WEST BENGAL

Area : 87,617 sq km *Population* 3,49,26,279 *Capital* : Calcutta
Principal language Bengali

Governor Kum Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Prafulla Chandra Sen	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Police, Defence, Special, Home (Anti-corruption and Enforcement) Food and Supplies, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning and Development
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Public Works and Housing
Iswar Das Jalan	Excise and Judicial and Legislative Departments
Ravindra Lal Sinha	Education
Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Cottage and Small-scale Industries, Forests, Co-operation, Commerce and Industries
Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay	Health
Shyamadas Bhattacharyya	Land and Land Revenue, Irrigation and Waterways
Jagannath Kolay	Jails, Press and Passport Branches of the Home Department and Parliamentary Affairs
Saila Kumar Mukherjee	Transport Branch of the Home Deptt and Finance
Smt Abha Maiti	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Social Welfare and Constitution and Election Branches of the Home Department
S M Fazlur Rahman	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Fisheries and Local Self-Government
Bijoy Singh Nahar ..	Labour, Information and Public Relations
Ministers of State	
Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education and Panchayat
Tenzing Wangdi	Co-operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Fisheries and Tribal Welfare
Smarajit Bandopadhy .	Agriculture and Community Development
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Excise and Home (Police and Defence)

Chief Secretary

M M Basu

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice D N Sinha

Judges P B Muhkerjee, P N Mukherjee, G K Mitter, S K Datta, B N Banerjee, A. N Ray, S P Mitra, K C Sen, P Chatterjee, A. C. Roy, C N Laik, B Mukherjee, A K Mukherjee, R N Dutt, A C Sen, B C. Mitra, D D Basu, T P Mukherjee, A. C Gupta, S S A Masud, A K. Das, A. N Sen, S K. Mukherjea

Advocate-General S D Banerjee

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman .. . . A B. Chatterjee

Members . . . K P Sen, P C Rakshit

†As on July 1, 1966

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker . Keshab Chandra Bose

Deputy Speaker · Vacant

1. *Alipore* · Somnath Lahiri (CP)
2 *Alipur Duars* Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Con)
3 *Amta* Tarapada Pramanik (Con.)
4 *Arambagh East* Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
5. *Arambagh West* · Radha Krishana Pal (Con.)
6 *Arsa* Daman Kuiry (FB)
7 *Asansol* Bejoy Pal (CP)
8 *Ausgram* Monoranjan Baksi (Ind)
9 *Baduria* Mohammed Ziaul Haque (Con.)
10 *Bagnan* Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdhury (Con)
11 *Bagdah (R)* Manindra Bhushan Biswas (Con)
12 *Balagarh* · Brindaban Chattopadhyay (Con.)
13 *Balrampur* Padak Mahata (LSS)
14 *Bally* · Sankar Lal Mukherjee (Con)
15 *Ballygunge* . Anil Maitra (Con)
16 *Balurghat* Sushil Ranjan Chattopadhyay (Con)
17. *Banduan (R)* Kandru Mahji (LSS)
18 *Bankura* Abani Bhattacharya (CP)
19 *Barabani* Haridas Chakravorty (CP)
20 *Barabazar* Iswar Das Jalan (Con)
21 *Baranagar* Jyoti Basu (CP)
22 *Barasat* Ashoka Krishna Datta (Con)
23 *Barjora* Manik Chandra Mukhopadhyava (Con)
24 *Baruipur (R)* Sakti Kumar Sarkar (Con)
25 *Basanti* Smt Shakila Khatun (Con)
26 *Basirhat* Bijesh Chandra Sen (Con)
27 *Behala* Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyay (CP)
28 *Beldanga* Deb Saran Ghosh (RSP)
29 *Belgachia* Ganesh Ghosh (CP)
30 *Belighata North* Jagat Basu (CP)
31 *Belighata South (R)* Fanesh Prasad Roy (Con)
32 *Berhampur* Sanat Kumar Raha (CP)
33 *Bhadreswar* Girija Bhushan Mukherjee (CP)
34 *Bhagabangola* Sailendra Nath Adhikary (SSP)
35 *Bhagabanpur* Smt Abha Maiti (Con.)
36. *Bhangar* A.K M Ishaque (Con)
37 *Bharatpur* Shambu Gopal Das (RSP)
38 *Bhatar* Awsani Roy (CP)
39 *Bhatpara* . Dayaram Beri (Con)
40 *Bhowanipur* Siddhartha Shankar Ray (Ind)
41 *Bijpur* Manoranjan Roy (CP)
42 *Binpur (R)* Mangal Chandra Saren (Con.)
43 *Bishanupur East (R)* Smt Santilata Mondal (Con)
44 *Bishnupur West* Jugal Charan Santra (Con)
45 *Bolpur* · Radhakrishna Singha (Ind).
46 *Bongaon* Smt. Charu Shila Dhar (Con)
47. *Bow Bazar* · Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
48 *Budge Budge* : Hiralal Haldar (Con)
49 *Burdwan* Benoy Krishna Choudhury (CP)
50 *Burtola North* Nikhil Das (RSP)
51 *Burtola South* Amarendra Nath Basu (CP)
52 *Canning (R)* Adhar Chandra Haldar (Ind.)
53 *Chakdah* Smt Santi Das (Con)
54 *Chhatra (R)* Kamala Kanta Hembram (Con)
55 *Chandernagore* Bhabani Mukhopadhyay (CP)
56. *Chanditala* Kanai Lal Dey (Con)
57 *Chandrakona* Indrajit Roy (Con)
58 *Chapra (R)* Mahananda Haldar (Ind)
59 *Chinsurah* Sambhu Charan Ghosh (FB)
60 *Chopra* Mohammad Afaque Choudhury (Con)
61 *Chowringhee* Naresh Nath Mookerjee (Con)
62 *Contai North* Bijoy Krishna Maity (Con)
63 *Contai South* Sudhir Chandra Das (PSP)
64 *Cooch Behar North* Sunil Das Gupta (FB)
65 *Cooch Behar South (R)* Sunil Basunia (FB)
66 *Cossipore* Susil Kumar Das Gupta (Con)
67 *Dantan* Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con)
68 *Darjeeling* Deo Prakash Rai (Ind)
69 *Daspur* Mrigendra Bhattacharyya (CP)
70 *Debra* Santosh Kumar Mukherjee (Con)
71 *Deganga* Bazlur Rahman Dargapuri (Con)
72 *Dhamakhali* Birendra Choudhury (Con)
73 *Diamond Harbour* Jagdish Chandra Halder (Con)
74 *Dinhata* Kamal Kanti Guha (I B)
75 *Domjor* Tarapada Dey (CP)
76 *Dubrajpur* Bhakti Bhusan Mandal (FB)
77. *Dum Dum* . Tarun Kumar Sen Gupta (CP)
78 *Durgapur* Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con)
79 *Egra* Hrishikesh Chakravarty (Con)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations : India National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Communist Party (CP), Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), All-India Forward Block (FB), Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS), Independent (Ind)

80. *Ekbalpur* Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
81. *Englishbazar* . Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
82. *Entally* Abu Asad Mohammed Obaidul Ghani (CP)
83 *Falakata* Hiralal Singha (Con)
84 *Falta* Khagendra Nath Das (Con)
85 *Farakka* Abdul Hossain (Con)
86 *Fort* · Smt Maitreyee Bose (Con)
87. *Galsi (R)* · Kanai Lal Das (Con)
88 *Gangajalghati (R)* Sishuram Mondal (Con)
89 *Gangarampur (R)* Mangla Kisku (CP)
90 *Garden Reach* S M Abdullah (Con)
91 *Garbeta (R)* Smt Tusar Tudu (Con)
92 *Ghatal (R)* Nagen Dolai (CP)
93 *Golapokhar* Mohammed Hayat Ali (Con)
94 *Gopiballavpur* Surendra Nath Mahato (Con)
95 *Habibpur (R)* Sunai Chand Murmu (CP)
96 *Hanskhali* Ramendra Kishore Mallick (Con)
97 *Habra* Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con)
98 *Harihar para* Abdul Latif (Con)
99 *Haringhata* Narendranath Sarkar (Con)
100 *Harishchandrapur* Birendra Kumar Maitra (Con)
101 *Haroa* Jehangir Kabir (Con)
102 *Hasnabad* Dinabandhu Das (Con)
103 *Hirapur* Gopika Ranjan Mitra (Con)
104 *Howrah East* Bijoy Krishna Bhattacharya (Con)
105 *Howrah North* Saila Kumar Mukherjee (Con)
106 *Howrah South* Kanai Lal Bhattacharya (FB)
107 *Howrah West* Anadi Das (RCP)
108 *Hura* Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh Deo (Con)
109 *Indupur (R)* V nt
110 *Itahar* Joynal A n (Con)
111 *Jagat Ballavpur* ityanarayan Khan (Con)
112 *Jaipur (R)* A nta Mandal (LSS)
113 *Jalangi* Abdi l i Moktar (Con)
114 *Jalpaiguri* ...dra Nath Das Gupta (Con)
115. *Jamalpur (R)* Punjoy Pramanik (Con)
116 *Jamuria (R)* An...endra Mandal (Con)
117. *Jangipura (R)* Biswanath Saha (Con)
118 *Jangipur* Mukti Pada Chatterjee (Con)
119 *Jhalda* Debendra Nath Mahato (Con)
120 *Jhargram* Mahendra Nath Mahato (Con)
121 *Jorabagan* Nepal Ch Roy (Con)
122 *Jorasanko* Badri Prasad Poddar (Con.)
123. *Jorebungalow* Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CP)
124 *Joynagar North* Jnantosh Chakravarty (Con.)
125 *Joynagar South (R)* Anadi Mohan Tanti (Con)
126. *Kakdwip* Smt Maya Banerjee Con.)
127 *Kalchini* Nani Bhattacharjee (RSP)
128 *Kaliachak* Promode Ranjan Bose (Con)
129 *Kalighat* Smt Biva Mitra (Con)
130 *Kaliganj (E)* : Shyama Prasad Burman (Con)
131 *Kalimpong* · Lakshmi Ranjan Josse (Ind)
132 *Kalinagar (R)* Rajkrishna Mondal (Con)
133 *Kalna* Hare Krishna Konar (CP)
134 *Kandi* Jagdish Chandra Sinha (Con)
135 *Karandighi* . Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con)
136 *Karimpur* Smarajit Bandopadhyaya (Con)
137 *Kashipur (R)* Budan Majhi (Con)
138 *Katwa* Subodh Chowdhury (CP)
139 *Keshpur* Bankim Roy (Con)
140 *Khajuri (R)* Abanti Kumar Das (Con)
141 *Khanakul (R)* Krishna Pada Pandit (Con)
142 *Khandaghosh* · Jaharlal Banerjee (Con)
143 *Kharagpur* Narayan Choubey (CP)
144 *Kharagpur Local* Mrityunjoy Jana (Con)
145 *Kharba* Golam Yazdani (CP)
146 *Khardah* Gopal Banerjee (CP)
147 *Khatragram (R)* Abhoy Pada Saha (RSP)
148 *Kharia (R)* Bhupendra Deb Raikut (Con)
149 *Ketugram* Sreemohan Thakur (CP)
150 *Krishnagar* . Kashi Kanta Maitra (SSP)
151 *Kotulpur* Jagannath Kolay (Con)
152 *Kulpi* Hrishikesh Haldar (Ind)
153 *Kutil* Jayanarayan Sharma (Con)
154 *Kushmandi* Khalil Sayed (Ind)
155 *Labhapur* Radhanath Chattoraj (CP)
156 *Lalgola* Syed Kazim Ali Meerza (Con)
157 *Madarihat (R)* A H. Besterwitch (RSP)
158 *Magrahat East (R)* Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar (Con)
159 *Magrahat West* Abdul Hashem (Con)
160 *Mahammadbazar (R)* Bhushan Hansdah (Con)
161 *Mahestola* Ahamed Ali Mufti (Con)
162 *Mahishadal* . Sushil Kumar Dhara (Con)
163 *Mainaguri (R)* Kamini Mohan Ray (Con)
164 *Mal* Barendra Krishna Bhowmick (Con)
165 *Malda* Kamal Krishna Ray (Con)
166 *Manbazar* Girish Mahato (LSS)
167 *Mangalkot (R)* . Narayandas Das (CP)
168 *Manikchak* Sowrindra Mohan Misra (Con)
169 *Maniktola* · Smt. Ila Mitra (CP)
170 *Mathabhanga (R)* : Mahendra Nath Dakua (Con)
171 *Mathurapur North-West (R)* : Brindaban Gayen (Con)

172. *Mathurapur South-East* : Bhushan Chandra Das (Con)
173. *Manteswar* · Syed Abdul Mansur Habibullah (CP)
174 *Mayna* Ananga Mohan Das (Con)
175 *Mayureswar (R)* . Gobardhan Das (CP)
176 *Memari (R)* Suchand Soren (CP)
177 *Mekliganj* : Amarendra Nath Roy Pradhan (FB)
178. *Midnapore* Syed Shamsul Bari (Con)
179 *Muchipara* Pratap Chandra Chunder (Con)
180 *Murarai* Ahammad Shamsuddin (Con)
181 *Murshidabad* Birendra Narayan Ray (Ind)
182 *Nabadwip* : Debi Prasad Basu (CP)
183. *Nagarakata (R)* · Budhu Bhagat (Con)
184 *Naihati* : Gopal Basu (CP)
185 *Nakashipara* . S M Fazlur Rahman (Con)
186 *Nalhati (R)* Siromani Prasad (Con)
187 *Nandigram North* Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con)
188 *Nandigram South* Probir Chandra Jana (Con)
189 *Naoda* · Mohammad Israil (Con)
190 *Narayangarl (R)* Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con)
191 *Nayagram (R)* Debnath Hansda (Con)
192 *Naopara* Jamini Bhushan Saha (CP)
193 *Onda* Gokul Behari Das (Con)
194 *Panchla* Apurba Lal Majumdar (FB)
195 *Pandua (R)* Radha Nath Das (Con)
196 *Panskura East* Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con)
197 *Panskura West* Shyamdas Bhattacharya (Con)
198 *Para (R)* Nepal Bauri (Con)
199 *Pataspur* Radha Nath Dasadhikari (Con)
200 *Patrasayer* . (R) Gurupada Khan (Con)
201 *Phansidewa (R)* Tenzing Wangdi (Con)
202 *Purbasthali* Bimalananda Tarkatirtha (Con)
203 *Purulia* Tarapada Roy (Con)
204 *Raghunathpur* Sankar Narayan Singh Deo (Con)
205 *Rajnagar (R)* · Siddeshwar Mondal (FB)
206. *Raiganj* Ramendra Nath Datt (Con.)
207 *Raina* . Prabodh Kumar Guna (Con)
208 *Raipura* : Smt Sudha Rani Dutta (Con.)
209 *Rajarhat (R)* . Pranab Prosad Roy (Con)
210. *Ramnagar* : Balai Lal Das Mahapatra (PSP)
211 *Rampurhat* : Smt. Niharika Majumdar (Con.)
212 *Ranaghat* : Gour Chandra Kundu (CP)
213 *Rani Banda* . (R) Jaleswar Hansda (CP)
214 *Raniganj (R)* Lakhan Bagdi (CP)
215. *Raninagar* Syed Zani Mirza (Ind.)
216 *Rashbehari Avenue* Bejoy Kumar Banerjee (Ind)
217 *Ratua (R)* Dhaneswar Saha (Con)
218 *Sabang* Aditya Kumar Bankura (Con.)
219. *Sagardighi (R)* . Ambika Charan Das (Con)
220 *Salbani* . Niranjan Khamrai (Con.)
221. *Saltora* : Anant Bandhu Ray (Con.)
222 *Sandesh Khali (R)* Ananta Kumar Baidya (Con)
223 *Sankrail (R)* . Dulal Chandra Mondal (CP)
224 *Santipur* Kanai Paul (Ind)
225 *Serampore* . Panchu Gopal Bhaduri (CP)
226 *Siliguri* · Arun Kumar Moitra (Con)
227 *Singur* Prabhakar Pal (Con)
228 *Sitalkutchi* . (R) Bijoy Kumar Roy (FB)
229 *Shampukur* · Hemanta Kumar Bose (FB)
230 *Shyampur* Murari Mohan Manya (Con.)
231. *Sonarpur* Khagendra Kumar Ray Chowdhury (CP)
232. *Sujapur* Ashadulla Choudhury (Con)
233 *Sukeas Street* Keshab Chandra Bose (Speaker)
234 *Suri* Badyanath Banerjee (Con)
235 *Sutahata (R)* · Mahatab Chand Das (Con)
236 *Suti* Lutfal Haque (Con)
237 *Swarupnagar* Abdul Gafur (Con)
238 *Taldangra* Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay (Con)
239 *Taltola* . Karam Hossain (Con)
240 *Tamluk* · Ajoy Kumar Mukherji (Con)
241 *Tapan* (R) · Nathaniel Murmu (RSP)
242 *Tarakeshwar* Parbati Charan Hazra (Con)
243 *Tehatta* Sankardas Banerji (Con)
244 *Titagarh* Krishan Kumar Shukla (Con)
245 *Tollygunge* Niranjan Sen Gupta (CP)
246 *Tufanganj* Jiban Krishna Dey (CP)
247 *Udayanarayanpur* Arabinda Roy (Con)
248 *Uluberia North (R)* Bijoy Bhushan Mondal (FB)
249 *Uluberia South* . Abani Kumar Basu (Con)
250. *Uttarpara* : Monoranjan Hazra (CP)
251. *Vidyasagar* : Narayan Chandra Roy (CP)
252 *Vishnupur (R)* : (R) Radhika Dhibar (CP)
253 *Nominated* · Smt O Pemantle
254. *Nominated* : R. E. Platel
255. *Nominated* : C. L Blanche
256. *Nominated* Clifford Noronha

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL†

Chairman P C Guha Roy

Deputy Chairman · Upendra Nath Barman

No.	Name	Constituency
1	S K Acharya	Legislative Assembly
2	S K Banerjee	"
3	U Barman	"
4	N K Bose	"
5	A P Chakrabarty	"
6	J Chakravorty	"
7	Smt Abha Chatterjee*	"
8	K K Chaterjee	"
9	M R Choudhuri*	"
10	N N Das*	"
11	K L Dhandhania	"
12	S Dutta	"
13	L Ebrahim	"
14	A Gosh	"
15	M Gupta	"
16	N Gurung	"
17	Abdul Halim**	"
18	R Karim*	"
19	M S Mia	
20	Dharadhari Mondal	"
21	B Mukerjee	"
22	L Prodhan*	"
23	Abdullah Rasul*	
24	P C Guha Roy	
25	D Sarawgi*	"
26	S Sen	"
27	R L Singh*	"
28	D Bhattacharya	Local Authorities
29	T B Bhattacharjee	"
30	S Bhattacharjee*	"
31	B Chakravarty	"
32	L M Chatterjee	"
33	Dwijendranath Mitra	"
34	Sudhir Ch Niyogi	"
35	S N Mukherjee	"
36	H Dhara	"
37	B B Ghatak	"
38	K. Ghosh	Local Authorities
39	P C Ghosh	"
40	R N Ghosh	"
41	P Jha*	"
42	R N Majumdar*	"
43	P N Maliah*	"
44	R R Mohanta	"
45	D N Moitra	"
46	M K Moitra*	"
47	D K Mukhopadhyay	"
48	R B Pal	"
49	Vacant	"
50	R S Prasad	"
51	B Roy	"
52	C Roy*	"
53	S S Sanyal*	"
54	R Sinha*	"
55	S K Bhattacharya	Teachers
56	R K Chakravarty	"
57	Smt A Devi*	"
58	M Sen Gupta	"
59	S P Roy*	"
60	J Sinha	"
61	N Bagchi*	Graduates
62	N C Bhattacharya*	"
63	N K Ghosh	"
64	G C Haldar	"
65	R R Manna	"
66	C C Sanyal	"
67	S Banerjee*	Nominated
68	A C Banerjee	"
69	P N Bisi	"
70	Smt Labanyaprova Dutt	"
71	A Hossain	"
72	M Hossain	"
73	S Mohammed Jan*	"
74	G N Khaitan*	"
75	Smt Reba Sen	"

RESULTS OF BIENNIAL ELECTIONS, 1966

No.	Name	Constituency
1	A Rasul	Legislative Assembly
2	Smt Ava Chatterjee	"
3	D C Sarawgi	"
4	R Sikdar	"
5	R Sinha	"
6	R Singh	"
7	R Karim	"
8	B Mukherjee	"
9	M Paul	"
10	Smt Uma Ray	Local Authorities
11	N C Chaudhuri	"
12	M N Bandopadhya	"
13	Abdus Sattar	Local Authorities
14	Durgapda Sinha	"
15	M K Moitra	"
16	A C Sirkar	"
17	Kumar Dutta	"
18	Chittaranjan Roy	"
19	Smt Anila Devi	Teachers
20	S P Roy	"
21	N Bagchi	Graduates
22	N Das	"
23	H M Ahmed	Nominated
24	K N Mookerjee	"
25	G Saraogi	"

†As on July 1, 1966
*Term of office expired on June 4, 1966
**Died on April 29, 1966

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income Other than Corporation Tax	15,06 35	15,59 40	14,88 51
Estate Duty	56 40	55 32	55 32
Land Revenue (net)	6,76 48	7,07 03	7,56 87
State Excise Duties	9,27 ·06	11,35 78	11,37 68
Stamps	5,80 29	6,62 19	6,85 59
Forests	2,15 ·20	2,17 66	2,20 52
Registration	1,35 96	1,43 43	1,48 56
Taxes on Vehicles	5,28 80	5,68 40	5,93 30
Sales Tax	35,68 52	41,50 53	45,60 53
Other Taxes and Duties	12,86 07	13,90 00	15,19 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	62 20	56 18	61 45
Debt Services	8,51 87	9,31 47	11,29 01
Civil Administration	10,40 58	11,90 01	13,20 24
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,79 62	1,60 44	1,55 86
Miscellaneous (net)	3,05 39	2,63 25	2,95 34
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	32,76 73	35,72 15	39,27 98
Extraordinary	2 00	11 00	6 01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,51,99 52	1,67,74 24	1,80,97 77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,06 68	8,84 71	9,30 60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,97 57	3,02 ·55	3,33 98
Debt Services (net)	22,22 41	25,16 23	26,26 22
General Administration	4,41 96	4,58 03	5,11 80
Administration of Justice	1,80 97	1,73 71	1,83 67
Jails	1 30 85	1,40 37	1,39 87
Police	14,16 67	13,67 66	14 02 03
Port and Pilotage	17 33	24 12	13 66
Scientific Departments	0 77	0 77	0 77
Education	28,82 ·85	28,34 62	37,59 58
Medical	10,74 91	10,62 57	11,62 60
Medical	10,74 91	10,62 57	11,62 60
Public Health	3,96 81	3,23 58	6,58 29
Agriculture	11,92 65	12,39 32	14,90 15
Animal Husbandry	2 78 71	2,21 42	1,72 24
Co-operation	97 ·03	88 44	94 93
Industries	4,85 ·79	4,81 18	5,37 49
Miscellaneous Departments	8,69 94	8,60 60	9,39 22
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,31 60	18,66 98	16,07 15
Miscellaneous	17,71 39	17,27 36	16,19 43
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,85 93	6,29 48	6,40 10
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,69,82 82	1,72,04 70	1,88,59 78
SURPLUS(+)DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)17,83 30	(—)4,30 46	(—)7,62 01

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area : 8,327 sq km *Population* 63,548 *Headquarters* : Port Blair

Chief Commissioner : B N Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	5 01	4 01	4 01
State Excise Duties	0 01	0 01	0 01
Stamps	0 45	0 56	0 60
Forests	1,54 20	1,54 20	1,56 60
Registration	0 02	0 02	0 02
Taxes on Vehicles	0·16	0 13	0 13
Other Taxes and Duties	0 21	0 23	0 25
Debt Services	0 36	0 33	0 38
Civil Administration	1 84	2 17	2 06
Miscellaneous (net)	50 69	52 97	53 50
Electricity Schemes	7 00	7 00	7 50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,19 95	2,21 63	2,25 06
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2 08	2 22	2 24
General Administration	13 98	13 95	13 86
Administration of Justice	0 02	0 06	0 16
Jails	0 94	0 94	0 95
Police	29 46	33 69	32 95
Ports and Pilotage	91 21	80 98	60 64
Education	21 72	21 47	29 34
Medical	16 01	14 65	17 38
Public Health	5 69	4 ·03	5 20
Agriculture	14 07	12 80	13 46
Animal Husbandry	2 87	2 27	3 43
Co-operation	1 56	1 73	2 36
Forests	1,19 56	1,42 57	1,40 40
Industries	1 77	1 52	1 89
Miscellaneous Departments	24 87	22 34	19 01
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	10 53	9 81	10 55
Miscellaneous	10 90	12 16	8 98
Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7 66	7 85	10 43
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,74 90	3,85 04	3,72 93

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area : 489 sq km.	*Population* 57,963	*Headquarters* Silvassa

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966 67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0 93	0 93	0 96
State Excise Duties	5 75	5 35	5 70
Stamps	0 03	0 05	0 05
Forests	8 53	7 48	7 31
Registration	0 01	0 04	0 04
Debt Services	0 04	0 14	0 06
Civil Administration	0 32	0 44	0 38
Public Works	0 22	0 35	0 35
Miscellaneous (net)	0 32	0 22	0 20
Electricity	0 15	0 20	0·25
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	16 30	15 24	15 32
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3 28	2 83	3 06
General Administration	1 96	2 85	2 57
Administration of Justice	0 50	0·52	0 47
Jails	0 15	0 08	0 12
Police	1 77	2 07	2 11
Education	3 06	5 53	5 63
Medical	1 00	0 88	0 81
Public Health	0 03	0 05	0 10
Agriculture	1 52	0 78	1 30
Animal Husbandry	0 27	0 20	0 25
Co-operation	0 18	0 16	0 20
Forests	1 50	0 16	1 27
Industries	0 10	0 04	0 13
Miscellaneous	1 38	1 84	1 64
Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	8 48	6 59	7 30
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0 25	0 41	0 55
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	25 43	25 99	28 01

DELHI

Area . 1,484 sq km. *Population* 26,58,612 *Headquarters* . Delhi
Principal languages Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner A N Jha

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14 54	14 54	14 88
State Excise Duties	1,48 15	1,77 97	1,73 40
Stamps	1,34 00	1 46 50	1,64 50
Forests	0 14	0 40	0 40
Registration	9 56	10 00	12 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,50 00	1,27 01	1,49 00
Sales Tax	12,00 00	12,00 04	13,07 54
Other Taxes and Duties	3,66 98	4,26 66	4 58 73
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	0 04	0 04	0 04
Debt Services	94 73	98 42	1,14 27
Civil Administration	1,12 58	1,13 75	1,18 52
Miscellaneous	19 51	11 06	19 40
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	22,50 23	23 26 39	25 23 68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	58 85	64 49	71 17
General Administration	74 15	75 14	75 23
Administration of Justice	28 83	30 25	30 20
Jails	12 92	12 78	12 32
Police	3 38 40	3,5[illegible] 47	3 49 89
Education	7,51 92	7,69 37	9,08 20
Medical	1,35 68	1,28 89	1,39 93
Public Health	2 94	2 55	2 61
Agriculture	18 67	14 55	23 87
Animal Husbandry	14 55	16 99	6 70
Co-operation	9 98	10 97	11 49
Industries	11 40	11 15	11 71
Miscellaneous Departments	1 16 61	1 30 44	1 48 05
Miscellaneous	7 80 81	7,88 59	7,90 03
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	6 43	5[illegible] 03	16 49
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	12 29	27 87	19 01
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	23,74 13	24,80 53	26,16 90

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area 3,693 sq km	*Population* : 6,26,667	*Capital* · Panjim

Lt Governor · K R Damle

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dayanand B Bandodkar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance
Vithal S Karmali ..	Information and Tourism, Education, Public Health and Public Works
Tony Fernandes ..	Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

G K Bhanot

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Pandurang P Shirodkar *Deputy Speaker* : M. R Jivani

1	*Aldona*	O S Lobo (UG)
2	*Benaulim*	M Furtado (UG)
3	*Bicholim*	K V S Kadkade (MG)
4	*Calangute*	J M D'Souza (UG)
5	*Canacona*	G B Desai (MG)
6	*Cortalim*	I P Barfosa (UG)
7	*Cuncolim*	S Mazarelo (UG)
8	*Curchorem*	V S Karmali (MG)
9	*Curtorim*	E A Pimenta (UG)
10	*Daman*	K P Patel (Con)
11	*Diu*	M R Jivani (Ind)
12	*Mandrem*	V M Kamulkar (MG)
13	*Mapuca*	R A Tople (MG)
14	*Marcaim*	D B Bandodkar (MG)
15	*Margao*	V N Sarmalkar (UG)
16	*Marmagao*	Smt U Mascarenhas (UG)
17	*Navelim*	A L Furtado (UG)
18	*Pale*	A K Usgaonkar (MG)
19	*Panjim*	J Sequeira (UG)
20	*Pernem*	C A X Gawncar (MG)
21	*Ponda*	G G Raicar (Ind)
22	*Quepan*	O. P Desai (MG)
23	*Saint Estevam*	D K Chopdekar (MG)
24	*Sangeum*	T Fernandes (MG)
25	*Santa-Cruz*	J L G Araujo (UG)
26.	*Santo-Andre*	T F Pereira (UG)
27	*Satari*	J V Rane (Ind)
28	*Siolim*	P X Sirodcar (MG)
29	*Siroda*	P S Naik (MG)
30	*Tivim*	X N Palienker (MG)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations United Goans (UG), Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (MG)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	9 86	20 67	9·07
State Excise Duties	50 00	55 00	59 05
Stamps	17 00	17 00	17 00
Forests	10 00	10 00	10 00
Registration	0 09	0 09	1 87
Taxes on Vehicles	28 25	28 25	26 05
Sales Tax	30 00	81 02	82 02
Other Taxes and Duties	5·15	15 15	15 49
Debt Services	0 37	1 64	4 85
Civil Administration	13 27	13 21	19 58
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	31 14	31 14	60 00
Miscellaneous (net)	91 29	1,46 65	1,27 19
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	4,70 78	2,26 64	4,33 50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	7,57 20	6,46 47	8,65 67
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	34 85	28 33	30 87
Debt Services (net)	10 00	29 36	49 71
General Administration	38 91	37 33	39 09
Administration of Justice	13 09	13 52	14 28
Jails	2 16	3 14	3 22
Police	59 30	65·11	69 00
Scientific Departments	2 75	1 67	1 57
Education	1,19 19	1,24 85	1,49 40
Medical	64 77	64 70	66 96
Public Health	33 60	52 53	52 97
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	57 15	43·25	57 23
Co-operation	7 69	4 15	6 33
Miscellaneous Departments	31 21	17 67	23 67
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	64 45	64 14	62 59
Miscellaneous	1,81 95	1,60 66	1,75 31
Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	16 07	19 30	18 05
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	38 38	41 18	55 42
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	7,75 52	7,71 89	8,65 67

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area 28,192 sq km *Population* : 13,51,144 *Capital* Simla
Principal languages Hindi and Pahari

Lt Governor : V Viswanathan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Yeshwant Singh Parmar	Chief Minister
Karam Singh	Revenue
Hari Das	Development

Chief Secretary

M C Sharma

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Des Raj Mahajan *Deputy Speaker* Yapindra Singh

1	*Ajmerpur*	Khazan Singh (Con)
2	*Arki*	Hari Das (Con)
3	*Banikhet*	Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
4	*Bharmour*	Ram Chand (Ind)
5	*Bhattiyat*	Daya Chand (Con)
6	*Bilaspur*	Dina Nath (SWA)
7	*Chachiot (R)*	Gopi Ram (Con)
8	*Chamba*	Smt Devindra Kumari (Con)
9	*Chauntra*	Anoop Singh (Con)
10	*Chopal*	Mohan Lal (Con)
11	*Churah (R)*	Chuni Lal (SWA)
12	*Dharampur*	Sant Ram (Con)
13	*Dehar*	Sarju Singh (Con)
14	*Geharwin (R)*	Nikoo (Con)
15	*Ghumarwin (R)*	Gurdittoo (Con)
16	*Jogindernagar*	Tara Chand (CPI)
17	*Karsog*	Keshav Ram (Con)
18	*Kasumpti*	Hira Singh (Con)
19	*Kinnaur*	Gian Singh (Con)
20	*Kot-Kahloor*	Hargobind Singh (SWA)
21	*Kotkhai*	Ram Lal (Con)
22	*Kumarsain*	Hardyal Singh (Con)
23	*Mandi-Sadar*	Sukh Ram (Con)
24	*Nahan*	Tapindra Singh (Con)
25	*Pachhad (R)*	Mata Ram (Con)
26	*Pangi*	Dhian Singh (Con)
27	*Paonta*	Kalyan Singh (Con)
28	*Rainka (R)*	Zalim Singh (Con)
29	*Rajgarh*	Nehar Singh (Con)
30	*Rajnagar (R)*	Vidya Dhar (Con)
31	*Rampur (R)*	Basant Ram (Con)
32	*Rawalsar (R)*	Piru Ram (Con)
33	*Rohru*	Padam Dev (Con)
34	*Sangrah*	Yeshwant Singh Parmar (Con)
35	*Sarkaghat*	Kashmir Singh (Con)
36	*Shillai*	Guman Singh (Con)
37	*Siraj*	Karam Singh (Con)
38	*Solan (R)*	Keshav Ram (Con)
39.	*Sundernagar (R)*	Nakbinoo (Con)
40	*Suni*	Rajindra Singh (Con)
41	*Theog (R)*	Nek Ram (Con.)
42	*Nominated*	Smt. Subhadra Amin Chand
43	*Nominated*	Balwant Singh Negi

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con), Swatantra Party (SWA), Communist Party of India (CPI), Independent (Ind).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	30 68	28 30	31 01
State Excise Duties	36 65	48 07	48 07
Stamps	5 38	6 00	6 00
Forests	4,00 00	4,00 00	4,12 52
Registration	0 50	0 53	0 54
Taxes on Vehicles	3 50	3 10	3 25
Sales Tax	5 90	6 75	6 75
Other Taxes and Duties	8 57	12 00	12 00
Debt Services	20 63	25 40	28 88
Civil Administration	32 76	40 55	40 13
Public Works	8 44	19 25	15 19
Electricity Schemes	27 05	21 92	25 37
Miscellaneous (net)	1,73 65	2,09 95	2,25 82
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	8 40 30	8,03 95	9 26 90
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	15,66 96	16 03 85	17 57 06
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3 06 00	3,19 78	3 10 48
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6 40	6 33	6 73
Debt Services (net)	34 66	11 30	53 33
General Administration	68 27	70 25	72 72
Administration of Justice	7 18	7 48	7 45
Jails	2 77	2 94	2 98
Police	1 13 27	94 97	1,12 11
Scientific Departments	0 28	0 29	0 44
Education	2,46 29	2 68 90	2 90 43
Medical	78 59	72 79	92 29
Public Health	38 13	37 13	40 52
Agriculture	98 87	1,07 54	1,14 59
Animal Husbandry	45 65	46 40	55 29
Co-operation	15 22	15 46	14 54
Industries	38 07	40 96	42 54
Miscellaneous Departments	35 25	33 44	29 37
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	66 34	84 31	1,00 97
Electricity Schemes	50 85	81 69	81 42
Miscellaneous	2 17 48	2 47 63	2,34 78
Extraordinary including Community Projects NES and Local Development Works	97 38	1 02 20	94 18
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	15,66 96	16,81 79	17,57 06

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area : 29 sq km — *Population* : 14,108 — *Headquarters* : Kavaratti

Administrator . C. H. Naire

MANIPUR

Area . 22,347 sq km — *Population* · 7,80,037 — *Capital* : Imphal

Chief Commissioner . Baleswar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mairenbam Koireng Singh	Chief Minister
L Solomon	Finance
Seram Angou Singh	Development and Planning
Deputy Ministers	
Sinam Bijoy Singh	P W D
Pauneikhai	Tribal Welfare

Chief Secretary

A N. Segal

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Khongbantabam Ibetombi Singh — *Deputy Speaker* Md Alimuddin

1	*Aimol*	D Athuibo (Con)
2	*Bishenpur Moirang*	R K Irabot Singh (Con)
3	*Charangpat Khongjom*	Md Chaoba (Ind)
4	*Churachandpur*	Paunaikhai (Con)
5	*Hivanglam Sungu*	H Kanhai Singh (Con)
6	*Irinbung Yaiupok Top Chingtha*	Ashraf Ali (Ind)
7	*Jiribam*	S Bijoy Singh (Con)
8	*Kakching Wangjing*	M Ibotombi Singh (Con)
9	*Keisamthong*	L Thambou Singh (Con)
10	*Khurai*	K Brothakur Sharma (SSP)
11	*Kumbi Lalambung*	Kh Ibetombi Singh (Speaker)
12	*Kumbi Thanga*	M Koireng Singh (Con)
13	*Lamlai Keirao*	S Angou Singh (Con)
14	*Lilong*	Md Alimuddin (Con)
15	*Mao-East*	Ng Thoiso (Ind)
16	*Mao-West*	A Daiho (Con)
17	*Nambol Keinou*	Y Yaima Singh (Con)
18	*Phaisat*	K Envy (Con.)
19	*Sagolband*	N Ibomcha Singh (Ind)
20	*Sagolmong Pukhao*	L Birachandra Singh (Con)
21	*Salam Khumbong*	Ak Kulachandra Singh (Ind)
22	*Sekmai Lamsang*	Kh Chaoba Singh (Con)
23	*Singjamei*	Th Chandrasekhar Singh (SSP)
24	*Tamenglong*	Kakhangai (Ind)
25	*Tengnoupal*	Khersung Anal (Con.)
26	*Thanlon*	Goukhenpao (Con)
27	*Thoubal Chandrakhong*	W Mani Singh (Con.)
28	*Ukhrul*	L Solomon (Con)
29	*Wangkhei Kongba*	L Achaw Singh (SSP)
30.	*Wangoi Mayang Imphal*	Th Toyaima Singh (Con)
31	*Nominated*	Smt Lhingjanang Gangte
32.	*Nominated*	Smt. R. K Mukhara Devi

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Independent (Ind).

PONDICHERRY

Area 479 sq km *Population* · 3,69,079 *Capital:* Pondicherry
Principal languages : Tamil and French

Lt Governor : S L. Silam

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
V Venkatasubba Reddiar	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Appointments, General Administration, Industries, Five-Year Plans, PWD and Electricity, Ports and Fisheries and any other business not allocated to any other Minister
A S Kangeyan	Finance, Education, Local Administration, Food and Legislative and Judicial Department
P Shanmugham	Development, Civil Supplies, Co-operation, Community Development, Local Development Works, Statistics and Town Planning, Medical and Public Health and Harijan Welfare
V M C Varada Pillay	Labour, Agriculture, Government Press, Animal Husbandry, Social and Child Welfare and Information and Publicity

Chief Secretary

U. Vaidyanathan

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker M O H Farook Maricar *Deputy Speaker* : V N Purushothaman

1	*Ariancoupom*	P. Rathinavelu (Con)
2.	*Bahour (R)*	C. Thangavelu (PF)
3	*Bussy*	C M Achraff (Ind)
4	*Calapeth*	Jeevarathina Udayar (Con)
5	*Cassicade*	A S Kangeyan (Con)
6	*Couroussoucoupom*	Smt Padmini Chandrasekaran (Con)
7	*Courouvinattam*	Subramanya Padayachi (Ind)
8	*Cotchery*	G. Nagarajan (Con)
9	*Embalom (R)*	Smt P Angammal (Con)
10	*Grand 'Aldee'*	V M C Varada Pillai (Con)
11	*Karikal North*	M O H Farook Maricar (Speaker)
12.	*Karikal South*	Mohd Ibrahim Maricar (Ind)
13	*Mahe*	Valavil Keshavn (Con)
14	*Mannadipet*	Marickavasaga Reddiar (Con)
15.	*Modeliarpeth*	Kailassa Subbiah (PF)
16	*Mouttalpeth*	T. N Sethuraman Chettiar (Con)
17	*Nedouncadou*	P. Shanmugham (Con)
18.	*Nellitope*	N. Rangnathan (PF)
19	*Neravy*	Nagamouttou Pillai (Con)
20	*Nettapacom*	V Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con)
21	*Olugaret*	S Govindassamy (Con)
22	*Oupalam*	G. Perumal Raja (Ind)
23.	*Oussoudou (R)*	N Harikrishnan (Con)
24	*Palloor*	V. N. Purushothaman (Con)
25	*Poudousaram*	N Gurusamy (PF)
26	*Raj Nivas*	Edouard Goubert (Con)
27.	*Tirunallar*	Subbarayalau (Con)
28.	*Tiroubouvane (R)*	R. Kulandai (Con)
29.	*Villianour*	S Thillai Kanakarassu (Con)
30.	*Yanam*	Kamichetty Sri Parasourama Vara Prassada Rao Naidu (Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); People's Front (PF) ; Independent (Ind)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0 50	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	4·60	4 61	4 61
State Excise Duties	60·38	71 70	71·71
Stamps	2 00	2 05	2 05
Registration	7·00	7·00	7 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1 00	2 35	2 40
Sales Tax	8 70	9·97	19 80
Other Taxes and Duties	2 76	3 00	3 00
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	64·50	66·00	72·00
Debt Services	7 00	7 00	8 50
Civil Administration	19 93	16 65	20 54
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	4 35	4 25	4 35
Miscellaneous (net)	1 07	1 17	1 81
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	1,53·52	1,82·06	2,00 84
Extraordinary	0·04	0 05	0 05
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,37·35	3,77·86	4,18·66
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	12·64	13 79	15 10
Debt Services (net)	5 85	6 82	12 63
General Administration	18 18	20 66	21·08
Administration of Justice	4·70	5 15	5 06
Jails	1 80	1 88	1 93
Police	22·68	30 81	28 19
Scientific Departments	0 83	0 88	1·02
Education	70 85	74 31	89 14
Medical	51 55	53 5[illegible]	55 15
Public Health	6 23	4 37	5 44
Agriculture	12 83	17 02	17 32
Animal Husbandry	4 03	4 04	4 82
Co-operation	4 81	4 32	5 10
Industries	2 83	2·69	4 08
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	44·59	60 41	72 72
Miscellaneous Departments	11 43	11 48	13 09
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	35 71	38 17	40 37
Miscellaneous	50 43	49 06	49 04
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6 52	7 15	7 98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,69 49	4,06 53	4,49 18

TRIPURA

Area : 10,453 sq km. *Population* : 11,42,005 *Capital* : Agartala

Chief Commissioner M. C Mukharji

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister

Deputy Ministers

R. P Choudhury
Binode Behari Das
Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Chief Secretary

H. S Dubey

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Upendra Kumar Roy *Deputy Speaker* . Ershad Ali Choudhury

1. *Agartala Old (R)*	Hemanta Deb (CPI)
2 *Agartala Sadar (i)*	Sachindra Lal Singh (Con)
3. *Agartala Sadar (ii) (R)*	Benode Behari Das (Con)
4 *Agartala Sadar (iii) (R)*	Sudhanwa Deb Barma (CPI)
5 *Agartala Town (i)*	Krishna Das Bhattacharjee (Con)
6 *Agartala Town (ii)*	Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Con)
7. *Belonia*	Upendra Kumar Roy (Speaker)
8. *Birganj (R)*	Dasami Riang (Con)
9 *Bishalgarh*	Umesh Lal Singh (Con)
10. *Charilam (R)*	Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)
11. *Dharmanagar-North*	Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con)
12 *Dharmanagar-South*	Monoranjan Nath (Con)
13 *Dambarnagar (R)*	Bulu Kuki (CPI)
14. *Fatikroy*	Goseph Ranjan Deb (Con)
15 *Kailashahar*	Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Con)
16 *Kalyanpur (R)*	Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
17 *Kamalpur*	Sunil Chandra Datta (Con)
18 *Kanchanpur (R)*	Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con)
19 *Khowai*	Nripendra Chakraborty (CPI)
20 *Kulathour*	Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)
21. *Kurti*	Abdul Wazid (Con.)
22 *Mohanpur*	Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Con)
23 *Muharipur (R)*	Hlura Aung Mug (CPI)
24 *Radhakishorepur*	Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con)
25 *Sabroom*	Sunil Kumar Choudhury (CPI)
26 *Salgarh*	Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con)
27. *Sonamura-North*	Atiquel Islam (CPI)
28 *Sonamura-South*	Munchor Ali (Con)
29. *Takarajala (R)*	Birchandra Deb Barma (CPI)
30 *Teliamura (R)*	Prafulla Kumar Das (Con)

*As on July 1,"1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Agricultural Income Tax	0·75	0·75	0 85
Land Revenue (net)	16·95	16·95	16 95
State Excise Duties	4·25	5·01	5·56
Stamps	9·00	9·00	9 00
Registration	2 00	2·00	2 00
Taxes on Vehicles	4·25	2·50	2·90
Other Taxes and Duties	3·00	3 00	3 00
Debt Services	1·69	3 50	3·50
Civil Administration	17·67	19·49	23·57
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	5·18	5·18	5·30
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	13·00	13·93	16·45
Miscellaneous (net) . ..	9·29	23·50	26·80
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	8,41 01	8,13·35	8,93 85
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	9,28·04	9,18 14	10,09·93
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	58·04	59 64	76·22
Debt Services (net)	25 03	26·14	30·00
General Administration	35 82	38·52	38·43
Administration of Justice	4 36	4 69	4·63
Jails	4 70	5·03	4 76
Police	1,49·33	1,82 99	1,46 47
Education	2,45·48	2,46·50	2,93·91
Medical	59 80	53·80	55·17
Public Health	27·49	22 60	22 91
Agriculture	36 48	34·76	48·17
Animal Husbandry	18 62	18·90	20 67
Co-operation	7 26	7·16	6 18
Industries	21·03	20·18	24·69
Miscellaneous Departments	25·26	26 62	32·88
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,55·61	2,54·32	2,43 61
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	26·83	29·15	31 73
Miscellaneous	72·84	89·87	79·96
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	30·61	29·02	27·18
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,04 59	11,49·89	11,87·77

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (*i*) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (*ii*) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination and (*iii*) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1965 are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Burma

Friendly relations between Burma and India were further strengthened by the visits of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, to India in February 1965 and of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to Burma in December of the same year During his visit, General Ne Win had talks with the President and the Prime Minister of India in a cordial atmosphere. The visit helped to reaffirm the close identity of approach on international issues resulting from the pursuit of the policy of non-alignment Prime Minister Shastri, during his three-day visit to Burma beginning from December 20, also had talks with Chairman Ne Win on Indo-Burmese relations and exchanged views on international matters of common interest. An Indian delegation of officials went to Burma in August to discuss the question of assets of Indian nationals. The discussions on various aspects of the problem were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Ceylon

Relations between India and Ceylon continued to be close and cordial Ceylon remained neutral at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September, 1965 and banned flights of Pakistan aircraft carrying armed personnel and military supplies to and from East Pakistan. India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from October 16 to 19, 1965 and had cordial discussions with the Ceylonese Prime Minister and other leaders on matters of mutual interest

Nepal

Nepal's Foreign Minister, Shri Kirti Nidhi Bist, paid a visit to India from January 25 to February 7, 1965. His talks in New Delhi with Indian leaders revealed a broad measure of unity and identity of purpose in the policies pursued by the two countries, and new avenues of fruitful co-operation between the two countries were explored. India's Minister of State for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from February 15 to 19, 1965.

An affectionate and warm welcome was accorded to late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri when he paid a visit to Nepal at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Nepal from April 23 to 25, 1965. The visit provided an opportunity for a frank and friendly exchange of views with the King on matters of mutual interest in the international field in general and developments in Asia in particular.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal paid a state visit to India from November 25 to December 20, 1965 at the invitation of the President of India. In a joint communique issued at the end of the visit, His Majesty and the Indian Prime Minister reaffirmed their faith in the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and also re-stated that the principle of self-determination can apply only to dependent and trust territories and cannot be extended to integral parts of sovereign states; and agreed that Indo-Pakistan differences should be resolved between the two countries in a peaceful manner without interference from third parties.

The Government of India continued to grant aid to Nepal for her economic development and the progress of the Indian-aided projects was satisfactory. An agreement relating to the air services between India and Nepal came into force from September 29, 1965.

Agreements relating to the exchange of letter posts, insured letters and postal parcels between India and Nepal came into force with effect from April 13, 1965 when the Indian Embassy Post Office ceased to function.

The maintenance of the Tribhuvan Rajpath has also been transferred to the Government of Nepal from September 1965. India has agreed to construct the East-West Highway in Nepal. The major part of this 640-mile long road connecting Jhapa in the east with Nepalgunj and Tanakpur on the western border of Nepal is to be constructed by India. India has also undertaken to build on the river Kamala a barrage over which the East-West Highway will pass The Godavri and Khotku Khola irrigation schemes were inaugurated during the year.

A number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on self-financing basis Admissions were arranged for most of them. Facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various defence establishments continued to be provided.

Pakistan

Relations with Pakistan have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

EAST ASIA

China

The India-China relations have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

Japan

India's friendly ties with Japan have been growing steadily both in the economic and political fields.

The Japanese Prime Minister's special envoy, Mr. Kawashima, visited India in September 1965, when Indo-Pakistan conflict took a serious turn. At the end of his visit, Mr. Kawashima expressed the view that "the whole world knows from the UN report that Pakistan initiated the present hostilities by sending infiltrators across the ceasefire line in Kashmir within a few months of the Kutch Agreement". The Japanese Government, however, maintained an attitude of neutrality in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Negotiations for the 5th Yen Credit Agreement for 1965-66 were concluded satisfactorily in June, 1965. Towards the latter part of 1965, however, there was a slowing down of economic aid as a result of Japan's desire to remain strictly neutral in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Six Indian scholars went to Japan under the Japanese Government scholarship scheme for 1964-65; six more have been offered scholarships. In addition, four Indian officials visited Japan for training under the Asia Productivity Organisation Programme.

A number of official and non-official dignitaries from India visited Japan and had discussions with the Government of Japan on various economic and political issues. On request from the Japanese Embassy permission was granted by India to open a Japanese Consulate General in Madras.

Korea

The Government of India gave training facilities to two South Korean students at the International Statistical Educational Centre, Calcutta, under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Training facilities for three South Korean students were arranged by the Government of India at the Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, under WHO Fellowship Scheme South Korean scholars have been provided training facilities under some other schemes as well. South Korea has offered a scholarship to an Indian scholar for research in modern Korean history.

Indian representatives attended the 14th annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association, held in Seoul in March-April 1965. A number of experts from India visited South Korea in connection with the Family Planning Conference and to study the IUCD programme.

A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Korea visited India from November 15 to 18, 1965.

India's views in regard to the Korean question continue to be that Korea should be unified and that a united Korea should find its rightful place in the United Nations. Such unification should be achieved in conformity with the principles of the Charter, through agreement between the two States and through democratic processes, followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops and elements from the country.

Mongolian People's Republic

India's friendly relations with Mongolia continued to develop. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon, the then Minister of State for External Affairs, were among the prominent Indian visitors to Mongolia. Shrimati Gandhi had been invited by the Prime Minister of Mongolia to visit Mongolia in July 1965 at the time of its National Day celebrations. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon visited Ulan Bator in August 1965 to attend the United Nations seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Mongolian Government and Press expressed themselves in favour of a settlement by peaceful means. They particularly expressed themselves against intervention or interference in the dispute by any third party.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Malaysia

In spite of efforts of mediation by some countries the Malaysia-Indonesia dispute did not end. India continued to support Malaysia in its efforts to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity and supported its admission to the Afro-Asian conference. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Malaysia displayed understanding and sympathy for India's point of view and refused to consider it as a religious question. The helpful attitude and sympathetic understanding of the Indo-Pakistan question displayed by the Malaysian representative during the Security Council discussions were appreciated by the Indian Government.

The Malaysian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Enche Senu bin Abdul Rahman, attended the inauguration of the Plutonium Plant at Bombay. The then Minister of Transport, Raj Bahadur, visited Kuala Lumpur and Singapore in May 1965. At the invitation of the Malaysian Government, Fakhurddin Ali Ahmed, the then Minister of Finance, Assam Government, and Brijraj Singh, MP, visited Malaysia as representatives of the Government of India at some of their national functions. A silver chair was presented by the Government of India for installation in the Malaysian National Mosque.

Malaysian army officers continued to receive training in Indian Defence establishments. There were also exchange of visits by students and sports teams.

Singapore

The Government of India recognised the new State of Singapore and established diplomatic relations at High Commission level immediately after it seceded from Malaysia. She also supported Singapore's admission to the Commonwealth and the United Nations and to the Afro-Asian Conference.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Singapore and Malaysia in October, and a Singapore Government delegation led by their Deputy Prime Minister and including the Foreign Minister, visited India in November 1965. A goodwill delegation from India visited Malaysia and Singapore to explain to the leaders in those countries the Indian stand on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Indonesia

India came in for considerable criticism in Indonesia because of her support to Malaysia. Indonesia expressed its support to Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan conflict and several demonstrations were held before the Indian Embassy in Djakarta and the Indian Consulate in Medan. A delegation led by the Minister of Food and Agriculture represented India at the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

Thailand

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs visited Bangkok and had talks with Thai leaders India bought nearly 2 lakh tons of rice from Thailand. A direct radio-telephone link was established between the two countries during 1965. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited Thailand and explained to Thai leaders India's case on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Philippines

The Government of India presented books to the University of the Philippines to inaugurate the Jawaharlal Nehru Library. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited the Philippines in May 1965. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs visited Manila in June. The Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service was given to Jaiprakash Narayan. A delegation led by Humayun Kabir, the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, attended the inauguration of the new President of the Philippines, Mr. Ferdinand Marcos, on December 30.

Australia and New Zealand

Australia made a gift of 1·5 lakh tons of wheat to assist India in tackling its difficult food situation. India's Minister of Commerce visited Australia in March 1965 and the Minister of Food and Agriculture in April. Morarji Desai visited Australia and New Zealand during the year as personal envoy of the Prime Minister.

Laos

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Loas, paid a visit to India in July 1965. In his talks with Indian leaders the Laotian Prime Minister emphasised that the Geneva Conference of 1954 should be re-convened to discuss the problems of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. He held that the problem of Laos could not be settled without settling the Vietnam question.

Cambodia

The Government of India extended full sympathy for Cambodia's concern for its neutrality and territorial integrity. As Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, India continued to work steadfastly for the correct implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement. In May 1965, a road in Phnom Penh was dedicated to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru

Vietnam

India and 16 other non-aligned countries issued a joint appeal to the parties concerned to start negotiations so that a political solution to the problem of Vietnam may be found. India continues to support the basic principles of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without interference from outside India's views on the Vietnam question were also expressed in the joint communiques issued during the visits of the late Prime Miniser Shastri to the Soviet Union, Canada and Yugoslavia.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

In the region of West Asia, relations between India and Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial During the Indo-Pakistan conflict Afghanistan maintained an attitude of friendly neutrality The Afghan Foreign Office categorically assured the Indian Ambassador that the Pakistan Foreign Minister's reference in the United Nations General Assembly debate to assurances of support given by the King of Afghanistan to President Ayub Khan were without foundation Otherwise also, Indo-Afghan relations developed satisfactorily The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Dr. Mohammed Yusuf, paid a state visit to India from February 18 to 20 1965. Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Afghan Cultural Agreement were exchanged in New Delhi during the year. As in the past, India participated in the Afghan Independence celebrations in August 1965

Iran's partisan attitude during the Indo-Pakistan conflict affected the satisfactory development of Indo-Iranian relations. Subsequently there were indications that Iran had begun to appreciate that Indo-Pakistan differences including the question of Kashmir could best be resolved if the two countries were left to themselves.

In consonance with the traditional friendly relations between India and the Arab world, the League of Arab States was permitted to open an independent office in New Delhi in July 1965.

At the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Jordan took a completely partisan attitude This was, however, counter-balanced by the sympathy and understanding of other friendly Arab countries, specially the United Arab Republic

The official publication of the UAR Embassy in New Delhi, *The UAR News*, commenting on the meeting between President Radhakrishnan and President Nasser in Cairo on October 10, 1965, referred to the reiteration by President Nasser of UAR's stand on Kashmir and other issues and assured the Indian President that the UAR held fast to these views and there was no change in them President Nasser expressed full support for India's case and cause.

An Indian parliamentary goodwill delegation visited countries in West Asia and North Africa including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran in December 1965.

The Tashkent Declaration was hailed by the countries of this region as a step towards peace and normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's cordial and friendly relations with the African countries were further strengthened during the year. President Radhakrishnan paid a state visit to Ethiopia in October 1965. The Foreign Minister, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid goodwill visits to a number of African countries. The Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. Milton Obote, and the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgoolam were among the several distinguished visitors from Africa.

India strongly condemned the rebellion and unilateral declaration of independence by the minority regime in Rhodesia and offered full co-operation to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity She also imposed a total embargo on all trade and economic relations with Rhodesia.

The Government of India have always considered the issue of the future of Rhodesia as being of the greatest importance in the context of the process of de-colonisation on the one hand, and the forces seeking to strengthen racism, reaction and fanaticism as manifested in Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa and South Africa, on the other.

A Conference of Commonwealth Heads of States and Governments was convened in Lagos on January 11 and 12, 1966, to consider the serious situation in Rhodesia. India participated in this Conference where all Commonwealth Governments were represented except Ghana and Tanzania. India reiterated the view that the primary responsibility for ending the rebellion in Rhodesia rested with Britain However, partial economic sanctions against that country had not had the desired result and there was the need for total embargo on trade, including an effective embargo on oil. It was also stressed that if within a reasonable period the present sanctions failed to have any decisive effect further measures must be undertaken, not excluding the use of force

The emergence of Gambia as a fully independent country and an equal member of the Commonwealth was welcomed by India and diplomatic relations at High Commission level were established with that country.

The Government of India's programme of economic and technical collaboration with the African countries continued to make progress. The demand for Indian experts in various fields increased considerably and services of Indian technicians, doctors, teachers, etc., were made available to a number of countries including Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Somalia, etc A large number of African students and trainees were offered facilities for advanced education and vocational and other training in Indian establishments Most of them came under scholarships awarded by the Government of India.

EUROPE

USSR

Relations between India and the Soviet Union, based upon the policies of respect for each other's national integrity, peaceful co-existence and co-operation in economic and cultural fields, continued to remain firm and friendly

The attitude of the Soviet Union on Kashmir remained unchanged. The Soviet Union played an important part in the Shastri-Ayub meeting at Tashkent in January 1966 and the success of the Tashkent talks.

Earlier, Prime Minister Shastri accompanied by Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh paid an official visit to USSR in March 1965, and had frank and cordial talks with Soviet leaders on important international problems and questions of mutual interest. Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited the Soviet Union in February 1965 and again in July. Mr. K. T. Mazurov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paid a visit to India in August 1965 and exchanged views with Indian leaders on important international issues. On an invitation from the USSR Government, Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh visited the Soviet Union in December 1965. Prime Minister Kosygin came to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The annual cultural plan between India and the Soviet Union, signed in Moscow in March 1965, included 80 items for exchange in fields of art, culture, education, science, sports, public health, etc The two sides also signed a protocol for recognition of degrees awarded by the universities of the two countries A Nehru memorial exhibition organised in Moscow and Tashkent attracted large crowds On October 27, 1965 an agreement between India and the Soviet Union was signed for the establishment of the Institute of Russian Studies in India which was inaugurated on November 14, 1965 by Mr V. P. Yelutin, Soviet Minister for Higher and Specialised Education.

The economic relations between the two countries were further improved. Mr. A. V. Siderenko, Minister of Geology and Conservation of Natural Resources, paid a visit to India on the occasion of the commissioning of the Barauni Oil Refinery, which is being constructed with Soviet collaboration The Governments of India and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on January 25, 1965 for erection of an integrated iron and steel works at Bokaro The Soviet Government has extended a credit up to Rs. 100·5 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the plant.

A Soviet trade delegation visited India in December, 1965 to finalise the details of the plan for increase of trade and an agreement was signed between the two countries. The significant feature of trade between India and the USSR will be increasing export of manufactured goods to the Soviet Union.

The two countries signed a trade agreement on January 7, 1966, which envisages a 100 per cent increase in trade by 1970.

Yugoslavia

Indo-Yugoslav relations remained friendly and cordial. The Prime Minister paid a visit to Yugoslavia during July 1965 and the President during September-October, 1965. An identity of views was expressed during these visits on the policy of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests and weapons, and end to colonialism, imperialism and racialism.

President Tito extended full support to India on Kashmir. He also condemned China and certain other countries which tried to add fuel to the fire by taking sides on the issue. The Yugoslav declaration on Kashmir provoked strong protest from Pakistan but the Yugoslav attitude remained clear and forthright on this question.

Indo-Yugoslav economic and cultural relations maintained a steady pace of progress. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah signed a protocol for further expansion of relations. India and Yugoslavia will co-operate in the establishment of industrial enterprises in other countries.

A four-member parliamentary delegation from Yugoslavia visited India

from February 19 to 26, 1965 on an invitation from the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

An agreement between India and Yugoslavia for co-operation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed on September 8, 1965.

Other East European Countries

India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania were further strengthened with increasing trade, cultural exchanges and exchange of visits.

Prime Minister Jozef Lenart of Czechoslovakia paid a visit to India in March 1965. India and Czechoslovakia signed a cultural plan for 1965-66 in July following the talks by M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education, who visited the country a month earlier. Czechoslovakia has offered a credit of Rs. 30 crores and an agreement to this effect was signed in Prague on November 5, 1965 President Radhakrishnan paid a visit to Czechoslovakia and Rumania in October 1965 A goodwill parliamentary delegation led by K. D. Malaviya, MP, visited Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Poland during November 1965 to explain India's viewpoint on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Austria

Relations with Austria continued to be friendly and cordial. The Austrian Government has given India a credit of about Rs. 2 crores as part of the Aid India Consortium's assistance for 1965-66 for import of Austrian goods. The credit carries an interest of 6½ per cent and is payable in 20 equal and consecutive half-yearly instalments

Federal Republic of Germany

A delegation consisting of six members of the Development Committee of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Secretary of the Development Committee visited India from April 3 to 25, 1965.

Steel and Mines Minister Sanjiva Reddy visited the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1965. Mr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wurerttemberg (Federal Republic of Germany) visited India from March 14 to 26, 1965

Twenty-eight German Development Service Peace Corps volunteers have been assigned to work in India There is a proposal to assign some more volunteers The Government of Baden Wurrttemberg State in the Federal Republic of Germany has offered to contribute DM 5 million in equipment and teachers for setting up a technical school in India to be located at Bangalore for the training of highly skilled (master) craftsmen needed to meet the requirements of the expanding industry in India.

Netherlands

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, MP visited the Netherlands in November 1965 as a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

A number of scholarships and fellowships have been offered to Indians for higher studies in the Netherlands Under the Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme, the Government of India offered two scholarships to the nationals of the Netherlands for higher studies in India during the years 1965—67.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, the Netherlands extended to India credits amounting to $ 1·1 crore for 1965-66 at 3 per cent interest.

The Government of the Netherlands will also collaborate with the Government of India in the establishment and operation of an Aerial Photo-Interpretation Training Institute in India. The Government of the Netherlands will supply equipment, etc., costing about Rs. 38 lakhs for this project.

France

Early in 1965, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France visited India. It was the first visit by a French Head of Government to India. The joint communique by the Prime Ministers of India and France stated about Kashmir and other related matters that "a peaceful and equitable solution should be found in a calm and friendly atmosphere through direct negotiations".

Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit, MP visited France as a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the conflict with Pakistan.

Spain

A trade delegation from India visited Spain in June 1965 to explore the possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between the two countries. A delegation of Spanish businessmen had visited India earlier

Belgium

An agreement on co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed by India and Belgium on January 30, 1965. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government of India agreed in June 1965 to lease to Belgium 13 tonnes of heavy water produced at the Nangal Heavy Water Plant in India. This is the first time that such a sophisticated product was supplied to Western Europe from a country other than the United States.

The Government of Belgium offered a number of scholarships to Indians for higher studies in that country. The Government of India, under its Reciprocal Scholarships Schemes, offered one scholarship to a Belgian national for studies in India during 1965-67.

Sweden

The Swedish Government has maintained a friendly attitude towards India Under the Indo-Swedish Financial Development Co-operation Agreement, signed on September 29, 1964 Sweden agreed, for the first time, on a Government-to-Government basis, to extend credits and an outright grant to India for the execution of some of the schemes in the Third Five Year Plan

Sweden has abolished customs duty on the import of tea from India. Sweden and India have entered into an agreement for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy

Norway

Norway is rendering economic assistance to India through various collaboration schemes The Norwegian Fisheries Projects in Kerala, Mysore and Madras help the fishing industry in mechanising fishing boats and providing fishing-gear and also in the construction and maintenance of cold storage and freezing plants.

Finland

Following the visit of President Kekkonen of Finland to India in February 1965, relations between the two countries have been further strengthened.

Denmark

India has entered into an agreement with Denmark for collaboration in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes

Turkey

Indo-Turkish relations remained friendly despite a little misunderstanding over India's attitude on the Cyprus question and Turkey's attitude on the

Indo-Pakistan conflict. The visit of the Vice-President of India to Turkey in June 1965 removed the misunderstanding on the Cyprus question to a large extent. India's Minister for Community Development also visited Turkey and collaboration between the two countries in community development further developed.

Indo-Turkish cultural and commercial contacts continued to develop. India participated in the annual Izmer Industrial Fair.

Greece

The friendly relations between India and Greece were further strengthened by the visit of the Indian Vice-President to Greece from 6 to 11 June, 1965.

Italy

India's commercial, cultural and political relations with Italy continued to be close. Italy is a valued member of the Aid-India Consortium.

The Pope's visit to India in 1964 has greatly increased the interest of the Italian public in India. Trade and commerce between the two countries has also been on the increase. Since independence, a number of industrial schemes have been initiated in which the two countries are collaborating.

Switzerland

There has been further collaboration between India and Switzerland in industrial and commercial fields

Cyprus

The relations between India and Cyprus continue to be cordial and friendly. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited Cyprus to explain India's position in the Indo-Pakistan conflict One of the main streets in Larnaca has been renamed "General Thimayya Avenue".

United Kingdom

The attitude of the British Government during the Indo-Pakistan conflict caused some temporary stresses and strains on Indo-British relations. The British Government remained silent during Pakistani infiltration into Kashmir and aggression in Chhamb across the international boundary However, when Indian forces in exercise of their legitimate right of self-defence were constrained to take counter-measures and cross into West Pakistan, the British Prime Minister, in a statement on September 6, 1965, described the Indian action as a very 'distressing response' to the Security Council resolutions and expressed concern at India having crossed the international frontier. The British embargo on arms and equipment to India and virtual suspension of even commercial purchases were received in India with great resentment. The strain on Indo-British relations was, however, short-lived. A better appreciation of India's stand followed by the decision to remove restrictions on the supply of military hardware and resume economic aid has led to improved relations between the two countries.

Malta

Malta became independent in September 1964 and was welcomed as a member of the Commonwealth. L R S Singh, India's Ambassador to Italy has been concurrently appointed High Commissioner in Malta with residence at Rome

THE AMERICAS

Canada

The late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri paid a visit to Canada in June 1965. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit expressed Canada's deep and continued interest in India's economic development and

"sympathy and support" for India in her border conflict with China. The two Prime Ministers expressed their "deep regret and concern" over the Chinese nuclear tests "in defiance of world opinion".

USA

India's friendly relations with the United States were, for a time, somewhat strained owing to the cancellation of the late Prime Minister's visit to the United States and the liberal use of American military equipment by Pakistan in her aggression against India, contrary to the assurances given by the United States to India. After India's defensive action on the Western front on September 6, the United States stopped all arms aid to India and Pakistan. The United States also assured the Government of India that no spares or fresh supplies of US pact arms from any third country would be allowed to be transferred to Pakistan. Economic aid to both countries was also stopped although the aid already committed for the previous year continued to flow.

By the end of the year, however, prospects of better relation brightened. The Tashkent Declaration was welcomed by the United States. The US Vice-President, Mr Hubert H Humphrey, and Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, came to attend the funeral of late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and discussed with Indian leaders matters of mutual interest The Indian Prime Minister's visit to the United States was announced. The US President ordered immediate shipment of wheat and fertilisers to India. The US Vice-President paid a two-day visit to India on February 16, 1966 and announced that his Government would extend a loan of $ 100 million for the import of essential commodities in short supply

Latin America and the Caribbean

India continued her efforts to strengthen her relations and cultural contacts with the Latin American countries.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict the Latin American countries displayed understanding and sympathy for the Indian position

The Chilean Government to whom Pakistan had approached for arms, publicly announced that they could not supply any arms to Pakistan in view of the very friendly and cordial relations of Chile with India

The Union Cabinet Ministers S K Patil and A. K Sen visited Latin America in October 1965 as personal representatives of the Prime Minister. They utilised this opportunity to explain to the Government and press in these countries the stand taken by India on Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan armed conflict.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

In response to the appeal by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1961, the UN General Assembly had designated 1965 as the International Co-operation Year India has been a member of the UN Committee for the ICY. S K. Singh of India has been its Rapporteur The Indian National Committee for the International Co-operation Year of which the Minister for External Affairs was the President undertook the overall planning and co-ordination of activities in India during 1965 to observe the International Co-operation Year Various all-India non-official organisations were also represented on this National Committee. State ICY Committees were formed to implement the ICY programmes in all the States and territories of India.

India's plans and projects for the observance of the ICY included widespread publicity of the activities of the UN and the ICY through all the media of information and publicity, a documentary film on "Twenty Years of International Co-operation", a pamphlet on "India and International Co-operation", an all-India ICY poster competition, issue of an ICY

commemorative stamp, commissioning of a book entitled "India and the United Nations", educational programmes like the Unesco project of "Education for International Understanding", ICY messages by Indian dignitaries, exhibitions, meetings, seminars, lectures, special All India Radio features and programmes, issue of ICY feature articles to the press and voluntary organisations, ICY issues in journals and publications, use of the ICY emblem and slogan, hospitality and welfare programmes by voluntary organisations, goodwill visits and training links, observance of special UN and other days and weeks as part of the ICY Calendar, including an ICY Day observed on September 15 in educational institutions throughout India and an FAO Day marking the twentieth anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organisation on October 16, 1965

The Government of India decided to erect a memorial in New Delhi as a lasting monument for ICY. It will consist of large granite boulders on which extracts from the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's address to the XVI Session of UN General Assembly on November 10, 1961 will be engraved

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations General Assembly

The Indian delegation to the XX Session of UN General Assembly was led by the External Affairs Minister Sardar Swaran Singh. In the general debate on October 12, he described the United Nations as a symbol of the "principles of co-operation, collaboration and consolidation" and re-affirmed India's adherence to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. He also emphasised urgent settlement of the problems of peace and security, de-colonisation, apartheid, disarmament and development of the under-developed countries

Disarmament Commission

The UN Disarmament Commission, composed of the entire membership of the United Nations, met for the first time since 1960, from April 21 to June 16, 1965 It adopted two resolutions, both co-sponsored by India. The first was regarding the convening of a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited, and the second deplored nuclear tests and called upon all states to subscribe to the partial test ban treaty and reconvening of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to resume efforts for a treaty on general and complete disarmament The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, convened on July 27 and adjourned on September 16, mainly considered questions of a comprehensive test ban and non-proliferation India emphasised that any treaty on non-proliferation must be balanced and non-discriminatory and must impose equal obligations on both nuclear and non-nuclear powers.

Commission on Human Rights

India participated in the 21st Session of the Commission on Human Rights held in Geneva during March-April, 1965

The 17th session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities prepared a Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and submitted it to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on practically all the important organs of FAO, *viz.*, the council, the committee on commodity problems, committee on fisheries and inter-governmental committee of the world food programme. India also took part in the various training centres, courses, symposia, seminars and study groups jointly organised by the FAO

and other organisations of the United Nations. At the instance of India FAO has decided to set up an International Inputs Bank and a Central Freedom From Hunger Campaign Fund

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference in the course of its 49 sessions held so far, has adopted 124 Conventions and 125 Recommendations Of these India has ratified 29 Conventions. Apart from formal ratification, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are being implemented to the extent possible

Besides attending the three meetings of the Governing Body and the 49th Session of the International Labour Conference in June 1965 tripartite delegations from India participated in the Second Asian Maritime Conference held in Tokyo during April 1965. Tripartite delegations or experts from India also took part in Geneva in the Seventh Session of the permanent Agricultural Committee, the Eighth Session of the Industrial Committee on Metal Trades, the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems, the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Hotels, Restaurants and similar establishments and the Preparatory Technical Conference on Fishermen's Questions

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco)

India, one of the founder-members of Unesco, continued to strengthen her relations with the Organisation The Regional Centre for Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with Unesco, was renamed as the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. The 6th Training Course for Educational Planners and Administrators and two organised by the Institute was held from August 23 to December 22, 1965, representatives from India attended it

Indian delegations participated in the 70th and 71st sessions of the Executive Board of Unesco held in Paris in 1965 The Government of India continued to participate in the Unesco's Emergency Programme of Assistance to member States in Africa for educational development India also took part in the 6th meeting of the Executive Committee of the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia from inundation from the waters of the Aswan Dam She has agreed to contribute Rs. 28 lakhs in the form of services, stores and equipment of Indian origin as her share of expenditure on the Nubian campaign

India entered into an agreement with the Unesco for the continuance of the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, New Delhi, for a further period of two years ending 1966 on the existing terms and conditions, with some minor modifications The Centre will cease to be part of Unesco thereafter, and may merge with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University. The Government of India will, however, endeavour to retain the regional character of the Institute.

The recommendations by an Indian National Study Group for eradication of illiteracy with international assistance have been submitted to Unesco The Government of India have agreed to Unesco's proposal that a Mission consisting of one educationist and one economist be deputed to India to assist in the formulation of a request for UN Special Fund Assistance for tackling the problem of mass illiteracy. Unesco is also making available to India the services of a literacy specialist.

It has been decided to set up a Central Adult Organisation at the National Fundamental Education Centre, New Delhi, in co-operation with Unesco.

The organisation will serve as a local centre for training adult education teacher instructors, preparing materials, and programming pilot projects and schemes for implementation. The services of experts have been provided by Unesco

The Tamil Academy, Madras has completed an Encyclopaedia in Tamil in 9 volumes. On the recommendation of the Government of India Unesco has also agreed to earmark $ 2,000 for preparing an Encylopaedia in Tamil for children by the Academy.

India has accepted the Unesco offer to send out earthquake reconnaissance and study missions immediately after the occurrence of severe earthquakes to carry out, in co-operation with Indian experts, scientific and technical investigations on the causes and mechanisms of the earthquakes and the damage caused by them

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The WHO provided a sum of $ 7,06,429 under its regular budget and 7,88,528 under its technical assistance budget for the implementation of programmes in India during 1965. For 1966, it has provided $ 8,14,650 under its regular budget and, $ 8,60,626 under its technical assistance budget The Government of India's contributions to the WHO during 1965 amounted to Rs. 34·32 lakh.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting held in June 1965 approved allocations to India totalling $ 47,11,000. The sum covers a large number of projects, varying from leprosy control programme to applied nutrition. The Government of India proposed to contribute to the UNICEF Rs. 40 lakhs during 1965-66, besides a grant of Rs 7,29,000 released to its local office The next session of the UNICEF Executive Board will be held in May 1966 India is a member of the Board and its tenure will continue up to the end of January 1968.

GATT and Kennedy Round Talks

A special session of GATT was held in November 1964 to finalise the new Chapter on Trade and Development which set out under Part IV of the General Agreement the principles and objectives conducive to the trade and development of less developed countries as well as the commitments undertaken by the contracting parties towards this end. It also provided for joint action by the contracting parties when necessary. The Chapter on Trade and Development represents the culmination of the efforts made by less developed countries in the GATT during the session and India had played a leading role in the formulation of these provisions which will change the character and policies of the GATT in the coming years The Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah attended the session and signed on February 8, 1965 the Protocol and other documents which brought into force on a *de facto* basis the provisions under Part IV, pending formal ratification by the requisite number of contracting parties in accordance with their own constitutional procedures A Committee on Trade and Development has been keeping under continuous review the application of the provisions under Part IV. These changes in respect of trade policies which will help the developing countries to expand their exports should be brought into force as quickly as possible so that advantage could be taken of the opportunity afforded by the Kennedy Round of GATT trade talks to give practical effect to the provisions relating to reduction and removal of tariff and other restrictions existing in the markets of the advanced countries for trade with developing countries and for making special arrangements for increased exchange of goods with the developing countries. The

Government of India, therefore, strongly supported the proposal for giving effect to the new Chapter pending its formal ratification by Governments according to their constitutional procedures.

The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations convened by the GATT in Geneva from May 1, 1964 is in progress. The negotiations are intended to secure reductions in tariff as well as non-tariff barriers affecting international trade. India and most of the developed and developing countries participating in the negotiations have submitted their offers. While group discussions for finalising procedures for negotiation of reduction in trade barriers continues, bilateral discussions between the countries participating are also taking place The agreements for adjustments in tariff and non-tariff measures will be consolidated in the Kennedy Round in due course.

Conference on Trade and Development

The UN Conference on Trade and Development was held at Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964. It was convened by the UN Economic and Social Council primarily to suggest and adopt practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing countries and generally to consider problems involved in the expansion of international trade. The Conference approved general and special principles governing trade relations and policies and principles on the transit rights of land-locked countries and adopted recommendations relating to international commodity arrangements and preferences. It also elected 55 members to a proposed Trade and Development Board, planned as a permanent organ of the Conference and part of the United Nations continuing machinery recommended by the Conference. India is a member of the Board and all the four Committees on commodities, manufactures, shipping invisibles and financing, set up by the Board a year later.

India also took part in the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in New York in June-July, 1965. The Conference adopted a convention on the transit trade of land-locked countries.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 21st Session of the ECAFE was held at Wellington, New Zealand from March 16 to 21, 1965 The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of Commerce The Conference, among other things, considered the reports of the ECAFE Committees on Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, Transport and Communications, etc

The most outstanding event in this Annual Session of the ECAFE was the unanimous adoption of the resolution which related to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank Following its adoption a Consultative Committee of Experts from India and eight other regional member governments studied the implications of the proposals and also had discussions with the representatives of the international financial institutions and governments of the potential participants outside the ECAFE region besides the member countries in the region. The draft Articles of Agreement for the proposed Bank was approved in the 2nd Ministerial Conference held at Manila from November 29 to December 2, 1965 and signed by India and other constituent countries subject to usual ratification and approval by Parliament. The main function of the Bank with Manila as its headquarters will be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the ECAFE region and accelerate the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region collectively and individually. India has tentatively agreed to contribute 93 million US dollars towards the Bank's authorised capital stock of $ one billion.

During January-February 1966, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East organised three meetings at Bangkok, *viz.*, Conference on

Commercial Arbitration (Janurary 5 to 8), 9th session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (January 24 to February 2) and 18th Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (February 4 to 14). These meetings reviewed the work of the members and associate member governments of the region in the fields of trade and industry. India as usual participated in these meetings.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1965, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 368·99 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 214·23 crores was re-paid.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington in September 1965 was attended by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs who is the Alternate Governor for India.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1965 amounted to Rs. 462·9 crores for various projects in the public and private sectors. Out of this a sum of Rs. 374·7 crores was actually drawn up to that date. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (i) import of essential materials and components for Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air-India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and India Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) import of material and equipment for construction of transmission lines by the State Electricity Boards and some power companies, (x) extension of the thermal power station at Kothagudam (stage II) in Andhra Pradesh, (xi) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (xii) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA)

India sent out approximately 1,700 trainees and received approximately 1,800 experts and equipment worth approximately Rs. 3·89 crore ($ 81,53,000) up to December, 1965. During 1964 India contributed Rs. 40,47,619 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The contribution for the year 1965 was constant at the level of 1964. Rs. 10,61,859·33 were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during the year.

International Development Association (IDA)

India is a founder-member of the Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD. It has extended credits amounting to Rs. 278·55 crores to India for construction of national highways, irrigation and power projects in different States, flood protection and drainage projects in Punjab, development of Bombay port, expansion of tele-communications and railways and import of components and materials for commercial vehicles, construction equipment and machine tools. A sum of Rs. 184 crores had been utilised up to the end of 1965.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is another affiliate of the IBRD, which supplements the activities of the latter by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. India is a member of IFC which had made to total investment of Rs. 3·7 crores by the end of December 1965 in six Indian companies in the private sector.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1963 was $ 21,50,000 (Rs. 1,02,38,098) in non-convertible rupees. The contributions for the years 1964 and 1965 have been maintained at the 1963 level.

Up to January 1966, 38 Indian projects involving a total commitment of $ 37 million were approved for assistance from the Special Fund.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, India had provided training facilities to 3,193 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1965. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Uganda. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Toule Sap sector of Mekong river valley project.

Up to the end of June 1965, India received the services of 362 foreign experts and training facilities for 3,887 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, printing, etc

Since the beginning of the Plan, India had received financial assistance from the following countries Australia Rs 15 51 crores, New Zealand Rs. 4·13 crores, Canada Rs. 144·73 crores and UK Rs 1·45 crores up to December 31, 1965.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1965

S. No	Bill	When Introduced	When passed by the originating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of President's assent	Initiating Chamber*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965	19-2-65	3-3-65	9-3-65	12-3-65	L S
2	The Appropriation Bill, 1965	3-3-65	4-3-65	10-3-65	15-3-65	L S.
3	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1965	12-3-65	15-3-65	24-3-65	26-3-65	L.S.
4	The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1965 ..	15-3-65	15-3-65	24-3-65	26-3-65	L S
5	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965 .	25-3-65	25-3-65	29-3-65	29-3-65	L S
6	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965	2-3-65	23-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	R.S
7	The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1965	26-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	31-3-65	L S.
8	The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965	26-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	31-3-65	L.S.
9	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1965	17-2-65	19-3-65	31-3-65	1-4-65	L.S
10	The Finance Bill, 1965	27-2-65	5-5-65	10-5-65	11-5-65	L S
11	The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1965	1-5-65	1-5-65	6-5-65	11-5-65	L S.
12	The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1965 .	3-5-65	10-5-66	11-5-65	14-5-65	L S
13	The Kerala Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1965	10-5-65	10-5-65	13-5-65	14-5-65	L S
14	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1965	29-4-65	11-5-65	13-5-65	21-5-65	L S.
15	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965	19-8-65	1-9-65	7-9-65	11-9-65	L S
16	The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1965	3-12-64	18-2-65	14-9-65	22-9-65	R S
17	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 . ..	3-10-64	27-11-64 14-9-65**	2-9-65	22-9-65	L S
18	The Gold (Control) Bill, 1965 . .	26-11-63	24-12-64 10-9-65**	31-8-65	22-9-65	L S
19	The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 . .	16-8-65	6-9-65	16-9-65	22-9-65	L S
20	The Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill, 1965	22-9-64	27-11-64 15-9-65**	6-9-65	22-9-65	L S.

*L S —Lok Sabha; R.S.—Rajya Sabha.

**Having passed the Bill once, the Initiating Chamber considered the amendments made by the other Chamber and finally passed it on this date.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21	The Payment of Bonus Bill, 1965 .	16-8-65	9-9-65	22-9-65	25-9-65	L.S.
22	The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1965	24-12-64	18-2-65	20-9-65	25-9-65	R.S.
23	The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Bill, 1965	17-12-64	18-8-65	9-9-65	25-9-65	L.S
24	The Kerala Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1965 . .	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S.
25	The Kerala Appropriation (No 4) Bill, 1965 ..	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S.
26	The Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1965	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S.
27	The Appropriation (No 4) Bill, 1965 . .	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S.
28	The Appropriation (Railways) No 3 Bill, 1965	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S
29	The Appropriation (Rail ways) No 4 Bill, 1965 .	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	L S
30	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Bill, 1965	16-8-65	13-9-65	22-9-65	25-9-65	R S
31	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1965† .	21-9-64	26-8-65	14-9-65	25-9-65	L.S
32	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965 .	2-3-65	10-9-65	23-9-65	29-9-65	L.S
33	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1965	13-9-65	15-9-65	23-9-65	29-9-65	L S
34	The Press Council Bill, 1965	26-11-63	26-8-65	3-11-65	12-11-65	R S
35	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965‡	24-12-64	17-8-65	11-11-65	19-11-65	R S
36	The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1965	11-5-65	14-9-65	18-11-65	27-11-65	L S.
37	The Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1965 .	18-11-65	19-11-65	25-11-65	27-11-65	L S
38	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1965	10-5-65	14-9-65	17-11-65	30-11-65	L S
39	The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965	23-8-65	21-9-65	24-11-65	3-12-65	L.S
40	The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Bill, 1965	24-9-65	11-11-65	24-11-65	3-12-65	L S
41	The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1965	3-11-65	18-11-65	29-11-65	4-12-65	L.S.
42	The Cardamom Bill, 1965	11-5-65	17-9-65	25-11-65	9-12-65	L.S
43	The Kerala Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1965 . .	29-11-65	30-11-65	7-12-65	10-12-65	L.S.
44	The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1965	10-11-65	22-11-65	7-12-65	12-12-65	L.S.
45	The Coal Mines [Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment)] Bill, 1965 ..	6-4-65	16-9-65	1-12-65	13-12-65	L.S.

†The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964" The Short Title of the Bill was changed as mentioned when passed by Lok Sabha

‡The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha as "The Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964" The Short Title of the Bill was changed as mentioned when passed by Rajya Sabha

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
46	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1965	3-12-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	17-12-65	L.S.
47	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	17-12-65	L.S.
48	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1965	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.
49	The Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Bill, 1965	31-3-65	10-9-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L S.
50	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill, 1965	16-9-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.
51	The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1965

(*Note*.—*Important events relating to India-China and Indo-Pakistan relations are detailed separately under Appendices*)

JANUARY

1 A three-man Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.

— 39th All-India Educational Conference at Indore concludes.

— The Birbal Sahni Medal for 1963 awarded to Dr. H. Santapau and that for 1964 to Prof V. Puri

2 Presidential Awards to outstanding public sector undertakings for their performance in 1962-63, presented

3 International Conference of Educationists of USA and India inaugurated in Delhi

— R Krishnan retains Asian Lawn Tennis Championship

4 Increased rates of dearness allowance for Central Government employees announced

5 Statutory rationing introduced in Calcutta industrial area.

6 The Commonwealth Relations Conference inaugurated in New Delhi

— 69th Congress session opens at Durgapur

8 Third International Film Festival inaugurated by the President Dr Radhakrishnan in New Delhi

— Foundation of Durgapur fertilizer factory laid by Prime Minister Shastri

— Agricultural Prices Commission with Prof M. L Dantwala as Chairman appointed

9 First Indian Industrial Exhibition opened at Kathmandu by King Mahendra of Nepal

10 Durgapur Congress session concludes.

11 King of Bhutan arrives in Calcutta and meets Shastri

— A contract for the expansion of Barauni refinery signed in New Delhi between Indian Oil Corporation and the Soviet Export Organisation "Neftekhimpromexport".

12 A West German delegation of businessmen and bankers arrives in New Delhi

14 Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle, arrives in New Delhi

— Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Awards presented.

15 Barauni Oil Refinery inaugurated

— Indian Geophysical Union awards Krishnan Medal to Dr. Manik Talwani

— Food Corporation of India inaugurated in Madras

— C J Obwangor, Minister of Justice, Uganda, arrives in Bombay on a two-week visit to India

19 The Second Dairy Industry Conference inaugurated at Haringhata, near Calcutta

21 The Vice-President, Dr Zakir Husain, gives away the awards at the conclusion of the Third International Film Festival.

22 Plutonium Plant at Trombay inaugurated by Shastri

23 India's first alloy and special steel plant in the public sector inaugurated at Durgapur

— Bangalore Dairy Project inaugurated by Shastri.

24 First generating unit of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog in Mysore State commissioned by Shastri.
— The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
25 Awards to Master Craftsmen presented by the President.
— The Foreign Minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bist, arrives in New Delhi.
— An Indo-USSR agreement for co-operation in construction of Bokaro steel plant signed in New Delhi.
— An agreement for a Polish credit of Rs. 10·5 crore for power projects signed in New Delhi.
26 Hindi becomes the official language of the Union.
27 Anti-Hindi riots take serious turn in Madras.
— Pact for constructing a fifth steel plant in the public sector signed with the Anglo-US Consortium in New Delhi.
— Official Language Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
— Nehru Exhibition opened in New York.
29 Two Indo-British agreements providing for credits of £ 5·5 million to India signed in New Delhi.
— Dr. Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, arrives in New Delhi.
31 Conference of the Ministers of Cultural Affairs inaugurated at Hyderabad.

FEBRUARY

1 Biren Mitra, Chief Minister of Orissa, tenders his resignation.
— A Pact with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan) for the construction of Cochin Shipyard signed in New Delhi
2 V E Dymshitzs, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrives in New Delhi.
— The U. K Naval Chief, Admiral Sir David Luce, arrives in New Delhi.
— Second Advertising Conference inaugurated in Bombay
3 Dr Rene Maheu delivers the first of the two Azad Memorial Lectures.
4 Work on Cochin Shipyard begins.
5 General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
6 Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab, shot dead near Delhi.
— An agreement for the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates of merchant ships signed with Denmark.
8 The French Premier M Georges Pompidou, arrives in New Delhi on an eight-day State visit.
— 20th Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce inaugurated by Shastri.
12 Dr. Urho Kaleva Kakkonen, President of Finland, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
13 Direct shipping service between India and UAR commences.
15 Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1964 presented by the President.
17 Reserve Bank of India raises bank rate from five to six per cent.
18 Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit.
19 A four-member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
20 Orissa Cabinet under the new Chief Minister Sadasiba Tripathy sworn-in.
23 State Chief Ministers Conference to discuss language issue opens in New Delhi.

— Foreign Minister of Laos, Pheng Phongsavan, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day visit.
— A Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
24 Watumull Memorial Awards for 1963 and 1964 presented.
25 Administrative Reforms Committee appointed.
27 Union Budget for 1965-66 presented to Parliament.
28 Lalit Kala Akademi Awards for 1965 presented.

MARCH

1 Maharaja and Maharani of Sikkim arrive in New Delhi on a five-day visit.
2 The Czech Prime Minister, Joseph Lenart, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
— The formation of Congress Legislature Party formally announced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
3 The U.S. Roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit.
4 Polling for the mid-term elections in Kerala begins.
6 The President lays foundation stone of the Shanti Stupa atop Ratnagiri Hills, Rajgir.
— 9th Annual Drama Festival inaugurated.
7 Kandla free trade zone inaugurated
— Dhuvaran thermal power station inaugurated.
9 Duke of Edinburgh arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
11 J. H. Angaine, Kenya Minister of Lands and Settlement, arrives in New Delhi on a goodwill visit
13 Mongi Slim, Minister without Portfolio of Tunisia, arrives on a seven-day visit.
14 Kurt George Keisinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuerttemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi.
16 No-confidence motion defeated in Lok Sabha
— The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, sworn in to discharge the functions of the President during his absence in London for an eye operation.
18 The Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, arrives in New Delhi
21 A Parliamentary Delegation from Kenya arrives in New Delhi.
22 Administration Science Conference inaugurated by Shastri.
24 President's rule in Kerala proclaimed
25 Agreements for the manufacture of steel castings and forgings at Wardha and iron castings for defence at Jabalpur signed with Czechoslovakia
27 An agreement for co-operation in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes signed with Spain.
29 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, celebrates Diamond Jubilee.
— A ten-member Afghan delegation arrives in New Delhi.

APRIL

2 A. P. Jain sworn in as Governor of Kerala
— V. V Giri sworn in as Governor of Mysore.
3 The designations Sadar-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister of Kashmir changed to Governor and Chief Minister
5 Pakistan gives away over 2,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir to China under the Sino-Pak boundary agreement.
7 Kundah's third power house commissioned.
10 Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh dies of heart attack.

— J. S. Luyimbazi Zake, Education Minister of Uganda, arrives in New Delhi.
15 Zakaria Mohie El-Din, Senior Vice-President of UAR, arrives in New Delhi.
16 Namrup thermal power project commissioned.
23 Shastri arrives in Nepal on a three-day visit.
24 Kosi Barrage inaugurated by King Mahendra.
— A Defence Ministry delegation arrives in Moscow.
25 Richard Stueeklen, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Federal Republic of Germany, arrives on a three-day State visit.
29 Institute of Orthopaedics inaugurated in New Delhi.

MAY
1 Tiruchi boiler plant commissioned by Dr. Zakir Husain.
— G. N Balasubramaniam, a versatile musician, dies in Madras.
4 Lord Mountbatten arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
6 South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van Do, arrives in New Delhi.
7 India breaks off diplomatic ties with Southern Rhodesia.
— Conference of State Information Ministers opens in New Delhi.
8 Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg interned in Ooty under D I.R.
9 State Awards for excellence in printing and designing presented.
12 Shastri arrives in Moscow on an eight-day State visit.
13 Agreement for a West-German loan of Rs. 8·5 crores signed at Frankfurt.
17 The centenary of the International Telecummunication Union celebrated
19 Dr. Zakir Husain leaves for a three-week tour of West Asia and Greece.
20 Shastri returns home after a visit to USSR.
— The first-ever Indian expedition conquers the Everest.
— The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.
21 National awards for distinguished and meritorious services given away by the President.
— World Bank pledges $ 1,027 million for last year of Third Plan.
22 Indian mountaineers scale the Everest second time
— Joint committee of Indian and Kuwaiti officials for economic and technical co-operation set up.
24 The Indian expedition atop Mount Everest a third time
28 The biggest ever disaster in the history of Indian coal mines claims 275 lives in an explosion at Dhori colliery near Dhanbad
29 The Indian Everest team sets up a world record by climbing the Everest fourth time.
31 An ordinance fixing minimum bonus at 4 per cent of pay of employees in factories and other establishments promulgated.
— An agreement for the exchange of scientists and specialists signed with Bulgaria.

JUNE
5 State Education Ministers meet in Srinagar.
6 Conference of State Home Ministers begins in New Delhi.
— Dr. Zakir Husain arrives in Athens on a five-day goodwill mission.
9 Shastri leaves on a tour of the UAR, Canada, UK and Algeria.
— The World Bank approves two loans amounting to $ 84 million to India for expansion of power projects.
10 Government assumes powers to distribute petroleum products of foreign oil companies in India.

11 Second generator of the Kundah Hydro-electric scheme commissioned
15 Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukum Singh, leaves for UK.
— An agreement for Rs 6 6 crore British aid signed.
16 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opens in London.
17 An agreement for Rs 92·3 crore US loan signed.
19 New UAR Ambassador Isa Abdel Latif Serag El-din presents his credentials.
21 Radio telephone link between India and Thailand inaugurated.
23 Presidential awards for Everest Heroes announced.
24 An agreement of friendship and technical co-operation signed with Tunisia.
25 Diplomatic relations between India and Zambia established.
29 Burmese Minister for Information and Culture, Thung Dan, arrives in New Delhi

JULY

2 The Madras Aluminium Factory inaugurated by the President at Mettur.
4 The Tariff Revision Committee submits its interim report
5 Two new medals called "Ladakh 1962" and "NEFA 1962" instituted for Military service.
— Mudaliar Committee report on export promotion accepted.
10 Recommendations of the Wage Board for the steel industry accepted.
— NCC college for women inaugurated at Gwalior
12 India accords diplomatic recognition to the Arab League
16 Price policy for 1965-66 cotton crop announced
18 Family pension benefits extended to service personnel
20 Import of 45 different types of dyes banned.
— Batukeshwar Dutt, the great revolutionary, passes away in New Delhi
— Shastri opens Delhi-Patna direct telephone link
22 Chief Ministers' Conference begins at Bangalore to discuss the food situation in the country
23 A two-day session of the All-India Congress Committee begins at Bangalore
25 An auxiliary A I R centre commissioned at Rampur.
26 Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, arrives in Delhi.
27 India and the Netherlands sign an agreement for Dutch social service volunteers in India
— Shastri leaves for Yugoslavia on a four-day State visit.
28 Industrial licensing procedure liberalised
29 Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Plan for 1965-66 signed
30 India signs a contract with the Technopromexport, Moscow, for the preparation of project report for increasing the capacity of Neyveli Thermal Power Station
31 Shastri returns from Yugoslavia.

AUGUST

1 Nityanand Kanungo sworn in as Governor of Gujarat
— Dr Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, arrives in Bombay on a ten-day visit to India.
5 Jaya Prakash Narayan awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.
10 IDA approves $ 100 million credit for maintenance of imports.
13 Report of the Fourth Finance Commission presented to the President

— Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.
14 Dr. Zakir Husain inaugurates direct Delhi-Lucknow telephone service.
15 A daily television service begins in New Delhi
— C. C. Mojekwu, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Eastern Nigeria, arrives in New Delhi.
17 The Indian Institute of Mass Communication opened in Delhi.
— India signs the plan of operation of Pilot Production and Training Centre Project with United Nations Special Fund.
19 Supplementary budget presented to Parliament.
21 A Soviet delegation headed by K.T. Mazurov, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrives on a two-day goodwill mission.
28 An agreement for Czech collaboration in tractor manufacture signed in New Delhi
— Delimitation Commission announces its final proposals on the delimitation of constituencies in Himachal Pradesh.

SEPTEMBER

1 Surgical Instruments plant set up at Madras with Soviet collaboration
4 M. C Chagla, Union Minister of Education, inaugurates the 7th Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO
— National Awards to 90 school teachers announced
5 Government of India announces its decision on the Santhanam Committe's recommendation in regard to the accredition of representatives of firms.
6 The National Development Council approves the overall size of Rs. 21,500 crores for the Fourth Plan
11 U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arrives in New Delhi to negotiate the cease-fire between India and Pakistan
13 Protection to safety match industry is withdrawn; supply, distribution and consumption of copper, zinc, lead and tin are to be regulated under the Defence of India Rules, 1962
14 India signs an agreement with the ESSO for the construction of a jointly owned lubricating oil base stock refinery at Bombay.
16 Government prohibits the use of kerosene for any purpose other than cooking and illumination.
19 Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, dies in a plane mishap.
— Rajasthan Government announces reservation of plots of land for Defence personnel
20 Indo-Iran Air Agreement comes into force.
— A contract signed with Technopromexport, Moscow for providing technical assistance to the Thermal Designs Organisation of the Central Water and Power Commission.
21 National Agricultural Research and Development Year Programme initiated.
28 Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, leaves for Moscow.
29 President leaves Delhi for a State visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia.

OCTOBER

1 Government of India fixes revised tariff values for the levy of customs duty on certain commodities under section 14(2) of the Customs Act, 1965.

— The new Gujarat Ministry headed by Hitendra Desai sworn in.

2 His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur appointed first resident Ambassador of India to Spain.

4 The Neyveli Lignite Corporation concludes a contract with Technopromexport, Moscow, under which USSR Government will supply materials for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station from 400 MW to 600 MW.

5 The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture sets up a Central Fisheries Corporation.

6 The Delimitation Commission announces proposals in respect of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the States of Orissa and Madras.

— Government announces an excise duty relief on copper for industrial uses

— An agreement under which the Government of India guarantees a loan between the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau Frankfurt Main for DM 13 million (Rs 1·55 crores) signed in Bonn.

10 All India Radio's 34th station inaugurated at Bhoj.

11 C Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, leaves for Rome to attend the first meeting of the Advisory Panel for World Indicative Plan for Agricultural Development

12 The Gadgil Committee Report on Co-operative farming released.

15 The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965 comes into force

— Trombay factory of the Fertilizer Corporation of India goes into production.

16 Currency arrangements between India and Bahrain revised

18 An officer-oriented administrative set-up introduced in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

— A contract signed between India and the USSR for Soviet technical assistance for drawing up a detailed scheme on the setting up of an Institute for training thermal station personnel.

— Trade team from Sudan arrives

— Work on Godavari Project inaugurated by Shastri.

19 Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, leaves for Moscow

20 India signs an agreement with Britain for a general purpose loan of £ 10 million

— President inaugurates the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla

21 The Sugar Enquiry Commission submits its report to the Government

22 First Trade and Protocol Agreement signed between India and Sudan.

25 Diplomatic relations with Mauritania established

26 President promulgates the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1965

— India signs an agreement with USSR for the supply of 1,000 kw medium wave transmitter from the Soviet Union

27 Government of India signs an agreement with USSR for Soviet assistance in setting up the Institute of Russian Studies.

— Government of India floats two Defence loans and issues 15-year Gold Bonds redeemable in gold.
30 Monopolies Inquiry Commission submits report.
— Indian Labour Conference opens in New Delhi

NOVEMBER

1 Government of India signs an agreement with the Chemo Komplex of Hungary for the preparation of a revised project report for the establishment of a bigger Alumina Plant at Korba
— Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1965 comes into force.
3 President inaugurates Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Wardha
5 Tax Credit Certificate (Central Excises) Scheme announced
7 Hotel Ranjit, the fourth hotel in New Delhi in the public sector, inaugurated
9 Presidential awards for gallantry announced
— Deputy Premier of Singapore, Toh Chin Chye arrives in New Delhi
12 India breaks off trade relations with Rhodesia
— Dr. Saifuddin, head of the Dawoodi Bohra community and Chancellor of Aligarh University, dies
14 'Soviet Land' announces 'Nehru Awards' to Indians for best works of literature, journalism and paintings dedicated to the cause of world peace and friendship between India and the Soviet Union
16 U K relaxes ban on arms sale to India
— Indira Gandhi inaugurates the Women's Voluntary Service in New Delhi
— A four-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania arrives on a brief visit
17 The annual Governors' Conference begins
19 Shastri reiterates the Government's stand on the manufacture of nuclear bombs at a Congress Party meeting.
21 India offers Rs 2 5 crores aid to Tanzania
25 King of Nepal arrives on a 25-day State visit
— G L Nanda inaugurates a three-day seminar on "Juvenile Delinquency and Role of the Police"

DECEMBER

2 The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram dies
— The four-day conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants concludes.
4 A United States Parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi
9 President Johnson orders a speed-up in shipment of 1 5 million tons of wheat to India to help meet the food crisis. He also authorizes a $ 50 million loan for purchase of fertilizers by India
11 Shastri inaugurates the heavy power equipment plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Ramchandrapuram, Hyderabad
12 The Vishwa Hindu Dharma Sammelan at New Delhi concludes
13 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association.
17 UAR film festival opens in New Delhi.
18 General K.S Thimayya, Commander of the U N Peace Force in Cyprus passes away in Nicosia.
19 A.B. Mutemba, Resident Minister, Western Province, Zambia, arrives in New Delhi.

— The fifth national conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity concludes at Kanpur.
20 Shastri arrives in Rangoon for a three-day visit
— Pact signed for £ 4 million UK loan
22 An agreement for German credit of Rs 40 90 crores for the last year of Third Plan signed
23 Shastri returns from Burma
29 The first tank rolls out of Avadi tank factory.
31 T T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, resigns.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decoration
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Cabinet Secretary
    Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India*
21. Charges d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
22. Chief of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairman of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Council of Ministers, within their respective charges
    Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
25. Chief of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
    Chief Election Commissioner
    Ministers of State in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective territories
    Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
    Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts
29. Deputy Ministers in States
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, within their respective charges
30. Members of Parliament
31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
    Secretary to the President
    Secretaries to the Government of India and Secretary to the Prime Minister

---

*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Officiating Chief of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary, visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor-General
Members of the Railway Board
Chief Commissioner having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Chief Commissioner of Delhi outside his charge

32 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories

33 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
P S Os of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Class III Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Political Officer in Sikkim
Director, Intelligence Bureau
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective territories
Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories

34 Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
Chief Secretaries to the State Governments
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet
Members of a Board of Revenue

35. Director-General, Health Services
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Joint Secretaries to the Prime Minister
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General
Members of the Tariff Commission
Inspectors-General of Police in States
Commissioners of Divisions
Director-General of Civil Aviation
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories
Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
P S Os of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President
Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General
Members, Posts & Telegraphs Board

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, 2-5/16 inches long, 1 7/8 inches wide and 1/8 of an inch thick It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica

of the Sun, ⅝ of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

On January 11, 1966 the President awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously to :

Shri Lal Bahadur Shashtri, the late Prime Minister of India.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1¾ inches and the thickness ⅛ of an inch On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze! All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold

Recipients of the award on November 9, 1965 :

1 General Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri, Chief of the Army Staff
2. Air Marshal Arjan Singh, Chief of the Air Staff.

Recipient of the award on January 26, 1966

Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan", on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower The inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold

Recipients of the Award on June 23, 1965 :

1 Lieutenant-Commander Mohan Singh Kohli, Leader, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
2. Nawang Gombu, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
3 Sonam Gyatso, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

Recipients of the Award on November 9, 1965 :

1 Lieutenant-General Harbakhash Singh, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command
2. Lieutenant-General Kashmir Singh Katoch, General Officer Commanding XV Corps
3 Lieutenant-General Joginder Singh Dhillon, General Officer Commanding, XI Corps
4 Lieutenant-General Patrick Oswald Dunn, General Officer Commanding, I Corps
5 Air Vice-Marshal Pratap Chandra Lal, Vice Chief of Air Staff
6 Air Vice-Marshal Ramaswamy Rajaram, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Western Air Command

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1966

1. Babubhai Maneklal Chinai, Industrialist, Bombay
2 Bhabani Charan Mukharji, Formerly Chairman and Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India
3 Haribhau Upadhyaya, Writer and Social Worker, Rajasthan
4 Homi Nusserwanji Sethna, Director, Engineering Group, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay
5. Bhai Jodh Singh, Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala
6 Kizhakke Potte Kesava Menon, Editor, Mathrubhumi, Kozhikode.
7 Mannathu Padmanabhan, Social Worker, Kerala
8 Puliyur Krishnaswamy Duraiswami, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
9 Shankar Pillai, Editor, Shankar's Weekly, New Delhi
10. Tiruvarur Swaminathier Ramaswami Aiyar, Chairman, Mylapore Academy, Madras
11 Varghese Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, Anand, Gujarat.
12. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
13. Vinayak Sitaram Sarwate, Social Worker, Indore.
14. Zubin Mehta, Orchestra Director.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished services in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel

Recipients of the Award on June 23, 1965

1 Major Narendra Kumar, Deputy Leader, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
2 Captain Avtar Singh Cheema, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
3 Sonam Wangyal, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
4 Chandra Prakash Vohra, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
5 Ang Kami, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
6 Harish Chander Singh Rawat, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
7 Captain Hari Pal Singh Ahluwalia, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
8 Phu Dorji, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1966

1 Bhanumati Ramakrishna, Cinema Artiste, Madras
2 Swami Bichitrananda Das, Social Worker, Orissa
3 B Sivamurthy Sastry, Kannada Scholar, Mysore
4 Dharmendra, Director, Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras
5 Ebrahim Alkazi, Director, National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi
6 Ernest Joachim Joseph Borges, Cancer Surgeon, Maharashtra
7 Eswara Iyer Krishna Iyer Musician, Actor and Dancer, Madras
8 Harishanker Sharma, Hindi Writer and Poet U P
9 Inderjit Singh Tulsi, Punjabi Poet
10 Jagdish Prasad Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh
11 Jerusha Jhirad, Gynaecologist and Social Worker, Bombay
12 Kishan Lal, Hockey Player
13 Kuldip Singh Virk, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur
14 Kundan Lal Bery, Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway, Ferozepur
15 Maqbool Fida Hussain, Painter, New Delhi
16 Mohammad Din Jagir, Jammu and Kashmir
17 Mohan Singh, Senior Vice-President, New Delhi Municipal Committee
18 Nirmal Kumar Bose Scholar, West Bengal
19 Poddar Ramavatar Arun Hindi Poet, Bihar
20 Purushottam Laxman Deshpande, Dramatist Maharashtra
21 Rajeshwar Nath Zutshi, Principal, Daly College Indore
22 Ramprasad Ramchand Khandelwal, Industrialist and Philanthropist, Maharashtra
23 Robert Brocklesby Davis Psychiatrist, Bihar
24 Sanganbassappa Mallangouda Patil, Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, Bangalore
25 Satish Dhawan Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
26 Sayyid Ahmadullah Qadri, Urdu Writer and Member of Legislative Council, Andhra Pradesh
27 Surinder Singh Bedi, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar
28 Stanislaus Joseph Coelho, Collector and District Magistrate Kutch
29 Sumitra Charat Ram Promoter of Art and Music, Delhi
30 Villupuram Chinnaiya Ganesan, Cinema Actor, Madras

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width

Recipients of the award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were .

1 Lt-Col A B Tarapore (Posthumous)
2 CQMH Abdul Hamid (Posthumous)

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a five pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half white and half orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder

Recipients of Maha Vir Chakra with Bar in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

1 Major-General Rajinder Singh, MVC
2. Sqn. Ldr. Jagmohan Nath, MVC, GD (P)

Recipients of Maha Vir Chakra in 1965 and upto February 28, 1966, were -

1 Maj. S K Mathur
2. Maj. B S. Randhawa (Posthumous)
3 Maj -Gen Gurbakhsh Singh
4 Maj -Gen H K Sibal
5 Maj -Gen S S. Kalaan
6 Brig. K K Singh
7 Brig R D Hira
8 Lt -Col Gurbans Singh Sangha
9 Lt -Col Salim Caleb
10 Lt -Col N N Khanna (Posthumous)
11 Lt -Col H L. Mehta (Posthumous)
12 Lt -Col D Hayde
13 Wg Cdr W M Goodman
14 Wg Cdr. P P Singh
15 Maj Bhaskar Roy
16 Maj Ranjit Singh Dayal
17 Maj Bhupinder Singh (Posthumous)
18 Maj. A R Tyagi (Posthumous)
19 Capt Chander Narain Singh (Posthumous)
20 Sqn Ldr P Gautam
21 Sub Ajit Singh (Posthumous)
22 Brig Zorawar Chand Bakshi, Vr C
23 Brig T K Theogaraj
24 Lt -Col A S Vaidya
25 Lt Col Raghubir Singh
26 Lt -Col M M S Bakshi
27 Lt -Col P K Nandagopal (Posthumous)
28 Capt Gautam Mobayi (Posthumous)
29 L/Hav Naubat Ram
30 Naik Darshan Singh (Posthumous)

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half blue and half orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder

Recipients of the award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were

1. Flying Officer U Barbara
2 Lt Ujagar Singh Teje (Posthumous)
3. 2/Lt. Vinod Kumar Goswamy (Posthumous)
4 Sub Nanda Bahadur Gurung
5 Maj. R K Bali
6 Lt Arjan Singh Khanna
7 Hav. Gopinath Bhingardive
8 Capt. Ranbir Singh
9. Sep. Budh Singh
10 Lt.-Col. Sampuran Singh
11. Lt.-Col. Chajju Ram
12 Wg. Cdr. Bharat Singh
13. Maj. M. A R Sheikh (Posthumous)
14. Maj. Megh Singh

15 Maj Jitinder Kumar
16 Maj S C Vadhera
17 Maj S M Sharma (Posthumous)
18 Maj M A Zaki
19 Maj S C Katra
20 Maj Suresh Kapoor
21 Sqn Ldr Trevor Keelor
22 Sqn Ldr M S Jatar
23 Sqn Ldr S Hand
24 Sqn Ldr A J S Sandhu
25 Sqn Ldr D Keelor
26 Capt R C Bakshi (Posthumous)
27 Flt Lt V S Pathania
28 Flt Lt Trilochan Singh
29 Flt Lt D N Rathore
30 Flt Lt A T Cooke
31 Flt Lt A K Majumdar
32 Flt Lt H S Mangat
33 Flt Lt V Kapila
34 Flt Lt P S Pingale
35 Lt Surinderpal Singh Sekhon (Posthumous)
36 Lt Teja Singh
37 Lt Bhikam Singh
38 Flg Offr S C Mamgain
39 Flg Offr A R Gandhi
40 Flg Offr V K Neb
41 2 Lt HIS Dhaliwal
42 2 Lt B K Vaid
43 2 Lt R S Bedi
44 Sub Man Bahadur Gurung
45 Sub C A Madhavan Nambiar (Posthumous)
46 Ris Achhar Singh
47 Naib Ris Jagdish Singh
48 Naib Ris Mohd Ayyub Khan
49 Hav C Perumal
50 Hav Ajmer Singh
51 Hav A B Jesudasan
52 L Hav Gurdev Singh
53 L/Hav Raj Bahadur Gurung
54 L/Hav Fidoo Ram
55 L/Hav K G George
56 L/Hav Umrao Singh (Posthumous)
57 Nk Prem Singh
58 Nk Chand Singh
59 Nk Ganesh Datt
60 Nk Debi Bahadur Gurung (Posthumous)
61 L/Nk Pritam Singh (Posthumous)
62 Sep Balam Ram
63 Rfn Mahilal Singh
64 Rfn Mathan Singh (Posthumous)
65 Rfn Dhan Bahadur Gurung
66 Maj M S Khaira
67 Sqn Ldr J J S Parmar
68 Hav Girdhari Lal (Posthumous)
69 Nk Bachittar Singh (Posthumous)
70 Capt Arjan Singh Narula
71 Sqn Ldr A I Mousinho
72. Sqn Ldr S K Dahar
73 Sqn Ldr S S Malik
74 Sqn Ldr A S Lamba
75 Flt Lt S N Deshpande
76 Flt Lt Chandra Sekhar Doraiswami
77 Sqn Ldr J W Greene
78 Wg Cdr O P Taneja
79 Sqn Ldr S K Singh
80 Sqn Ldr B K Bishnoi
81 Flt Lt D S Kahai
82 Flt Lt C K K Menon
83. Flt Lt A S Kullar
84 Sqn Ldr Jasbeer Singh

85. L/Nk Madalai Muthu
86. Flt. Lt. V K. Bhatia
87. Hav (GD) Ram Ujagar
88. Flt Lt P C Chopra
89. Ris. Kartar Singh (Posthumous)
90 Wg Cdr S Bhattacharya
91 Flt Lt V Patney
92. Sqn Ldr. S. N Bansal
93. Sqn Ldr C Mehta
94. Maj Bhagat Singh (Posthumous)
95 L/Nk Dev Raj
96 Flt Lt P Dastidar
97 Sqn Ldr T. P S. Gill
98. Wg Cdr. P M Wilson
99 Capt Surendra Shah
100. Nk Jagdish Singh (Posthumous)
101 Nk Chandrer Singh
102 Maj K T M Pillay
103 Maj A T. Ganapathy
104 Sep Dharam Singh
105 Maj P S. Deshpande
106 Capt Sansar Singh
107 Sub Piara Singh (Posthumous)
108 Hav Potharaja

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were.

1 Tej Singh (Posthumous)
2 Lajja Ram (Posthumous)
3 Purshottam (Posthumous)
4 Chaman Lal (Posthumous)

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

1 Sub Thepfurilie Angami
2 Sub Zhevishe Sema
3 Patric Edward Crizzle (Posthumous)
4 Jia Lal Gupta
5 Tilak Raj Khanna
6 Partapa

ASHOKA CHAKRA- CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk, riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

1 Able Seaman Teja Singh
2 Hav. Getuche Angami
3 L/H. S. M Chidambaram (Posthumous)
4 Hav. Dehthong
5 Asstt. Sub-Inspector Vilapalie Angami
6 Sapper Gian Chand (Posthumous)

7 Sub Tangshiba Marwati
8 Sep Harbans Singh (Poshumous)
9 Amrit Lal
10 Nk Atra Bahadur Rai
11 Hira Singh Thakur
12. Jem Kishan Lal (Posthumous)
13 Capt Mohinder Singh Tanwar
14 Sub Sher Singh Ram
15 Hav Damar Bahadur Limbu
16 Khem Raj
17 Ghulam Din
18 2/Lt J P Joshi
19 Naib Sub Ahora Singh (Posthumous)
20 Jaidev Sharma
21 Chetan Ram
22 Sgt Partap Singh
23 Lt S Varma
24 Flt Sgt V Pallavaram
25 Flt Sgt L Ragavaiah

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in Class I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and a "high" order respectively

Class I of the medal is made of gold, Class II of standard silver and Class III of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm in diameter Each medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital Its ribbon is golden with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Class I, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Class II and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Class III

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were

CLASS I

1 Maj-Gen K N Dubey
2 Brig S N Antia
3 Brig Syed Baquar Raza
4 Brig B N Upadhyay
5 Brig S S M Pahlajani
6 Brig V K Ghai
7 Lt-Gen Moti Sagar
8 Maj-Gen Amrik Singh MC
9 Rear Admiral B A Samson
10 Maj-Gen R N Batra
11 Rear Admiral S M Nanda
12 Brig I G Jenkins, MC
13 Brig Zora Singh
14 Brig O S Kalkat
15 Air Cdre K M Agerwalla
16 Maj-Gen Jogindar Singh
17 Gp Capt G K K John
18 Gp Capt W V A Lloyd

CLASS II

1 Brig B P Wadhera
2 Brig T V Jeganathan
3 Brig K C Soni
4 Col S A Pinto
5 Wg Cdr Hardyal Singh Dhillon
6 Sqn Ldr Karam Singh
7 Brig S N Punj
8 Lt Col B V Shivane
9 Wg Cdr K Dandapani
10 Sqn Ldr B P Singh
11 Sqn Ldr Lakhmir Singh
12 Commodore George Douglas DFC
13 Air Cdre. Keki Nadushah Gocal
14 Air Cdre Victor Srihari
15 Gp Capt Bal Bhagwan Marathe
16 Gp Capt Trilok Nath Ghadiok, Vr C
17 Gp. Capt Surinder Singh
18 Gp Capt David Bugene Bouche
19. Lt. Inderjit Sharma IN

CLASS III

1. Col. Naresh Prasad
2. Lt Col D S Randhawa MC
3. Lt Col Fatesh Singh Pandurengrai Shinde
4. Lt Col Zorawar Chand Bakshi, Vr C
5. Lt Co J P M Smith
6. Maj Jagdish Narayan
7. Maj Krishan Lal Dubey
8. Maj K Prabhakaran
9. Capt B M Duggal
10. Capt S K Khanna
11. Sub Norang Lal
12. Sub Bhimu Kamle
13. Jem Keshab Ram
14. Jem Harjeet Singh
15. Lt Col Tarlochan Singh
16. Wg Cdr Kharbanda Jai Chandra
17. Maj M Govinda Reddy (Posthumous)
18. K N Bakshi
19. Maj Ram Pal Singh
20. Lt Cdr Ranjit Kumar Chaudhuri
21. Flt Lt Jagmohan Singh Virk
22. Flt Lt Tapishwar Dutt Vashisht
23. Jem Lachhman Singh
24. MWO Harbhajan Singh Rattan
25. MWO Winfred Samuel
26. WO Krishna Vittal Rao (Posthumous)
27. A/Cdr P Yagnik
28. A/Cdr G Ashirvadam
29. Maj P N Kacker
30. Maj M S Grewal
31. Maj S C Sarkar
32. Sqn Ldr I G Krishna
33. Sqn Ldr N S Sastry
34. Sqn Ldr D N Sharma
35. Sqn Ldr N Chittiranjan
36. Sqn Ldr T N Vankataraman
37. Sqn Ldr I M Kaushal
38. Sqn Ldr J A R Balraj
39. Sqn Ldr Iqbal Singh
40. Lt A R Dabir
41. Lt N Vaidyanathan
42. Flt Lt K S Singh
43. Sgt O P Midha
44. Naib Sub Dan Bahadur Thapa
45. MWO J A George (Musician)

There are three other awards for meritorious service They are Sena Medal, Vayu Sena Medal and Nau Sena Medal

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving the life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc

Class I — The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer

Class II — The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer

Class III — The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer

Recipients of the Award on January 1, 1965 are

CLASS I

1. Ambika Mishra

CLASS II

1. Bodaskurti Sitaramayya
2. Raghuraj Singh
3. Budh Ram (Posthumous)
4. Ved Chand Singare
5. Nagelli John
6. Kormi Siddiah

CLASS III

1 Nanubhai Lallubhai Patel
2 Hari Purushottam Kamat
3 Jagannath Govind Ambedkar
4 Shankar Purushottam Nawathe
5 Raj Karan Singh
6 Sadhoo Ram
7 Ratan Singh
8 Sher Singh
9 Sangat Singh
10 Gian Singh

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic scholars have been constituted since 1958

Recipients of the Awards in 1965

Sanskrit :

1 Radha Gobinda Basak
2 Siddeshwar Shastri Chitrav
3 Mangal Deva Shastri
4 T A Venkateswara Dikshitar

Arabic

1 Mohammad Abdul Muid Khan

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards to the "Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961 The Awards are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year

Recipients of the Awards in 1965

1 K I Powell (Athletics)
2 Dinesh Khanna (Badminton)
3 V L Manjrekar (Cricket)
4 Arun Lal Ghosh (Football)
5 Elvera Britto (Hockey)
6 Balbir Singh (Weightlifting)
7 Udham Singh (Hockey)

Besides, a team award has been given to the successful Indian Everest expedition team

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on April 1, 1966)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
			EMBASSIES	
Afghanistan	P N Thapar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Nau, Kabul	
Algeria	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche Maurad, Algiers	
Argentina	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-42 (5th floor), Buenos Aires	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Minister to Uruguay.
Austria	R. G Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1, Opering, Vienna-I	
Belgium	K B Lall	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Ambassador to Luxemburg
Bolivia	Vacant	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil).
Brazil	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao-do Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro.	Concurrently Ambassador to Venezuela and Bolivia.
Bulgaria	K R F. Khilnani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
Burma	R D Katari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Insurance Buildings, 545-547, Merchant Street, P B. No 751, Rangoon	
Cambodia	P N Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Phnom-Penh	
Cameroun	P L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Douala.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Chile	B K Massand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago	Concurrently Ambassador to Colombia and Peru.
China	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking	
Colombia	B K. Massand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago
Congo	V Siddharthacharry	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 1026, 18b, Avenue 8 eme Armee, Kalina, Leopoldville	
Cuba	N S Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Havana	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
Czechoslovakia	M P Mathur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdstejnska-6, Prague-7	
Dahomey	P. L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cotonou	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Denmark	Avtar Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagertorv, Copenhagen K.	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Ethiopia	K L Mehta‡	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Woizero Wolete Yohannes Street, P B No 528, Addis Ababa	
Finland	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Satamakatu-4, Helsinki	Ambassador resident in Stockholm
France	Rajeshwar Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris-16e	
Germany, Federal Republic of	S K Banerji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzerstrasse, Bonn	
Greece	R S Mani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Guinea	J C Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Hungary	J C Kakar‡	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Buzavirag utca, Budapest	
Indonesia	P Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 118–44, Kebon, Serih, Djakarta	
Iran	A M Engineer	Ambassador	Embassy of India 301, Pahlavi Avenue (opposite Queen Elizabeth II Boulevard), Teheran	
Iraq	Mehboob Ahmed	Ambassador	Embassy of India 22 12 Al Tahari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad	
Ireland	R K Tandon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin	
Italy	H H Maharaja of Patiala	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francisco Denze, 36, Rome	Concurrently Minister to Albania
Ivory Coast	A H Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Abidjan	
Japan	B F H B Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India No 1, 2-Chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	
Jordan	S Sen	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 2168, Amman	Ambassador resident in Beirut
Kuwait	S Sen	Ambassador	Embassy of India Kuwait	Ambassador resident in Beirut
Laos	B K Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India Vientiane	
Lebanon	S. Sen	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sahmarani Building, Rue Kantari Beirut	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and Kuwait and High Commissioner to Cyprus
Liberia	J C Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra
Libya	S N Haskar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Cairo
Luxemburg	K B Lall	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Malagasy	C J Stracey	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14-Rue Perecambone, P B No 1108, Tananarive	

‡Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Mali	J C. Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Mexico	N S. Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenida Tennyson 67 Col Polanco	Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama.
Mongolia	T N Kaul	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Morocco	Y. K Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 11, Rue Descartes, Rabat.	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Nepal	Sriman Narayan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu	
Netherlands	R R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague	
Norway	Apa B Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 48, Professor Dahls Gate, Oslo	
Paraguay	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Asuncion	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Panama	N S. Gill	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Mexico.
Peru	B. K. Massand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Philippines	G J Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila	
Poland	N V. Rajkumar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 16, Niegolewkiego, Warsaw	
Rumania	K. R F. Khilnani	Ambassador	Allea Alexandru, No 41, Bucharest 3	Concurrently accredited to Bulgaria as Ambassador
Saudi Arabia	M. K. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Turkey House, Al-Sharafia, Boghdadia Jedda	
Senegal	A H Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Dakar	Concurrently Ambassador to Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.
Somalia	*Vacant*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No. 955, Mogadiscio	
Spain	H H. The Maharaja of Jaipur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 (1st floor), Madrid	
Sudan	S S. Ansari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Road, P. B 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Finland.
Switzerland	V. C Trivedi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican
Syrian Arab Republic	A S. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 4046, Yasin Nuwailati Bldg, Avenue Adnan Malka, Damascus	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Thailand	K V Padmanabhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20/139, Pan Road, Bangkok	
Togo	P L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India Lome	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Tunisia	Y K Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 6 Bis, Rue Massera Tunis	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Turkey	Sadath Ali Khan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 50, Kizilirmark, Sokok, Kocetepe, Ankara	
United Arab Republic	S N Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia EL Maahad, Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalk Cairo	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya and Yemen
Upper Volta	A H Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ouagadougou	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
United States of America	B K Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India 2107, Massachussetts Avenue, N W Washington D C	
U S.S.R.	T N Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India No 6-8, Ulitsa Obuka, Moscow	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Venezuela	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro
Yemen	S N Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Yemen	Ambassador resident in Cairo
Yugoslavia	R S Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh Brigade, 9, Belgrade	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece
			HIGH COMMISSIONS	
Australia	D N Chatterji	High Commissioner	63 Mugga Way Red Hill Canberra	
Canada	B K Acharya	High Commissioner	200, Maclaren Street Ottawa-4 Ontario	
Ceylon	Bhim Sen Sachar	High Commissioner	7, Kollupitiya Station Road Colombo-3	
Cyprus	S Sen	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Nicosia	High Commissioner resident in Beirut
Ghana	S V Patel‡	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P B 3040, Accra	Concurrently Ambassador to Guinea, Mali and Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone
Kenya	Prem Bhatia	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Jeevan Bharati Building Coronation Avenue, P B No 30074, Nairobi	
Malawi	D S Kamtekar	Acting High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P B No 398 Blantyre	
Malaysia	M K. Kidwai	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P B 59, 19, Mallacca Street, Kuala Lumpur	

‡Designate

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
New Zealand	S. N Chopra	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 49, Willis Street, Willington	
Nigeria	P L Bhandari	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 49, Marina, Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos	Concurrently Ambassador to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroun
Pakistan	Kewal Singh	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 3, Bonus Road, Karachi	
Sierra Leone	J C Kakar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Free town	High Commissioner resident in Accra
Singapore	T Abraham	Acting High Commissioner	Deputy High Commission of India India House, 31-Grange Road, Singapore	
Tanzania	N V Rao	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 28, Independence Avenue, P B 2684, Dar-es-Salaam	
Trinidad & Tobago	Muni Lal	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Salvatori Building, P B No 530, Trinidad	Concurrently High Commissioner to Jamaica, Commissioner to British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St Kitts, St Vincent, Montservaat and Consul-General to Surinam
Uganda	K R P Singh‡	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bank of India Bldg., P B No 3265, Kampala	
United Kingdom	Jivraj Mehta	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych London W C 2	
Zambia	S Krishnamurti	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P B No 2111, Lusaka	
			LEGATIONS	
Uruguay	I S Chopra	Minister		Minister resident in Buenos Aires
Vatican	V C Trivedi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne
			SPECIAL MISSION	
United Nations	G Parthasarthy	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador)	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64th Street, New York	

‡Designate

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
			COMMISSIONS	
Aden	A R Sethi	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Govt of India, Aden	
British Guiana	Kundan Lal	Assistant Commissioner	Commission of India George Town	
Fiji	D Murugesan	Commissioner	Nina Street G P O Box 405, Suva	
Hong Kong	J K Ganju	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, 30, Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong	
Mauritius	P R S Mani	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valios Street Port Louis	
			CONSULATES GENERAL	
Berlin	N P Jain	Consul General	Consulate General of India Joachimstaler Street, 28 (Ist floor), Berlin-15	
Comores	C J Stracey	Consul General	Resident in Tananarive	
Frankfurt	V C Vijaya Raghavan	Consul General	Consulate General India, 33 Kaiser Street Frankfurt	Consular jurisdiction includes the State of Hessen and Searland.
Geneva	K P Lukose	Consul General	Consulate General Of India, 2, Place de Faux-Vives, Geneva	
Hamburg	D J Sen Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India 14 Burchardstr Sprinskenh of, Hamburg	Jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bromen, Schleswig Holstein and Lower Saxony
Hanoi	R S Chavan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	
Muscat	S I Chhibber	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Muscat	
New York	S Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York	
Ruanda and Burundi	R K Tandon	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Usmbra	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Saigon	P S Kondisaugari	Consul General	Consulate General of India 213 Rue Catinant, Saigon	
San Francisco	Mohd Yunus	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 215 Market Street, San Francisco-5, California	
San Marino	Brij Kumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Rome.
Surinam	Muni Lal	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad.

Country/City	Name	Designation	[illegible]	Remarks
			CONSULATES	
Basrah	R N Joshi	Consul	Consulate of India Basrah	
Kobe	T V Ramakrishna Rao	Consul	No. 1 Yamamoto-3, Chome Ikuta-Ku, Kobe	
Khorramshahr	M L Puri	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr	
Medan	P R Nambisan	Consul	Consulate of India, D J Tjokroamite 19, Medan	
Odessa	J Barua	Consul	Consulate of India, 3[illegible], Kirov Street, Odessa	
			VICE CONSULATES	
Jalalabad	H. K Malhotra	Consul	Consulate of India, Jalalabad	
Kandhar	K N Madan	Consul	Consulate of India, Kandhar	
Mandalay	Tirath Singh	Consul	Consulate of India Mandalay	
Mombasa	A S Dixit	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India Oriental Building, P B No. 614 Mombasa	
Zahidan	M L Chowdhry	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India Zahidan, (East Iran), [illegible] Teheran	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(April 1966)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Afghanistan	H E Mr Attaullah Nasir Zia†	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11
Algeria	H E Mr Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	13, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	Mr Felix A Cordova Moyano	Charge d' Affaires	137-A, Jor Bagh Nursery New Delhi-3
Austria	H E Dr Georg Schlumberger	Ambassador	3A, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Belgium	H E Mr J.B.M. LEROY	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Bolivia	H E Dr German Quiroga Galdo	Ambassador	126, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Brazil	H E Mr Renato F Mota De Mendonca	Ambassador	8 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11
Bulgaria	H E Mr Christo Dimitrov	Ambassador	198 Golf Links New Delhi-3
Burma	H E Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin Kyi	Ambassador	Plot No 3 Block No. 50-E, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
Cambodia	H E Mr Nong Kimny	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Chile	H E Mr Julio Barrenechea P	Ambassador	C-108, New Delhi South Extension (Part II), New Delhi-16
China	M Chen Chao-Yuan	Charge d' Affaires	Jind House, Lytton Road New Delhi-1
Colombia	H E Col Manuel Agudelo G	Ambassador	188, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Cuba	Mr Marcan Mora	Charge d' Affaires	40 Ratendone Road New Delhi-11
Czechoslovakia	H E Ing Jaroslav Kohout	Ambassador	45-46, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11
Denmark	H E Mr Eyvind Bartels	Ambassador	6 Golf Links Area New Delhi-3
Ethiopia	H E Mr Asseta Gabre Mariam	Ambassador	29 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11
Finland	H E Mr Asko Ivalo	Ambassador	43-A, Prithviraj Road New Delhi-11
France	H E Mr Jean Daridan	Ambassador	2 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11
Germany Federal Republic of	H E Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach	Ambassador	No 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Greece	H E Mr John Phrantzes	Ambassador	123 Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-21
Holy See	H E The Most Rev James R Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Hungary	H E Mr Janos Nagy	Ambassador	15 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Indonesia	H E Mr Suska	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Iran	H E Dr Jalal Abdoh	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane New Delhi-1
Iraq	H E Mr Munir Rashid	Ambassador	D-24, New Delhi South Extension Part II, New Delhi-16
Ireland	H E Mr William Warnock	Ambassador	55, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11

†Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Italy	H E Mr Michele Lanza	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Japan	H E Mr Osamu Itagaki	Ambassador	Nos 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Jordan	H E Mr Kemal Homoud	Ambassador	154, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Kuwait	H E Mr Yacoub Abdul Aziz Al-Rushaid	Ambassador	M-9, South Extension Part-II Ring Road, New Delhi-16
Laos	H E Phagna Oun Hueun Norasingh†	Ambassador	4, Circular Road, South Western Extension, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21,
Lebanon	H E Mr Mohmoud Hafez	Ambassador	23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Mexico	H E Mr Octavio Paz	Ambassador	136 Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Mongolia	H E Mr Oyuny Khosbayar	Ambassador	21/48, Panch sheel Marg Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Morocco	Mr Abdellah Srairi	Charge d' Affaires	199, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Nepal	H E Mr Yadu Nath Khanal	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1
Netherlands	H E Jonkheer, H Th A M van Rijckevorsel	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11
Norway	H E Mr Haakon Nord	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
Peru	H E Mr Eduardo Sarmiento	Ambassador	D-290, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3
Philippines	H E Mr Mauro Calingo	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi-1
Poland	H E Mr Przemyslaw Ogrodzinski	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi-3
Rumania	H E Mr Aurel Ardeleanu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Saudi Arabia	H E Shaikh Mohammed Al-Hamad Al-Shubaili	Ambassador	6 Tilak Marg New Delhi-1
Spain	Mr D Guillermo Nadal	Charge d' Affaires	12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11
Sudan	H E Mr Sayed Ahmed Salah Bukhari	Ambassador	147, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11
Sweden	H E Prof Gunnar E Heckscher	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Switzerland	H E Dr René Faessler	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
Syria	H E Mr Omar Abou Riche	Ambassador	10, Panch Sheel Marg Chankyapuri, New Delhi-21
Thailand	H E Mr Chitti Sucharitakul	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakayapuri New Delhi-21
Turkey	H E Mr Fikret Belbez	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
U S S R.	H.E Mr Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21

†Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
U A R	H E Mr Issa Abdel Latif Serag Eldin	Ambassador	26 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
U S A	H E Mr Chester Bowles	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Uruguay	Mr Jose D Lissidini	Charge d' Affaires	208, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Venezuela	Mr Antonio Aveledo	Charge d' Affaires	Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel, Room No. 143, New Delhi-11
Yugoslavia	H E Dr Radivoj Uvalic	Ambassador	3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
	HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	H E Sir Arthur Tange	High Commissioner	9/48, Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Canada	H E Mr D Roland Michener	High Commissioner	4 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11
Ceylon	H E Mr H S Amerasinghe	High Commissioner	25/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Ghana	H E Mr Seth K Anthony	High Commissioner	2, Golf, Links, New-Delhi-3.
Malaysia	H E Mr Zaiton Ibrahim bin Ahmad	High Commissioner	143, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11
New Zealand	H E Mr James Esmond Farrell	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links Road, New Delhi-3
Nigeria	H E Mr Adedokun A Haastrup	High Commissioner	D-7, South Extension Part II, Ring Road, New Delhi-16
Pakistan	H E Mr M Arshad Hussain	High Commissioner	2/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
Tanzania	H E Mr Salim Ahmed Salim	High Commissioner	42, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Uganda	H E Mr George W M Kamba	High Commissioner	E-23 Main Ring Road, Defence Colony New Delhi-3
U K	H E Mr John Freeman	High Commissioner	Shantipath Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21
	LEGATIONS		
Albania	Vacant	Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary	Stationed at Baghdad

CONSULATES GENERAL**

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr Mohammed Farank Saraj	Consul General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6
Austria	Bombay	Mr Murarji Jadavji Vaidya	Consul General	United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1
Belgium	Bombay	Mr Albert Alsteens	Consul General	'Morena' 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hil, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr Albert UYTTENHOVE	Consul General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16

**As on January 1, 1966

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr J K Gora‡	Consul General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1
Burma	Calcutta	U Ba Set	Consul General	370/1, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta-47
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr Ibrahim Abdulla Makani‡	Consul General	346, Hornby Road, Standard Building, Bombay-1
	Madras	Vacant	Consul General	3/2, College Road, Madras-6
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Dr Josef Fabik	Consul General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay
	Calcutta	Mr Josef Sima	Consul General	127, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr E B Mogensen‡	Consul General	Eros Cinema Building, 124-D, Queen's Road, Bombay-1
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail‡	Consul General	'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1
	Bombay	Mr Ismail M. Kanga‡	Consul General	Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay
Ethiopia	Calcutta	S N Hada‡	Consul General	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24
France	Bombay	Mr Georges Meunier	Consul General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Michel Removille	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Rene Gros	Consul General	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18
	Pondicherry	Mr Robert Duvanchelle	Consul General	2, Marine Road, Pondicherry
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bombay	Dr Richard Kunisch	Consul General	'Dugal House', 5th floor, Road No 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Elgar Von Randow	Consul General	'Ilaco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr Edgar Reichel	Consul General	I O B Building, 151, Mount Road, Madras-2
Greece	Bombay	Anthony D Mango‡	Consul General	'Ralli House', 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay
	Calcutta	Mr J K Gora‡	Consul General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1
Iran	Bombay	Mr Bahman Ahaneen	Consul General	'Baldota Bhavan', 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Hakki Barazanji	Consul General	203, Waleshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.

‡Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Italy	Bombay	Adm U DFI Grande	Consul General	Post Box No 1521, "Vaswani Mansion", Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1
Japan	Bombay	Mr Shigezo Yoshikawa	Consul General	Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6
	Calcutta	Mr Naotomo Fukase	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Toshihik Kikkava‡	Consul General	2/30, Pantheon Road, Madras-1
Jordan	Bombay	Mr Fakirmohamed Karim Mistry‡	Consul General	Mistry Court, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1
Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Ii Jang Hwa	Consul General	4, Tees January Marg, New Delhi
Korea Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Ben C Limb	Consul General	28, Prithviraj Road New Delhi-11
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr Faisal Issa Yousuf	Consul General	Vaswani Mansion Flat No 2 120 Dinshaw Watcha Road Bombay 1
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr Pronit Kumar Bonerjee‡	Consul General	7-2 Jamir Lane Calcutta-19
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr R Chattaram‡	Consul General	14 15F, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1
Nepal	Calcutta	Maj or General Gehandra Shamsher Thapa	Consul General	19 'Woodlands' Sterndale Road, Alipore Calcutta-27
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr J H Delgorge	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street P B No 260 Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Ph H Rogaar‡	Consul General	5&7 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta-1
Norway	Bombay	Mr Bebel Kolding	Consul General	31, Wodehouse Road Bombay
	Calcutta	Mr Sverre Gvlseth‡	Consul General	P B No 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
Panama	Bombay	Mr Vergilio A Ponce	Consul General	'Giri Raj', Flat No E Altamount Road, Bombay
	Calcutta	Mr Rafael Richard	Consul General	17/3 Ritchie Road, 3rd Floor Calcutta--19
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	8/6 Alipore Park Road, Calcutta
Philippines	Bombay	Mr K M Modi‡	Consul General	Liberty Buiding, 41/41, Marine line, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr K R Patel‡	Consul General	Mercantile Bldg 2nd floor, Block E, 10 Lall Bazar St, Calcutta-1
Sudan	Bombay		Consul General	Temporarily closed

‡Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg‡	Consul General	Indian Mercantile Chambers Road, Nicol Estate, Bombay
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr Willi Dinkelmann	Consul General	Maneckjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1
Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Mr Sobhi Elgel	Consul General	'Bella Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay-1
Thailand	Bombay	Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola‡	Consul General	Ismail Building Dadabhai Naoroji Road Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	56 Gariahat Road Hazara Road Entrance Calcutta-19
Turkey	Bombay	Mr Rahim Karim Mistry‡	Consul General	Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr S Fazal Elahi‡	Consul General	4, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr M Mustafa Hussain, J P ‡	Consul General	Nowshad" 115, Lloyds Road, Cathedral P O, Madras-6
UAR	Bombay	Mr Abdel Azim El-Moursi	Consul General	Eros Cinema Building, 3rd Floor, 124 D Queen's Road, Churchgate Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Abdel Aziz Abdalla Khalil	Consul General	8/6 Alipore Park Road Calcutta-27
USA	Bombay	Mr Milton C Rewinkle	Consul General	Lincoln House, 78 Bhulabhai Desai Road Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr William K Hitchcock	Consul General	5/1 Harrington Street Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Albert B Franklin	Consul General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2
USSR	Bombay	Mr Vladimir K Lobachev	Consul General	Palm Beach' 42 Nepean Sea Road Bombay-6
	Calcutta	Mr Nikolai I Voinov	Consul General	31, Shakespeare Saranee, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Gavril Kaverin	Consul General	Dwaraka' 2 Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Raod, Madras-18
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Nguyen Hoa	Consul General	62, Golf Links Area, New Delhi - 3
Viet Nam Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Nguyen Trieu Dan†	Consul General	147, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr Zivojin Bulat	Consul General	Vasvani Mansion 4/120 Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	6, Ballygunje Park Road Calcutta-19

CONSULATES

Austria	Calcutta	Mr I R Patel	Consul	16, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr A N Sattanathan‡	Consul	2, Monteith Lane, Egmore, Madras

‡Honorary †Acting

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Belgium	Madras	Mr Marcel Novens‡	Consul	1 L, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr J N Heredia‡	Consul	Cook's Buildings, 2nd Floor, 324, Dr D N Road, Bombay-1
Brazil	Calcuttta	Mr Jose Raul Antonio Viegas‡	Consul	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr Nils Goran Erikson‡	Consul	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta-16
	Cochin	Emil Hjermeros		C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, M G Road, No 137, Ernakulam
	Madras	Mr Finn Korner‡	Consul	Mercantile Bank Bldgs, First Line Beach Road Madras
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr R N Roy‡	Consul	104, Sovabazar Street Calcutta-5
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr Kalyan Sen‡	Consul	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr Karanjaksha Bonerjee‡	Consul	12, P K Tagore Street, Calcutta-6
Finland	Bombay	Mr Cochrane Highet Campbell‡	Consul	Chartered Bank Building Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr S R Stephens‡	Consul	C/o M/s James Finlay & Co Ltd, P B 209 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr Cyril Cayley‡	Consul	5 Mc Lean Street, P B No 37, Madras-1
Haiti	Bombay	Mr Ranbir Singh‡	Consul	Vellard View Peddar Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr Murari Charan Law‡	Consul	2 Bidhan Sarani, Calcutta-6
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr R TAMFOMO	Consul	Lincoln Annexe 17, Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay 26
	Calcutta	Mr D K Nag	Consul	Rajkamal Bhawan 128 Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29
Israel	Bombay	Mr Reuven Dafni	Consul	Kailas 50, Pedder Road, Bombay-26
Italy	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	3 Rani Santosh Road Alipore, Calcutta 27
Jordan	Bombay	Mr Lakhmohamed Karim Mistry‡	Consul	Mistry Court', Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1
Netherlands	Madras	Mr Hamish Dudge Doig‡	Consul	Chordia Mansion 150 A-2, Mount Road, Madras-2
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr J K Roge‡	Consul	Alice Buildings, Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	6/1 Bright St, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19

‡Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Norway	Madras	Mr. A R Liddiard‡	Consul	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company (Madras) Private Ltd, 1/21, North Beach Road, P B No 42, Madras-1
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	C/o Air India International House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras
Poland	Bombay	Mr Andrzej Wojcik	Consul	40/A, Pedder Road, Bombay-26
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr A C Daphtary‡	Consul	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta
	Madras	Mr M F Callow‡	Consul	38 C Mount Road, Madras-6
Switzerland	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	4, Wood Street, Top Floor, P B 47, Calcutta

VICE-CONSULATES

Burma	Madras	U pe Than	Vice-Consul	'Javeed' 3, Murrays Gate Road, Teynampet, Madras 18
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr R C [illegible] Van Domme‡	Vice-Consul	Raj Building, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1
Norway	Cochin	Mr Emil Hjermeros‡	Vice Consul	Indo-Norwegian Project, P B No 137, Ernakulam
Poland	Calcutta	Mr Zdzislaw Tomczykowski	Vice Consul	13, Camac Street, Calcutta-16
Spain	Bombay	Mr Napoleon Fernandez‡	Vice-Consul	'Oceana', 153 Marine Drive, Bombay
	Calcutta	Mr P N Ray Chowdhury	Vice Consul	10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr Chevalier G A Pais‡	Vice-consul	Lawdale 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Madras-4

AGENT CONSULATES

France	Cochin	Mr Christian Revel‡	Consular Agent	VI 75 Calvathy, Cochin-1
Italy	Cochin	Mr G K Devatatulu‡	Consular Agent	Paul Abrao & Sons, Ernakulam Wharf Road, Cochin 3
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr Robert Nievergelt	Consular Agent	C/o P B No 3, Cochin-1

‡Honorary

APPENDICES

THE EMERGENCY

AGGRESSION BY CHINA

The India-China boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. Following a series of their intrusions into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tsedong area of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8.* Thereafter, on October 20, 1962, China suddenly launched an unprovoked, treacherous, massive attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incursion but an invasion. By its nature and weight, the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning.

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the initial advantages of an aggressor, and the Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks. Yet, they showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese. Several deeds of individual gallantry and heroism were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be remembered long.

On October 24, 1962, that is, four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries agree to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China and withdraw troops 20 km from it and disengage. This amounted to terms of surrender which India did not accept. The Chinese Government, thereupon launched further massive attacks in both the eastern and the western sectors, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, 1962, China announced a unilateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression. India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed there.

International Reaction

Immediately after the outbreak of full-scale hostilities, the Government of India addressed appeals to friendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack. The response was encouraging; a number of countries made available arms and other supplies. The USA and the UK in particular quickly despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces. An Indo-US Supplementary Agreement was signed on November 14, 1962 for procurement of defence equipment and arms from the USA. A long-term agreement was signed between India and the UK on November 27 for the same purpose. Other countries which supplied arms, ammunition, aeroplanes and spares, woollen clothing and blankets or similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, the USSR, West Germany and Yugoslavia. A joint defence training exercise 'Shiksha', with the air forces of UK, USA and Australia, was held in November, 1963 in the eastern and western sectors.

Messages of sympathy and support were received from 63 countries. In Malaya, a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression. Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations

---

*Important events relating to India-China relations between January 1962 and March 1966 are given at the end of this Appendix.

in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages.

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the UAR, met in Colombo from December 10 to 12, 1962 and made certain proposals. These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR. The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted in toto by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect.

The Chinese Government, on the other hand, under cover of acceptance "in principle", rejected the very basis and concrete provisions of the Colombo Conference proposals. In open and wilful violation of the proposals, the Chinese established seven civil posts in the Western Sector, six of them in the Ladakh demilitarised zone, and put up stone cairns along the so-called "line of actual control."

Developments in 1964 and 1965

The Government of India protested against this flagrant violation in a note of February 26, 1964. As a conciliatory gesture and to break the deadlock, the late Prime Minister Nehru said in Lok Sabha in April 1964 that the Colombo proposals could be deemed to have been satisfied if both parties agreed to have no posts in the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh. This was in line with certain third party suggestions including those of Earl Russell of Britain and the then Ceylon Prime Minister Mrs Bandaranaike—and repeated by him in May 1964 and later by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in June. Peking's response to our conciliatory gestures was negative and uncompromising. On October 8, 1964 at the time of the Non-aligned Nations' Conference at Cairo, the Chinese Government issued an official statement rejecting Mrs Bandaranaike's suggestions. Thus, China obstructed the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the border problem and also continued to build up her military strength along the Indian border.

On October 16, 1964 China carried out her first nuclear explosion, flouting world opinion and increasing the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons. The late Prime Minister Shastri called the test "an aggression against peace and security".

During 1965 the Chinese Government maintained in an intensified form, her hostilities towards India. China kept alive the tension on the borders and often made it dangerously active. Her propaganda organs hurled threats and abuse and sought to ridicule India. In the domestic field China's opposition was directed to India's development through peaceful democratic methods, in the international field our policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence was a major target of their criticism. In the Afro-Asian world and especially in connection with the Algiers Conference, the Chinese endeavoured to damage the image of India and isolate her.

In September 1965, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Chinese Government gave all-out support to Pakistan and threatened to create a second front against India. The threats were accompanied by intrusions and armed provocations all along the border. India's reaction was dignified and restrained. With the acceptance of the cease-fire between India and Pakistan, the Chinese resiled and their ultimatum collapsed. Later, however, they resumed intrusions in November and staged another series of provocations in the Sikkim area in December.

In a note of January 6, 1966 the Chinese Government sought to justify their actions with insincere arguments about self-defence but in the process

virtually admitted their military intrusions on the borders. In our reply of February 8, it was pointed out that India had scrupulously observed the Colombo proposals and that China's activities on the border were unprovoked and naked acts of aggression. Government also rejected China's pretentious claim to 90,000 sq kilometres of Indian territory in NEFA. China was the only country in the world to have been displeased with the Tashkent accord. The events of the year have thus made it clear that for China the conflict with India is not merely a border issue but is an integral part of China's foreign policy and an instrument to apply protracted military pressure on India.

Notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between the Govenments of India and China during the two years ending February 1966 have been presented to Parliament in the form of White Papers No X to XII

AGGRESSION BY PAKISTAN

The year 1965 witnessed the India-Pakistan relations descending to the lowest ebb. The Tashkent Declaration of January 10, 1966, however, opened prospects of peaceful neighbourly relations between the two countries.

During March-April 1965*, the borders of Dahagram (the largest of the 74 Pakistani enclaves in India which are to be exchanged with 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958) were the scene of intense firing and other provocative activities by Pakistan The West Bengal Government took preventive measures Thereafter the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan met and entered into an agreement on egress and ingress into the enclaves

Kutch-Sind Border

Following a series of violations of the Indian border in Kutch, from February onwards, Pakistan made a serious violation in March 1965 in Kanjarkot, 1300 yards (1,190 meters) within Indian territory and made exaggerated and unfounded claims regarding their patrolling right in the Rann of Kutch On April 9, Pakistan launched a planned attack on our border post at Sardar followed by further attacks south of the Indo-Pak border in the Rann of Kutch and occupation of certain posts which on Pakistan's own admission had never been in her possession Pakistan's Foreign Minister, on April 15, admitted that "this is a dispute over territory which lies roughly north of 24th parallel" However, as an earnest of her desire for good neighbourly relations as also in response to the mediatory efforts of the British Prime Minister, India on June 30, entered into an agreement with Pakistan which provided for (*i*) Ceasefire from July 1, 1965, (*ii*) Restoration of the *status quo* as it prevailed on January 1, 1965 and (*iii*) Resort to agreed processes for determining the Sind-Kutch border A Tribunal has been constituted under this agreement, with Judge Lagergren of Sweden as Chairman and Dr Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia (nominated by India) and Nasrollah Entezaim of Iran (nominated by Pakistan) as memebrs The decisions of the Tribunal would be final and binding It held its first meeting at Geneva on February 15, 1966

Invasion of Kashmir

Soon, by August 5, Pakistan launched another invasion, this time in Kashmir. Thousands of Pakistani armed infiltrators were sent across the ceasefire line into Jammu and Kashmir to sabotage and paralyse the administration. When their expectations of an internal uprising did not materialise, Pakistan made an open military invasion across the international boundary in the Chhamb area. India was forced to take counter-measures in self-defence. To relieve the pressure on our forces in the Chhamb

*Important events relating to Indo-Pak conflict are given at the end of this Appendix.

sector (through which run our vital lines of supply and communication to Kashmir and Ladakh) and to forestall further aggression by Pakistan, Indian forces had to move across the frontier into West Pakistan.

The UN Secretary-General visited India and Pakistan in the second week of September in an attempt to bring about peace. The Security Council passed a resolution on September 20, 1965 calling upon both countries to cease-fire India made an immediate positive response while Pakistan's response was not clear. Eventually the cease-fire came into force at 3-30 A M. on September 23 Pakistan, however, attempted to occupy Indian territory even after the cease-fire but our forces frustrated their attempts.

Prior to the cease-fire, on September 17, 1965 the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers had offered his good offices and proposed meeting of the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in Tashkent in order to bring about amity. The meeting started on January 4, 1966 and a Declaration was issued on January 10, 1966. The Tashkent Declaration is briefly outlined below

> The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that·
> (i) both sides will exert all efforts to create good neighbourly relations in accordance with the United Nations Charter and reaffirm their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means, (ii) all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than February 25, 1966 to positions they held prior to August 5, 1965 and shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line, (iii) relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, (iv) both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, (v) the normal functioning of diplomatic missions of both countries will be restored and the Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic intercourse observed, (vi) measures towards restoration of economic and trade relations, communication, as well as cultural exchanges between the two countries will be considered and existing agreements implemented, (vii) they will give instructions to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war, (viii) both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exodus of people, and discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in the conflict, (ix) meetings on matters of direct concern to both countries will continue at the highest and other levels
>
> The Declaration records the two leaders' gratitude and appreciation for the leaders of the Soviet Union for their friendly and constructive role in bringing about the meeting The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was invited to witness the Declaration

The Tashkent Declaration also eased the situation on the eastern border where Pakistan had created continuing incidents from the first quarter of 1965 and had intensified them during the September hostilities.

The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan entered into an agreement on January 22, 1966 on disengagement and withdrawal of forces and lessening of border tension On February 10, Army Commanders of the eastern region of both the countries agreed on further measures aimed at eliminating tension in the sector.

A total of 1,41,501 refugees from East Pakistan migrated to India during 1965

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the threat to the country's security, steps continue to be taken to strengthen the army and make up the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, and imports and special assistance from friendly countries. However, following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the U.S.A., the U.K. and some western countries imposed an embargo on all supplies of arms and ammunition, both to India and Pakistan.

Following the Chinese aggression, the recruiting organisation was expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy was expanded. Emergency Commissions were granted and the

Special List Cadre of officers increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions were suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC. The Government offered concessions to civilian employees who would take up military service. The training schedule was revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the borders. An additional Air Force Command was set up at Shillong in June 1963. The Eastern Command was split into the Eastern and the Central Commands to ensure effective control. The NCC training was made compulsory from August 14, 1963; its actual strength was 15,44,341 at the end of 1965. During the recent hostilities with Pakistan, about 63,000 cadets were employed on civil defence duties. Home Guards and certain voluntary organisations also performed civil defence service. The activities of the ordnance factories have considerably increased.

National Defence Council

The National Defence Council with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962. The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the situation and arrangements for national defence, and advise Government on defence and other related matters, (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Citizens' Committee the necessary measures for utilising public participation in national defence.

The Council formed a Military Affairs Committee with the Defence Minister as Chairman to take stock of the defence arrangements and another committee with the Home Minister as Chairman meant generally to assist in building up the national will against aggression. Defence Councils were formed in various States also.

LEGISLATIVE AND ALLIED MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to meet the situation following the Chinese and Pakistani aggression are outlined below.

The Central Government issued the Foreigners (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order 1962 on October 25 providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city, town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours without permission from prescribed authorities.

Proclamation of Emergency

On October 26, 1962 the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, empowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency. Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act: (i) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, and (iv) the Defence of India (Employment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963.

During the state of Emergency the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field of the latter. Parliament can also make laws on subjects of State jurisdiction. Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19; this, however, would not be done

unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may impinge on Fundamental Rights, some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts. Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Emergency on November 13, 1962

In February 1966, the Union Home Minister discussed with the Chief Ministers of some of the States the general question of the purposes for which the Defence of India Act and Rules could be used.

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14 1963 imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

The Government issued an order on October 30, 1962 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions stricter) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution Government have also assumed powers, under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India The Foreigners Order, 1948 has been amended to provide for report by foreigners who are granted visas for specified places, of their arrival at, and departure from, the places they are permitted to visit The Indian Passport Rules, 1950, have also been amended All persons of Chinese origin, including those who had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners Towards the end of November 1962, about 2,000 Chinese nationals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were interned in the Central Internment Camp at Deoli in Rajasthan, of whom 1 654 were later repatriated to China Chinese nationals in other parts of the country were also subjected to restrictions.

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962 and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay was undertaken Investigations into the Bank's affairs have been completed and a report is under preparation

Four special tribunals were set up in Assam in 1964 under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 for disposal of cases of Pakistani infiltrants One more tribunal was set up in April 1965 The Foreigners (Restriction on Pakistani Nationals) Order,1965 was issued on September 6, 1965 On the same date, the Foreigners (Internment) Order, 1962 was amended to extend it to Pakistani nationals, and 7,500 of them were detained in various States Under an agreement reached with Pakistan Government, 3,800 Pakistanis and their families were repatriated to East Pakistan in three batches and 1,925 to West Pakistan

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency. The revised budget for 1963-64 amounted to Rs 808.18 crores and the budgets

for 1964-65 and 1965-66 to Rs. 805 80 crores and Rs. 888.39 crores approximately, respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 1966-67 would be within the annual ceiling of Rs 1,000 crores envisaged in the Defence Plan

National Defence Fund

The National Defence Fund was instituted on October 27, 1962 Administered by a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contribution in cash, gold, etc, for the defence effort Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs 76 78 crores in cash and about 24 66 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments and 15 62 lakh grammes in silver on March 31, 1966

Gold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds on sale on November 12 1962 carrying interest at 6½ per cent per annum (payable half-yearly). Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs 53 58 per 10 g of 995 fineness. The Bonds are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at par in cash 15 years after purchase A total of 16,088 kgs of gold valued at Rs 8 62 crores was received as subscription to the Bonds A second series was floated on March 1 1965 carrying interest at 7 per cent per annum and remained on sale up to the end of May 1965 Subscriptions to these Bonds amounted to Rs 3·29 crores, the gold subscribed being 6,146 kgs The first series of the Bond will also earn the higher rate of interest after April 1, 1965 for the remaining years of the currency of the Bonds. Subscriptions to another series, called the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, were received from October 27, 1965 to May 31, 1966 and aggregated 11 861 kgs up to March 31, 1966 They will be repaid in gold

The Reserve Bank also exhorted the banks on November 10, 1962 to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort From November 14 forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country, a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold Forward trading in silver has also been banned

On January 10, 1963 a scheme was brought into force under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to control transactions in gold and gold articles Intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange the scheme also marked an important departure in the social and economic history of the country The Gold (Control) Act was passed in September 1965.

A comprehensive scheme was launched for the rehabilitation of the goldsmiths affected by the gold control scheme, Rs 9 82 crores have been sanctioned so far for the purpose

Defence Bonds and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (ii) 10-year 4½ per cent Defence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates bearing 4 per cent interest, and (iii) 12-year National Defence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan

Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, on December 20, 1962 The arrangements were later extended to Hong Kong and Canada. The sale was discontinued at the end of 1963. The total subscription amounted to Rs 7 45 lakhs

Two Defence Loans, a three-year 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1968 and a seven-year 4¾ per cent National Defence Loan, 1972 were announced on October 19, 1965 Subscriptions to these loans were received in cash at par from October 27, 1965 to March 31, 1966 which stood at Rs. 10 43 crores in the case of N D L, 1968 and Rs 17 05 crores in the case of N D L, 1972.

In order to augment foreign exchange resources, National Defence Remittance Scheme was introduced It applies to remittances from abroad received through banking channels on or after October 26 1965 in convertible currency till May 31, 1966 A person making a remittance is issued a bank certificate indicating the rupee equivalent of the total amount remitted to India Total remittances received up to March 31, 1966 amounted to Rs 41 crores

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Following the Chinese aggression, the prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence This was further underlined by the conflict with Pakistan in September 1965 In view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decided that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources The determination to achieve these objectives is reflected in the budgets for 1963-64 onwards providing for a major national effort at resource mobilisation

In several directions, especially in industry, minerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contingencies Among the more important measures are the following

The steel industry was geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers were modified to meet defence needs Similarly, production of machine tools was stepped up and efforts made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible Also, concerted efforts were made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries

Railways have greatly improved their performance Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads Development of border roads has received increasing attention The existing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads constructed to make the areas more accessible

Dates for commissioning power projects were advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets was decided to be built up to serve as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance, the National Development Council urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist.

Village Volunteer Force

The Village Volunteer Force Scheme was launched in January 1963 as a nation-wide movement, with a three-fold programme of production, civil defence and mass education

Relief Measures

To maintain the morale of the service personnel, a number of relief measures have been announced. A new special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen has been constituted with an initial donation of Rs 5 crores from the National Defence Fund and an annual contribution of Rs one crore from the Defence Budget A terminal gratuity of Rs 1 000 for each completed year of satisfactory service has been announced for officers granted Emergency Commission direct from civil life, among other measures are higher pensionary benefits for serving JCOs and ORs granted Emergency Commission and disability pension and constant attendance allowance Orders have also been issued revising the special family pensionary awards and disability pension admissible in respect of Defence Services Officers and personnel killed or disabled in action in the operation against Pakistan on or after August 5, 1965 and extended to cover cases affected during the Chinese aggression of 1962 and the Kutch operations of 1965 Certain State Governments have offered *ex-gratia* grants to the families of the personnel killed in action during the present emergency

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel --engineers, supervisory staff, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists --were revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy Steps taken included the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions were utilised Efforts were made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments National labour corps units were organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled labour The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need It also provides for the constitution of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) Tribunals The former deals with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment and dismissal and engagement of technical personnel and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service

Scientific research and technical education programmes were likewise accelerated The facilities available in the national laboratories were harnessed to defence needs Cultural activities were also oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any loss as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parliament adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (i) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act The Acts provide for compulsory insurance of goods (certain exceptions have been listed), factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance available in the normal course. The insurance schemes under the Acts cover property, plant, machinery and

equipment of oil companies, standing tea crops, goods intended for sale, etc., in excess of Rs. 30,000 in any one district Goods owned by Government are excluded from it

No premia were charged under these schemes in 1964. Token premia at the rate of 6 paise for goods and 10 paise for factories per hundred rupees of insurable value subject to a maximum of Rs 25 were prescribed for goods or factories insured on or after January 1, 1964. The rates were revised to 10 paise for goods and 15 paise for factories from September 1, 1965.

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services was not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercised voluntary restraint and accepted the utmost sacrifices, in an equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund

The Industrial Truce Resolution resulted in a decline in the number of man-days lost There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment Workers also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All political parties as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal, political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep satisfaction "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations " Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelise the people's determination into positive creative effort. Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the Jawans at the front and relief to their families A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold the price line

The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism. The Indian press whole-heartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge and worked with restraint and regard for national interest during the Indo-Pak conflict. However, an order was issued under D I.R on December 11, 1965 empowering the Chief Press Adviser to impose conditions and restrictions on publication of news relating to defence supplies.

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas. A Civil Defence Advisory Committee has been set up. About 3 72 lakh Home Guards were raised throughout the country up to December 5, 1965 who patrolled and guarded vital installations

during the hostilities with Pakistan They also assisted the police in tackling Pakistani paratroopers and combing out infiltrators. The Directorate General of Border Security Force has been set up to strengthen the border security arrangements

An Act, entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the Emergency

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

(*January* 1962 *to March* 1966)

(Note : for a more detailed diary *see* "India 1965")

1962

January

8 Chinese claim nearly 4 000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

February

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh

April

15 India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh

16 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector

30 China announces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within the Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

May

14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interest of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic

21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

June

2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and spirit by China, lapses

July

14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of the Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced

August

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy

September

8 Chinese make incursion into Indian territory in the eastern sector.

13 Presence of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is confirmed

October

12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.
20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.
24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km. from the line.
25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese
26 President proclaims state of Emergency.
— Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.
31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force
— President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

November

5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese
6 National Defence Council is set up
19 The fall of Se La Ridge besides Walong in NEFA is announced
21 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence
— China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire India-China border from midnight.

December

2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion
8 Prime Minister informs Rajya Sabha that the Chinese had clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the eastern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju
9 China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta
10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the India-China conflict begins in Colombo
16 First batch of NEFA Administration staff returns to Bomdi La
21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the US and Britain

1963

January

3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang.
10 The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo proposals
13 China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on January 14 and 15 in the eastern sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959", in the western sector 20 km behind the line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at some sentry posts to be retained as civil check posts
14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India
21 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, UAR and Ghana placed before Parliament
23 Prime Minister declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto the Colombo proposals and clarifications
— All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo proposals in Parliament
25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals
28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet.
30 Joint U.S.-Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi

February

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes

March

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

— India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement.

— China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire India-China border

14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic

April

22 Prime Minister says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack

May

2 Prime Minister informs Chinese Premier that negotiations can start only after China accepts Colombo proposals in toto

June

15 Prime Minister says 6 of the 26 civilian posts set up by Chinese are in the Indian territory occupied by China

17 India protests to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh

July

26 India informs Colombo Powers of Chinese troop concentration on the Indian border

September

2 Defence Minister presents main conclusions of NEFA Reverses Enquiry Report to both Houses of Parliament

October

9 Prime Minister receives Ghana President's proposal for another Colombo Powers Conference

13 India rejects Chinese Premier's offer to visit Delhi for talks as "purely propagandist"

14 President of UAR and Ceylonese Premier urge that Colombo Powers should continue efforts to ease India-China border situation

December

10 Government reveals that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory but no area in NEFA is under the control of China

1964

February

3 Official spokesman says India has never given assurance of not moving troops to the McMahon Line

26 India protests to China against putting up of cairns in Ladakh area to mark the 'line of actual control' as defined by China

April

25 Government rejects Chinese protest note on the Dalai Lama's activities in India

May

17 Prime Minister reiterates offer to begin talks with China if she agreed not to have posts in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh

June

1 Defence Minister gives details of India's 5-Year Defence Plan to Lok Sabha.

August

7 Bhutan's acting Premier says that there is intense road-building activity by the Chinese beyond Bhutan's northern border.

19 Prime Minister Shastri says that Government would be prepared to have discussions with China for a just and honourable settlement.

September

5 Government lodges strong protest against Chinese intrusion into Sikkim on August 27.

30 GDR leader Herr Walter Ulbricht condemns the Chinese leaders for creating boundary conflict with India

October

7 In two notes to the Chinese Government, India demands acceptance of the Colombo proposals by China

December

30 Chinese Premier describes as unreasonable India's demand that China withdraw the seven civilian posts as a pre-condition for negotiations

1965

January

21 Government accuses China of aggressive designs against Sikkim

March

26 Official circles describe the boundary agreement between China and Pakistan as one of the "most opportunistic deals in Asian history" and invalid in international law

-- The new Prime Minister of Ceylon, Senanayake, backs India's stand in the India-China dispute

May

5 China supports Pakistani aggression and blames India for having "provoked armed conflict in the Rann of Kutch"

6 China's partisanship in the Indo-Pak border clashes amounting to collusion against India is regarded by the Soviet Union as "unprincipled"

15 Left CPI leader E.M.S. Namboodripad deplores Chinese nuclear test

June

17 China mounts a propaganda offensive against India designed to mislead heads of Governments meeting at the second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers on June 29

September

7 China charges India with launching a sudden 'armed attack on Pakistan'

16 China gives an ultimatum to India to "dismantle all its military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself within three days of the delivery of the present note" and "return the kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and seized livestock".

17 Prime Minister Shastri offers joint inspection of Sikkim border installations and says Indians would fight with "grim determination" if attacked.

18 China moves troops closer to Sikkim border in the east and Dam-chok area of Ladakh in the west
19 China opposes issuing of ceasefire appeal to India and Pakistan by the permanent secretariat of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation
— China extends time-limit of the ultimatum by three days
— Chinese troops kidnap and kill three civilian personnel of an Indian patrol on duty in the vicinity of an Indian checkpost in Tsaskur in Ladakh
20 Prime Minister addresses a letter to the Colombo Powers to exert their influence to restrain China from attacking India
21 In a protest note to Chinese embassy, India points out Chinese intrusions, *i e*, seizing of two posts within Sikkim and three intrusions in Ladakh and Barahoti
— China issues a new warning to India to stop all intrusions and provocations on India-China border
23 China sends another warning to India asking for return of "kidnapped cattle and men".
— China claims that the Indian troops in response to the Chinese ultimatum had already withdrawn from Tibetan territory
24 China demands that India "assume the responsibility of returning all Chinese border inhabitants kidnapped and all the livestock seized by its troops, and truly stop all intrusions and provocations"
25 Chinese are reported to have withdrawn from all positions close to Sikkim border
27 India lodges protest with China against crossing Sikkim border and kidnapping three Indian soldiers

November

8 India asks China to return the three Indian soldiers kidnapped from Sikkim territory
13 Chinese soldiers in company strength intrude into Dongchui-La on Sikkim-Tibet border
14 After 12 hour gun battle with Indian troops guarding Dongchui-La area in Sikkim, Chinese forces withdraw to Chinese side of the frontier
15 China is officially reported to have virtually remilitarised the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh
23 India protests to China against intrusions by Chinese troops into North Sikkim and in the Daulet Beg Oldi area
27 India charges China with "brutal and inhuman crime" of killing three men of the Assam Rifles south of Dom La on November 24

December

6 Chinese have built up 12-mile long motorable road from Chumbi Valley to the foot of Nathu La and have reinforced their troops at Chumbitang, according to Maharaja of Sikkim
6 Chinese are reported to have built 1300 mile long metalled road from Aksai Chin to Lhasa
11 India has asked the Chinese Government to put an 'immediate stop' to violation by Chinese troops of the so-called line of actual control and remilitarisation of the 20 km demilitarised zone in the Ladakh sector of the India-China border.

12 Thirty Chinese killed in an encounter between Indian patrols and Chinese troops in Sikkim area.
13 In a protest note India condemns latest "act of calculated intrusion" in eastern sector
14 Union Cabinet discusses repeated intrusions by Chinese troops on our northern frontiers and their provocative attacks on our patrols
20 China returns bodies of six Indian soldiers killed on December 12 in Sikkim territory

1966

January

4 Peking mounts anti-Tashkent meet propaganda to wreck the summit talks
6 China virtually admits her repeated military intrusions into the Thagla Ridge area and Longju as well as remilitarization of the 20 km zone in Ladakh
9 India receives the new Peking note renewing Chinese claim to some 92,000 km in NEFA

February

26 Peking attacks Indian leaders for 'making a mess of the economy and plunging the people in dire straits'

March

1 Prime Minister tells Lok Sabha that India is not in favour of entering into any pact to contain Chinese Communism in South-East Asia
14 India protests to China against 'wilful violation' of the border by Chinese forces at Longju and Thagla Ridge in NEFA and remilitarisation of the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO INDO-PAK CONFLICT

1965

March

17 India denies Pakistan Government's allegation of forcible occupation of Dahagram enclave by Indian forces on March 13
— Pakistani forces start incessant firing on Indians in Tinbigha and other places in West Bengal

April

9 Pakistani troops attack Indian post at Sardar on Kutch-Sind border.
11 Indian troops re-occupy Sardar post
17 Prime Minister repeats 'No War' pact offer to Pakistan
20 Pakistan rejects Indian protest against Pakistani troops' firing on Punjab Chief Minister in Chhamb on April 17
23 Pakistan deploys 14 battalions on the Kutch-Sind border.
24 Pakistani invaders use tank in their attack on a post near Kanjarkot
29 India supplies to the USA aerial photographs of Pakistan having used American-supplied tanks in Biar Bet on April 26
30 Prime Minister says British Prime Minister has suggested cease-fire proposals on Kutch to India and Pakistan.

May

1 The India-Pakistan Conciliation Group calls upon President Ayub to order an immediate cease-fire in the Kutch area, withdraw all Pakistani troops and arrange for a high-powered commission to demarcate the boundary
3 Pakistan abandons Ding (Kutch) post
4 Defence Minister confirms in Lok Sabha reports of a major armed build-up by Pakistan along the West Bengal-East Pakistan border
— President Ayub admits that a Pakistani brigade in the Rann of Kutch was equipped with both American and British arms and equipment
— Chinese experts assist Pakistani officers in organising heavy concentration of troops on Eastern border
6 Pakistani planes intrude into Rajasthan
11 India and Pakistan agree to negotiate for cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch
— Pakistan virtually occupies all the Indian enclaves in East Pakistan while retaining her control over her own in India
19 Pakistan proposes withdrawal of all Indian armed forces along the Indo-Pak borders as part of the Rann of Kutch settlement.
20 *A full battalion Pakistani attack on an Indian picket south-west of* Mendhar (J & K) is repulsed
21 USA protests to Pakistan over the use of their equipment in the Rann of Kutch
— Pakistan claims entire Lathitilla area
22 India protests to Pakistan against firing by East Pakistan Rifles on Indian territory in Tripura on May 9, 10 and 18
26 Pakistani troops suffer heavy casualties in clashes with Indian troops in the Chhamb sector.
— Two platoons of the regular Pakistani army violate the cease-fire line in the Kargil sector
28 Indian border police foil Pakistani attempts to remove border pillars at some points between India and East Pakistan
29 India has complained to the UN Security Council against heavy concentration of Pakistani troops "in aggressive posture all along the Indian border

June

1 The Chief UN Military Observer protests to Pakistan over Pakistani firing on UN observers south-west of Naushera on May 21
3 Prime Minister Wilson receives replies from India and Pakistan to his letter urging a negotiated settlement
7 Pakistani troops which intruded across the cease-fire line in the Kargil sector in the early hours of June 5 are driven back by Indian troops
— India asks Pakistan to stop aggressive activities of the East Pak Rifles
11 Office of the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner in Shillong is wound up
23 Pakistani troops resort to heavy firing on Belonia town of Tripura.
25 India and Pakistan agree on the three-member arbitration tribunal to give its award on the Kutch-Sind international boundary
26 Pakistani troops change prominent landmarks near the cease-fire line to confuse UN military observers in Kashmir
29 Government approves British draft proposal for a cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch and on the Kutch-Sind border dispute.
30 Kutch cease-fire agreement is signed.

July

1 Indian troops begin withdrawing from the Rann of Kutch
— Withdrawal of Indian troops from two Pakistani positions in Kargil area is completed
8 Pak troops complete pull-out from the Rann of Kutch
9 India agrees to Pak suggestion of Foreign Ministers' meeting in August in pursuance of the cease-fire agreement.
14 Soviet Premier congratulates the Prime Minister on Kutch cease-fire agreement.
17 400 armed Pakistanis backed by East Pak Rifles attempt to enter Indian territory and forcibly take over a plot of land in Nadia district

August

5 Extensive infiltration by armed Pakistanis all along the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir is noticed
10 India sends protest note to Pakistan and Chief UN Military Observer in Kashmir, and informs USA, USSR, UK and other friendly countries of the developments in Kashmir
16 Defence Minister informs Parliament that India re-occupied two Pak posts in the Kargil sector after Pakistani forces launched a full-scale attack on Indian forces guarding the Leh road
26 Indian forces cross cease-fire line in the Uri sector
30 Indian army occupies Haji Pir Pass and a number of other important posts.

September

1 Heavy Pakistani attack in Chhamb sector Prime Minister says Pakistan has launched "a regular attack" and "we will meet it"
2 Opposition leaders in Parliament pledge full support to the Government to meet the Pakistani threat.
— UN Secretary-General, U Thant, appeals for cease-fire.
4 U Thant issues a report on the situation in Kashmir which holds Pakistan responsible for precipitating the current conflict
— Prime Minister replies to the UN Secretary-General's appeal for cease-fire
5 Pakistan extends the conflict by launching an air attack on a base near Amritsar.
— The UN Security Council calls for an immediate cease-fire in Kashmir
6 In a broadcast President Ayub says "We are at war with India"
— Indian troops move across the Punjab border into West Pakistan
— British Prime Minister calls for immediate end of fighting
7 USA suspends arms aid to India and Pakistan
— Two Indian merchant vessels impounded in Karachi
— East Pakistan cuts off all communcation lines with Cooch-Behar in West Bengal
— Pakistan imposes restrictions on movements of Indian diplomats in Pakistan
— Pakistan orders closure of Indian banks operating in that country
8 Indian forces move into West Pakistan in two more sectors
— Gadra city in Sind is occupied by Indian forces.
— Pakistan uses her Navy for the first time for long-range bombarding of Dwarka port in Kutch
— Pakistan asks Turkey for arms
— Pakistani banks in India closed
— Three Pakistani ships detained in Indian ports.

— Indian High Commission staff in Karachi reported to be under virtual internment; reciprocal measures taken by India in respect of Pak envoy staff in New Delhi.
— UN Secretary-General arrives at Rawalpindi and discusses Indo-Pak conflict with President Ayub
— Singapore Premier supports Indian position in the Indo-Pak conflict.
Pakistan imposes total ban on all exports and imports to and from India and takes over Indians' property in Pakistan.
11 Indian forces occupy the entire bulge linking Uri with Poonch.
12 UN Secretary-General begins his discussions with Prime Minister Shastri
13 Report of Gen Nimmo confirms that armed Pakistani raiders crossed over to Indian side of cease-fire line on August 5
15 President Johnson makes an appeal to Pakistan and India to co-operate with the UN in search for peace.
16 China issues threats of armed action (*See* India-China relations).
18 Soviet Union suggests Tashkent as venue for a meeting between Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub
19 Gujarat Chief Minister's plane shot down by Pakistani Air Force
20 Security Council formally calls on India and Pakistan to end fighting within 48 hours and withdraw their armed personnel to the positions they held before August 5
22 India and Pakistan agree to a general cease-fire with effect from 3 30 A M (IST) in response to the Security Council's call
— Pakistan bombs an Amritsar suburb after agreeing to cease-fire
23 Cease-fire comes into effect on all fronts at 3 30 A M.
27 Prime Minister says there is no question of stationing a UN 'peace keeping' force on the Indian soil
28 Pakistani troops set fire to Khem Karan, north of Ferozepur, and several villages in the Chhamb sector
Indian Chancery at Karachi is ransacked

October

3 India releases liberal supplies of canal water to Pakistan
4 India asks Pakistan to make full amends for the barbarous treatment meted out to Indian High Commission in Karachi after the outbreak of hostilities and tender apology
— Telephone equipment worth lakhs of rupees shipped by Belgium for India seized by Pakistan at Karachi
— President Tito condemns China for attempting to escalate Indo-Pak conflict
5 Pakistan refuses to give information about Indian POWs to the Red Cross
6 Latest census of imigrants from East Pakistan shows that more Christians and Buddhists are leaving Pakistan
7 Indian troops inflict heavy casualties on intruding Pakistani troops 8 miles north-east of Dewa in the Akhnoor sector
9 Pakistan asks US for replacement of Sabre jets and Patton tanks lost in fighting with India
12 India warns that continuous cease-fire violations by Pakistan—as many as 251 in 20 days—would escalate the conflict
13 India and Pakistan agree to repatriate press correspondents detained in either country
— Pakistani aircraft strafes Bandha village in Rajasthan
15 Joint Indo-Pakistan survey for demarcation of Berubari indefinitely postponed.

18 Indian troops foil a Pakistani attempt to dislodge them from a position in Poonch sector.
19 Pakistani Air Force Chief admits having used napalm bombs against Indian targets during hostilities.
26 India condemns Pakistan Foreign Minister's abusive remarks against India in the Security Council The Indian delegation walks out of the meeting

November

8 India informs UN about massing of Pakistani forces all along the front
9 U Thant, in a report to UN Security Council, says that Pakistan had been blatantly violating cease-fire in various sectors
12 India again protests to Pakistan against 'provocative and aggressive' activities on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border.
15 President Ayub says that danger of another flare-up with India is not over
— U Thant announces in his report that India and Pakistan have agreed not to carry out any more firing drills within 10 km area of cease-fire line
16 Prime Minister tells Lok Sabha that a meeting between him and President Ayub in Tashkent, as suggested by the Soviet Premier, would be fruitless if Kashmir was to be discussed
22 External Affairs Minister tells Lok Sabha that India had rejected as "preposterous" a proposal of Pakistan for the induction of a UN-sponsored Afro-Asian Force in Jammu and Kashmir.
— Pakistan informs India that 3,018 Indians have been interned in Pakistan
23 Defence Minister informs Rajya Sabha that Pakistan used anti-tank guided missiles of West German make during the Indo-Pak conflict.
— East Pakistan Government seizes Indian Airlines Corporation Office in Dacca and India-owned Dhakeswari Cotton Mills at Narayanganj
29 Defence Minister tells Lok Sabha that arms, ammunition and equipment manufactured in the USA, the UK, West Germany, China and France were captured by Indian forces during the conflict with Pakistan

December

2 Prime Minister informs his colleagues of his decision to visit Tashkent for talks with President Ayub
7 Prime Minister repeats No-War pact offer to Pakistan
8 The Soviet Union officially announces that the Tashkent talks would be held on January 4
11 India protests against the incessant aggressive action of East Pakistan forces in the Debipur area
14 President Ayub expresses willingness to accept No-War pact on condition that India agrees to "self-determination" for Kashmir
15 India lodges protest against the illegal take-over by Pakistan of assets and properties of the Indian nationals and Indian public authorities
16 An intruding Pakistani aircraft is shot down by the Indian forces over Indian territory near Amritsar
17 Pakistan admits air intrusion

1966

January

3 Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan arrive at Tashkent.

— Pakistani troops fire in the Lahore sector at a number of posts.
4 Shastri-Ayub talks begin
6 Withdrawal of "armed personnel" by India and Pakistan is considered at a meeting of army commanders of the two countries under UN auspices in Amritsar
8 Foreign Secretary C S Jha tells newsmen at Tashkent that the Indian Government had received a new and "very severe warning" from China during the Tashkent Summit conference
10 Tashkent Declaration signed
— Prime Minister Shastri expires in Tashkent soon after signing the Declaration
17 Indian High Commissoner to Pakistan, Kewal Singh, returns to Pakistan to resume his duties.
19 The new Prime Minister, Smt Gandhi, says that the Tashkent Pact will be honoured
22 General Chaudhuri and General Musa agree on a plan for disengagement of troops along the cease-fire line
— India and Pakistan exchange captured airmen
25 Indian and Pakistani forces begin the first phase of disengagement in all the four sectors
29 An agreement for the withdrawal of armed personnel is signed in Lahore
30 Disengagement of troops is completed

February

1 Indian and Pakistani Army officers meet in Calcutta to discuss ways and means of reducing tension on the India-East Pakistan border
2 India and Pakistan exchange the first batch of POWs
4 India agrees to an immediate resumption of overflights by Pakistani planes across the Indian territory
10 Direct flights over each others' territory resumed
11 Indo-Pak postal link resumed
21 Lok Sabha approves the Tashkent Agreement Withdrawal from Haji Pir begins
25 Indian forces enter the areas vacated by Pakistan

March

2 First round of Indo-Pak ministerial talks end without any agreement on any of the issues
9 First informal meeting between border police officials of Ferozepore and Kasur takes place at Hussainiwala
15 Pakistan Foreign Minister says Pakistan cannot enter a No-War pact with India as long as "Kashmir dispute" exists
24 Prime Minister says that display of Chinese military hardware at Rawalpindi parade has only further emphasised Sino-Pak link-up

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I Government of India Schemes

1 Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages
2 Overseas Scholarships and Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes

*Appendix to Chapter V

3. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme
4. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who are residents of the Union Territories.
5. Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and certain foreign countries —Scholarships to Indian nationals for study in these countries.

II Fellowships/Scholarships/Apprenticeships offered by Foreign Governments, International Organisations/Institutions/Bodies, etc

1. Scholarships/Fellowships offered by various foreign Governments for post-graduate study/research/practical training in their country
2. British Council (London) Scholarships
3. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan-offers of Scholarships/Fellowships/Teacher Training Bursaries for Indian nationals from Commonwealth countries
4. Imperial Relations Trust (London University of Education) Fellowships
5. German Academic Exchange Service (West Germany) Scholarships for practical training
6. M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft Duisburg (West Germany) Scholarships for practical training
7. Institute for Social Studies (The Hague) Fellowships
8. People's Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), Moscow Scholarships-offer of seats for study at the University
9. Institute for the Study of Economic Development (Naples) Scholarships
10. Unesco—Thai Government Fellowships
11. Technical Co-operation Scheme (Colombo Plan) Scholarships/Fellowships
12. Confederation of British Industry (U K.) Overseas Scholarships
13. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society, London
14. M/s Rolls Royce (London) Apprenticeships
15. Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tokyo University (Japan), Scholarships

For Study in India

I For Foreign Nationals

1. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Scheme
   - (i) Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships for nationals of other Commonwealth countries for post-graduate study
   - (ii) Teacher Training Bursaries to nationals of the other Commonwealth countries
   - (iii) Administrative Awards for Educationists of other Commonwealth countries
   - (iv) Scheme for the Training of Craft Instructors for nationals of certain Commonwealth countries
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research
4. Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme
5. Scholarships to West German Nationals
6. Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and certain foreign countries — Scholarships to nationals of those countries for study/training
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research
8. Aneurin Bevan Scholarships for British nationals
9. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme for students from certain Asian, African and other countries, and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries

II For Indian Nationals

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools
2. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking States
3. Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields
4. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes Scholarships for Post-Matric Education
5. Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers
6. National Loan Scholarships Scheme
7. National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education
8. Merit scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers for post-matric studies

(The schemes at Nos 4 and 5 are implemented by the State Governments/Union Administrations on principles laid down by the Union Government and with funds placed at their disposal by the Centre)

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur
College of Engineering, Kakinada
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad
College of Engineering, S V University, Tirupati
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Pharmacy, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad
J V D College of Science and Technology, Waltair
Nagarjunsagar Engineering College, Hyderabad
Regional Engineering College, Warangal

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College Gauhati
Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri
Indian School of Mines Dhanbad
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P O Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt Kaira
Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M S University of Baroda, Baroda
L D College of Engineering, Ahmedabad
L M College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad
Lukhdhirji College of Engineering, Morvi
Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar

KERALA

College of Engineering Trivandrum
Government Engineering College, Trichur
Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat
Regional Engineering College, Calicut
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar
Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore
Government Engineering College, Bilaspur
Government Engineering College, Rewa

MADRAS

A C College of Technology, Guindy, Madras
A C College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore

* Appendix to Chapter V

Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
Government Engineering College, Salem
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras
P S G College of Technology, Coimbatore
School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai
Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli

MAHARASHTRA

Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur
College of Engineering, Poona
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay
Engineering College, Karad
Government Engineering College, Aurangabad
Indian Institute of Technology, Powai Bombay
J J College of Architecture, Bombay
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay
Walchand College of Engineering Sangli
College of Engineering, Amravati

MYSORE

B D T College of Engineering, Davangere
B M S College of Engineering Bangalore
Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagolkot
B V Bhoomreddi College of Engineering Hubli
College of Engineering, Bangalore
Engineering College, Gulbarga
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Karnatak Regional Engineering College Surathakal (South Kanara)
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan
Manipal Engineering College, Manipal
M S Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore
R V College of Engineering, Bangalore
P E S College of Engineering, Mandya
S J C R College of Engineering, Mysore
S S College of Engineering, Kumjur
S K S J Technological Institute, Bangalore

ORISSA

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela
University College of Engineering, Burla Distt Sambalpur

PUNJAB

Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh
Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh
Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology Punjab University Chandigarh
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala
Regional Engineering College Kurukshetra

RAJASTHAN

Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani
Birla College, Pilani
Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur
Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh

Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra
College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Agricultural University, Pantnagar
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
J K Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad
Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur
National Sugar Institute, Kanpur
University of Roorkee, Roorkee

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College Sibpore, Howrah
College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta
College of Textile Technology Serampore
College of Textile Technology Berhampore
College of Leather Technology Calcutta
Department of Applied Chemistry Calcutta University Calcutta
Department of Applied Physics Calcutta University, Calcutta
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta
Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri
North Calcutta Engineering College Dakshineswar (C o B I College, Howrah)
Regional Engineering College Durgapur
University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta

DELHI

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

TRIPURA

Engineering College, Agartala

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1966*

Painting

1. Prokash Karmakar
   "The Passion Grapes" (Oil)
2. J Sultan Ali
   Kondapalli" (Drawing)
3. Ambadas
   "Hot wind blows inside me" (Oil)
4. P K Das Gupta
   "Kazi Village" (Oil)
5. Bal Chhabda
   "Love thy neighbour as thyself
   The Lord did say that, not the neighbour (Oil)
6. Surya Prakash
   "Opus" 41 (Oil)
7. Ram Singh Bawa
   "Distressed" (Oil)
8. M K Bardhan
   "Agony & Ecstasy" (Oil)
9. K S Kulkarni
   "Attrition (Oil)

Sculpture

1. P V Jankiram
   "The woman" (Copper & Brass)

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS, 1964-65*

Hindustani Music

Vocal—Hira Bai Barodekar
Instrumental—Pt Sakharam

*Appendix to Chapter VI

Karnatak Music :

Vocal—T. Brinda
Instrumental—T R Mahalingam

Dance

Kathakali—Guru Gopinath
Manipuri—Guru Bipin Sinha
Teacher of Classical Dance—Chokalingam Pillai

Drama

Acting in Gujarati—Moolji Khushal Nayak
Acting in Malayalam—Aravindaksha Menon
Acting in Sanskrit—Krishnachandra Bhatvadekar
Play Writing—Upendra Nath 'Ashk'

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1965*

Language	Book	Author
Bengali	*Smriti Satta Bhabishyat* (poems)	Bishnu Dey
English	*The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin* (autobiography)	(late) Verrier Elwin
Gujarati	*Jeevan-Vyavastha* (essays)	Kaka (D B) Kalelkar
Hindi	*Rasa-Siddhanta* (treatise on poetics)	Dr. Nagendra
Kannada	*Ranga Binnapa* (philosophical reflections)	S V Ranganna
Malayalam	*Muthassi* (Poems)	N Balamani Amma
Marathi	*Vyakti Ani Valli* (sketches)	P L Deshpande
Oriya	*Uttarayana* (poems)	Baikunthanath Patnaik
Punjabi	*Ik Chhit Chanandi* (short stories)	Kartar Singh Duggal
Tamil	*Sri Ramanujar* (biography)	Sri Acharya
Telugu	*Misra Manjari* (poems)	Ravaprolu Subbarao
Urdu	*Ek Chadar Maili-si* (novelette)	Rajinder Singh Bedi

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS**

Andhra Pradesh Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad, Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada Rammohana Ayurveda College, Guntur, Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal

Assam Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar Government Ayurvedic College, Patna, Motihari Ayurvedic College, Motihari, Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai, Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur

Gujarat : O H Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Baroda, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalya, Nadiad, Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar, J P Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar, Arya Kanya Shuddha Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, M Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalya, Porbandar, B H Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalva, Lodhara, M D Shuddha Mahavidyalaya, Tankara, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad

Jammu and Kashmir . Government Ayurvedic College, Jammu.

Kerala : Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, Ayurveda College, Tripunithura, Ayurvedic College, Shoranpur, Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranpur, Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal

*Appendix to Chapter VI
**Appendix to Chapter VIII.

Madhya Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur, Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior, Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore, Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur, Awantika Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Ujjain; Attreya Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pandurna, Maha Kaushal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Chhatisgarh Ayurved Vidyalaya, Raipur

Madras . Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras, Government College of Indian Medicines, Palayamcottai

Maharashtra R A Podar Medical College, Bombay, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik, Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Radhakrishna Tosniyal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola, D M M. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal, Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay, S N J R Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sholapur, Siddha Nagarjuna Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Mysore Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bijapur, Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Hubli, Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary Sirdha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Udipi, Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal, Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Gadag Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bagalkot

Orissa Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri

Punjab Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur, Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak

Rajasthan . Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur, Shri Sanatan Dharm Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner, Ayurveda Viswa Bharati Sardarshahr, Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Pilani Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh, Parasurampuriya Ayurvedic College, Sikar

Uttar Pradesh State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow, Arjun Darshanand Ayurvedic College, Varanasi Sri Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi, Sri Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanasi Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College Pilibhit, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun, Ayurvedic College, Banda, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Gurukul Viswavidyalaya Mathura Uttarkhand Ayurved Vidyalaya, Chamoli, (Uttarkhand), Dwivedi Ayurvedic College Kanpur, Ayurved Vidyalaya Lucknow, Ayurvedic College, Bareilly Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow Post Graduate Institute of Medicines, B H U , Varanasi

West Bengal · Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta, Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parisad, Calcutta, Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta, Nabadwip Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip (Nadia), Ayurved Pathsala, Contai (Midnapur)

Delhi . Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi

UNANI MEDICAL COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, Shabina Tibbia College, Hyderabad Islamia Arabic and Tibbi College, Kurnool

Bihar · Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, Jamia Tibbia, Delhi

Jammu and Kashmir : Government Unani Tibbia College, Srinagar

Madras · Government College of Indian Medicines, Palayamcottai.

Uttar Pradesh : Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow, Unani Medical College Allahabad, Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh, Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur, Unani College, Varanasi. Tibbia College Darul-Uloom, Deoband

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad, Guntur Medical College, Guntur, Medical College, Kurnool, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada; Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, S V Medical College, Tirupati
ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh, Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati, Medical College Silchar

*Appendix to Chapter VIII

BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai, Rajindra Medical College Ranchi; Medical College, Damodar Road, Jamshedpur
GUJARAT	B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Baroda, M P Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Surat
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Medical College, Srinagar
KERALA	Medical College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Kottayam, Medical College, Alleppey, Medical College Calicut
MADHYA PRADESH	Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Medical College, Rewa, Medical College, Raipur
MADRAS	Madras Medical College Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras, Medical College, Chingleput, Medical College, Tirunuvalli
MAHARASHTRA	Grant Medical College Bombay, Seth G S Medical College, Bombay, T N Medical College, Bombay, B J Medical College, Poona, Government Medical College, Aurangabad, Medical College, Nagpur, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, Medical College Miraj, Medical College, Sholapur, Medical College, Bombay
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore) Medical College, Mysore, Medical College Bangalore, Karnatak Medical College, Hubli Medical College, Bellary, St John's Medical College, Bangalore, Medical College Gulbarga, Medical College, Belgaum, Medical College, Devangere
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack, Medical College Burla (Sambalpur), Medical College Berhampur
PUNJAB	Medical College Amritsar, Christian Medical College, Ludhiana Government Medical College Patiala, Medical College, Rohtak Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Singh Medical College Jaipur Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner Medical College, Udaipur, Medical College, Ajmer, Medical College, Jodhpur
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow Medical College, Agra G S V M Medical College Kanpur College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad, Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta, R G Kar Medical College, Calcutta, Calcutta National Medical Institute Calcutta Bankura Sammilani Medical College Bankura, Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women New Delhi, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
GOA	Medical College, Goa
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
BIHAR	Dental College, Patna
GUJARAT	Dental College, Ahmedabad.
KERALA	Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum
MADHYA PRADESH	College of Dentistry, M G M Medical College Indore
MADRAS	Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras
MAHARASHTRA	Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay C E M Dental College, Bombay
MYSORE	Dental College, Bangalore
PUNJAB	Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar, Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala
UTTAR PRADESH	Dental College, University of Lucknow, Luknow.
WEST BENGAL	Dr R Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS PRODUCED*

Award	Film	Language	Producer
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 20,000 for the best feature film	Chemmeen	Malayalam	Babu, Kanmani Films, Madras.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 10,000 for the second best feature film	Atithi	Bengali	New Theatres, Calcutta
All-India Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film	Chhoti Chhoti Baten	Hindi	Rajvanshi Productions, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali	Akash Kusum	Bengali	Ranjit Basu, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali	Suvarna Rekha	Bengali	Radheshyam, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Bengali	Raja Rammohun	Bengali	Aurora Film Corporation, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi	Shaheed	Hindi	Kewal P Kashyap, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Hindi	Oon he Log	Hindi	Chitrakala, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Hindi	Guide	Hindi	Dev Anand, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Kannada	Sathya Harischandra	Kannada	K V Reddy Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Kannada	Miss Leelavathi	Kannada	K S Jagan Nath, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Kannada	Maduve Madi Nodu	Kannada	Nagireddy Chakrapani, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Malayalam	Kavyamela	Malayalam	T E Vasudevan, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam	Oadayilninnu	Malayalam	P Ramaswamy, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Malayalam	Murappennu	Malayalam	K Parameswaran Nair, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi	Sadhi Manasa	Marathi	Mrs Leelabai Bhalji, Kolhapur
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Marathi	Nirmon	Konkani	Frank Fernand, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Marathi	Yuge Yuge Mi Wat pahili	Marathi	Babasaheb S Fatehlal, Poona
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Gujarati	Kasumbi-No-Rang	Gujarati	Manoobhai N Gadhvi, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Punjabi	Sassi Punnu	Punjabi	Filmistan, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil	Kuzhandaiyum Deivamum	Tamil	AVM Productions, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil	Thiruvilaiyadal	Tamil	Shri Vijayalakshmi Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu	Antastulu	Telugu	V B Rajendra Prasad, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu	Palanatiyuddhamu	Telugu	Y Lakshmaya Choudaray, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Telugu	Manushulu Mamathalu	Telugu	A V Subba Rao, Madras.

* Appendix to Chapter XI

Award	Film	Language	Producer
DOCUMENTARY FILMS			
All-India Certificate of Merit for the best documentary	Cloven Horizon	English	Kantilal Rathod Bombay
All-India Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary	Across India	English	Films Division Bombay
EDUCATIONAL FILMS			
All-India Certificate of Merit for the best educational film	Play Better Hockey	English	Films Division, Bombay
CHILDREN'S FILMS			
All-India Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 10,000 for the best children's film	The Adventure of a Sugar Doll	English	Children's Film Society, Bombay
All India Certificate of Merit for the second best children's film	As You Like It	English	Children's Film Society, Bombay
BEST STORY WRITER			
Certificate of Merit to late Motilal Rajvanshi	Chhoti Chhoti Baten	Hindi	——

N B The film "Shaheed" has also been awarded a cash prize of Rs 20,000 for its national theme

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

1 kg	=	2 2046 lb
0 4536 kg	=	1 lb
1016 05 kg	=	1 ton
37 3242 kg	=	1 maund or 82 2858 lb
1 tonne	=	0 9842 ton
1 quintal	=	1 968 cwt or 220 46 lb

Area

0 8361 sq metre	=	1 sq yd
1 sq km	=	0 3861 sq mile
1 hectare	=	2 471 acres
0 40469 hectre	=	1 acre or 4830 sq yd

Lineal

0 9144 metre	=	1 yard
1 km	=	1093 61 yds or 0 62137 mile
1 6093 km	=	1 mile

Liquid

1 litre	=	1 759 pints
4 546 litres	=	1 gallon
0 29 kilolitres	=	1 quarter

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	=	100 000
10 lakh	=	1 million
1 crore	=	100 lakhs or 10 millions

CORRECTION

Page 73, item no 3 *read* Aligarh Muslim University *for* Aligarh University

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This select bibliography is meant to serve as a comprehensive guide to further reading on the subjects covered in the volume

CHAPTER I THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Agarwala, S N (ed) — *India's Population* (Bombay, Asia Pub House, 1960)

Brown, J C and Dey, A K — *India's Mineral Wealth*, 3rd ed (London, O U P 1955)

Council of Scientific and Industries Research — *The Wealth of India A Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products*, 6 vols (New Delhi, C S I R, 1948-62)

Ghosh, K C — *Economic Resources of India and Pakistan* (Calcutta, K P Basu, 1956)

Government of India — *National Atlas of India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1957)

Government of India — *Indian Minerals Year Book* 1961 (Nagpur, Indian Bureau of Mines 1963)

Government of India — *Gazetter of India, Indian Union* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1965)

Krishnan, M S — *Geology of India and Burma*, 3rd ed (Madras Higginbothams, 1956)

Mamoria, C B — *India's Population Problem* (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal 1961)

Registrar-General India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India — *Census of India*, 1951 and 1961 Reports and Papers, Decennial Series (Delhi Manager of Publications)

Registrar-General, India — *Vital Statistics of India for* 1961 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1964)

Spate, O H K — *India and Pakistan*, 2nd ed (London, Methuen, 1957)

Stamp L D — *India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma* (London, Methuen Muthen, 1957)

Wadia, D N — *Geology of India*, 3rd ed (London, Macmillan 1964)

Imperial Gazetteer of India 26 vols, new ed (Oxford Clarendon Press, 1908-09)

CHAPTER II NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Government of India — *Our Flag*, rev ed (Delhi Publications Division, 1963)

Government of India — *Our National Songs*, rev ed (Delhi, Publications Division, 1962)

Government of India — *Report of the Calendar Reform Committee* (New Delhi, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1955)

Government of India — *FlagCode- India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs)

CHAPTER III GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTION

Aggarwala, R N — *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India*, 5th ed (Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co, 1965)

Aiyar, S P and Mehta, Usha (ed) — *Essays on Indian Federalism* (Bombay, Allied Publishers 1965)

Banerjee, A C (ed) — *Indian Constitutional Documents* 1657-1939, 2nd ed, 3 vols (Calcutta, A Mukherjee, 1949)

Banerjee, D N — *Our Fundamental Rights, Their Nature and Extent* (Calcutta, World Press, 1960)

Basu, D D — *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, 5th ed (Calcutta, S C Sarkar, 1965)

Government of India — *The Constitution of India* (as modified up to March 1, 1963 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1963)

Government of India — *Report of the Official Language Commission* 1956 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language* (New Delhi Government of India Press, 1959)

Gledhill, A — *Fundamental Rights in India* (London, Stevens, 1955)

Gupta, M. G (ed) — *Aspects of the Indian Constitution* (Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1956)

Gwyer, Maurice find Appadorai, A — *Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution 1921-47*, 2 vols (Bombay, O U P, 1957)

Keith, A B — *Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935* (London, Methuen, 1957)

Misra, B R — *Economic Aspects of the Indian Constitution*, 2nd ed (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1958)

Misra, R N — *The President of Indian Republic* (Bombay, Vora and Co, 1965)

Munshi, K M — *President under the Indian Constitution* (Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963)

Pandey, Kailash ed — *The Constitution of India* (New Delhi, Guide Publications, 1965)

Pylee, M V — *Constitutional Government of India*, 2nd ed (Bombay Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Rau, B N — *India's Constitution in the Making* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1960)

Santhanam, K — *Union State Relations in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

LEGISLATURE

Aggarwala, R N. — *Financial Committees of the Indian Parliament* (Delhi, S Chand, 1966)

Election Commission, India — *Reports on the General Elections in India*, 1951-52, 1957 and 1962 (Delhi, Manager of Publications.)

Government of India — *Manual of Election Law* (New Delhi, Ministry of Law, 1959)

Kogekar, S V and Park, R L (ed) — *Reports on the Indian General Elections*, 1951-52 (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1956)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* 5th ed (New Delhi, Lok Sqbha Secretariat, 1957)

Maheshwari Shriram — *The General Election in India* (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1963)

Majumdar, B B — *Indian Political Associations and Reform of Legislature 1819-1917* (Calcutta, Mukhopadhaya, 1965)

Morris-Jones, W H — *Parliament in India* (London, Longmans Green, 1957)

Morris-Jones W H — *Government and Politics of India* (London, Hutchinson Univ Library, 1964)

Poplai S L (ed) — *National Politics and 1957 Elections in India* (Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co , 1957)

Poplai S L — *1962 General Elections in India* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1962)

Rajya Sabha Secretariat — *Council of States Manual* (New Delhi, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, 1956)

Sirsikar, V M — *Political Behaviour in India , a Case study of the 1962 General Elections* (Bombay, Manaktalas, 1965)

Wattal, P K — *Parliamentary Financial Control in India* (Simla Minerva Book Shop, 1953)

Weiner, M and Kothari, R — *Indian Voting Behaviour* (Calcutta, Mukhopadhayay, 1965)

EXECUTIVE

Appleby, P H — *Re-examination of India's Administrative System with Special Reference to Administration of Government's Industrial and Commercial Enterprises* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Appleby, P H — *Public Administration in India*, Report of a Survey (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1953)

Appleby, P H — *Public Administration in a Welfare State* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Avasthi, A and Varma, S N — *Aspects of Administration* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1964)

Barwell, N and Kar, S S — *The Law Relating to Service in India*, Vol III (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1957)

Bhattacharya, M and others — *Government in Metropolitan Calcutta* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Chanda, A K — *Indian Administration* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1958)

Dey, S. K. — *Panchayati Raj* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Gorwala, A D. — *Report on Public Administration* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1951)

Government of India — *Local Self-Government Administration in States of India* 1956 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Government of India — *Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees* (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1959)

Government of India — *Work Improvement*, quarterly (New Delhi, Cabinet Secretariat)

Indian Institute of Public Administration — *Organisation of the Government of India* (Bombay, Asia Pub House, 1958)

Indian Institute of Public Administration — *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Quarterly New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration)

Indian Institute of Public Administration, Maharashtra Regional Branch — *Organisation of Government in Maharashtra* (Bombay, Popular, Prakashan, 1965)

Khera, S S — *District Administration in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Malaviya, H D — *Village Panchayats in India* (New Delhi, A I C C, 1956)

Roy, N C — *The Civil Service in India* (Calcutta, K L Mukhopadhyay, 1958)

Srivastava, G P — *Indian Civil Services* (Delhi, S Chand, 1965)

Tinker, H — *The Foundations of Local Self-Government in India, Pakistan and Burma* (London, University of London, 1954)

JUDICIARY

Gledhill, A. — *Republic of India The Development of Its Laws and Constitution* (London Stevens, 1954)

Jain, M P. — *Outlines of Indian Legal History* (Delhi, Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1952)

Khosla, G D — *Our Judicial System* (Allahabad University Book Agency, 1949)

Setalvad, M C — *The Common Law in India* (London, Stevens, 1960)

Sharma, S R — *Supreme Court in the Indian Constitution* (Delhi Rajpal, 1959)

CHAPTER IV. DEFENCE

Baranwal, S P — *Military Yearbook* Annual (New Delhi, Guide Publications)

Bhagat, P S. — *Forging the Shield A Study of the Defence of India and South-East Asia* (Calcutta, The Statesman, 1965)

Indian Council of World Affairs — *Defence and Security in the Indian Ocean Area* (New Delhi I C W A 1957)

Jackson D — *India's Army* (London Sampson Low, Marsten, 1940)

Majumdar, B N — *Study of Indian Military History* (New Delhi, Army Educational Store 1963)

Ministry of Defence — *Annual Reports*

Panikkar, K M. — *Problems of Indian Defence* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1960)

Patel, H. M — *Defence of India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Prasad, Bisheshwa — *Defence of India Policy and Plan* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1963)

Prasad, Bisheshwar (gen. ed) — *Official History of the Indian Armed Forces in the Second World War*, 1939 45 (to be completed in 20 vols),(New Delhi, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, India and Pakistan, 1952 onwards)

Shukla, V JM — *Defence of India Act*, 1962 *together with Other Emergency Legislation* (Lucknow, Eastern Book Co , 1963)

Singh, Jaswant (ed) — *Indian Armed Forces Year Book*, Annual (Bombay, Indian Youth)

Singh, Rajendra — *Aspects of Indian Defence* (Calcutta, Contemporary Publisher, 1965)

Singh, Rajendra — *Organisation and Administration in the Indian Army* (Aldershot, Gale & Polden, 1952)

Singh, Rajendra — *Soldier and Soldiering in India* (New Delhi, Army Educational Stores, 1959)

Vaidya, K B — *The Naval Defence of India* (Bombay, Thacker, 1949)

CHAPTER V EDUCATION

Aiyar, C P Ramaswami — *Indian Universities Retrospects and Prospects* (Madras, Annamalai Univ 1964)

Azad, Abdul Kalam — *Speeches of Maulana Azad* 1947-55, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1956)

Chaube S P — *A Survey of Educational Problems and Experiments in India* (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1965)

Dayal B — *The Development of Modern Indian Education* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1953)

Deshmukh, C D — *In the Portals of Indian Universities* (New Delhi, U G C , 1959)

Gandhi, M K — *Basic Education* ed by Bharatan Kumarappa (Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1957)

Hindustani Talimi Sangh — *Basic National Education* Report of the Zakir Hussain Committee (Wardha, 1938)

Government of India — *Education in India*, Annual (Delhi Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Education in the States* Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Education in Universities in India* 1957-58 (New Delhi Ministry of Education, 1961)

Government of India — *Technological Education in India* (Delhi Manager of Publications, 1956)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Post-Graduate Engineering Education and Research* (New Delhi, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, 1961)

Government of India — *Facilities for Technical Education in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, 1960)

Government of India — *Problems of Extension of Primary Education in Rural Areas* (New Delhi, Planning Commission 1964)

Government of India — *Rural Institutes--Report of the Committee on Higher Education for Rural Areas* (New Delhi, Ministry of Education 1955)

Government of India — *Report of the National Committee on Women's Education* (Delhi, Manager of Publications 1959)

Government of India — *National Council for Women's Education* Annual Reports (New Delhi, Ministry of Education)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction* (New Delhi Ministry of Education, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Secondary Education Commission* (Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1953)

Government of India — *Report of the University Education Commission*, 2 vols (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Government of India — *Indian University Administration* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)

Government of India — *Report of the Study Team on General Education* (New Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1957)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Model Act for Universities* (New Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1964)

Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon — *Universities Hand Book, India and Ceylon* 1964 (New Delhi, the author, 1964)

Kabir, H — *Education in New India* (London, Allen and Unwin 1956)

Khosla, C L. — *Men of Education in India* (New Delhi, Premier Publishers, 1965)

Mani, R S — *Educational Ideas and Ideals of Eminent Indians* (New Delhi, New Book Society of India, 1965)

Misra, A — *Educational Finance in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Mudaliar, A L — *Education in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

Mukherji, S N — *History of Education in India* (Modern Period), (Baroda, Acharya Book Depot, 1957)

Ministry of Education — *Progress of Education in India* 1947-52 Quinquennial Review (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954)

Ministry of Education — *First Year Book of Education Review of Education in India*, 1947-61 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961)

Ministry of Education — *Annual Reports*

Naik, J P — *Educational Planning in India* (Bombay, Allied Publishers 1965)

National Council of Educational Research and Training — *Indian Year Book of Education* 1964, *Second Year Book* (New Delhi, NCERT, 1964)

Nurullah, Syed and Naik, J P — *History of Education in India during the British Period* (Bombay, Macmillan, 1951)

Shrimali, K L — *Problems of Education in India* (Delhi Publications Division 1961)

Shrimali, K L — *Education in Changing India* (Bombay Asia Publishing House 1965)

University Grants Commission — *Annual Reports*

University Grants Commission — *Handbook of Universities in India* 1963 (New Delhi, U G C 1964)

U S Educational Foundation in India — *Handbook of Indian Universities* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers 1963)

CHAPTER VI CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Abraham T M — *Handicrafts in India* (New Delhi, Graphics Columbia, 1964)

Agarwala, V S — *The Heritage of Indian Art* (Delhi, Publication Division, 1964)

Ambrose Kay — *Classical Dances and Costumes of India* (London, Adam and Charles Black, 1950)

Anand M R — *The Indian Theatre* (London, Dobson 1950)

Bandyopadhyaya, S — *Music of India* (Bombay D B Taraporevala, 1958)

Banerji, P — *Dance of India* 5th ed (Allahabad Kitabistan 1956)

Bhavnani, Enakashi — *Dance in India* (Bombay Taraporewala, 1965)

Bowers, F — *The Dance in India* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1953)

Brown Percy — *Indian Painting* 6th ed (Calcutta Y M C A Publishing House, 1953)

Brown, Percy — *Indian Architecture*, 2 vols (Bombay, D B Taraporevala, 1956)

Coomaraswamy, A — *History of Indian and Indonesian Art* (London, Edward Goldston 1927)

Danielou, Alain — *Northern Indian Music* 2 vols (London Christopher Johnson and Halcyon Press, 1949-54)

Elwin, Verrier — *Art of the North-West Frontier of Indian* (Shillong, North-East Frontier Agency, 1959)

Fabri Charles — *Introduction of Indian Architecture* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1963)

INDIA 1965

Gargi, Balwant — *Theatre in India* (New York, Theatre Arts Books 1962)

Gokak V K (ed) — *Literatures in Modern Indian Languages* (Delhi, Publications Division 1957)

Goswami, O — *The Story of Indian Music, Its Growth and Synthesis* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)

Government of India — *Indian Drama* (Delhi Publications Division 1956)

Government of India — *Temples of India* (Delhi Publications Division 1962)

Government of India — *5000 Years of Indian Architecture* (Delhi Publications, Division 1960)

Government of India — *The Way of the Buddha* (Delhi Publications Division, 1957)

Gupta, C B — *The Indian Theatre* (Banaras, Motilal Banarsidass 1954)

Hussain, S A — *Indian Culture* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Iyer, E K — *Bharata Natya and Other Dances of Tamil Nad* (Baroda, University of Baroda 1957)

Iyer, K B — *Kathakali* (London, Luzac, 1958)

Jones, W and Willard, N A — *Music of India* (Calcutta, Anil Gupta, 1962)

Randhwa, M S — *Basohli Painting* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1959)

Kramrisch Stella — *The Art of India*, 2nd ed (London, Phaidon Press, 1955)

Mathur, J C — *Drama in Rural India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Marg Publications — *Classical and Folk Dances of India* (Bombay, Marg Publications, 1963)

Mukherjee, R — *The Flowering of Indian Art* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Munshi K M — *Saga of Indian Sculpture* (Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1957)

Pingle, B V A — *History of Indian Music* (Calcutta, Susil Gupta, 1962)

Sahitya Akademi — *Contemporary Indian Literature* (New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1959)

Sahitya Akademi — *Who's Who of Indian Writers* (New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1961)

Sambamoorthy P — *History of Indian Music* (Madras, Indian Music Publishing House, 1960)

Sambamoorthy, P — *South Indian Music*, 5 vols 4th ed (Madras, Indian Music Publishing House, 1953)

Shanti Swarup — *Arts and Crafts of India and Pakistan* (Bombay, D B Taraporevala 1957)

Sivaramamurti C — *Directory of Museums in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, 1959)

Sivaramamurti C — *South Indian Bronzes* (New Delhi, Lalit Kala Akademi, 1963)

Smith, V A — *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, 3rd rev ed (Bombay, D B Taraporevala)

Subba Rao T V — *Studies in Indian Music* (Bombay Asia Publishing House 1962)

Wells H W — *Classical Drama of India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Winternitz, M — *History of Indian Literature*, Vol I Part I, (Calcutta, Calcutta University, 1959)

Winternitz M — *History of Indian Literature* (Delhi, Motilal Banarasidass, 1963)

CHAPTER VII SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research — *Reports of the Industrial Research Planning Committee* (New Delhi C S I R 1945)

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research — *A Review* (New Delhi, C S I R , 1954)

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research — *Research and Industry, Monthly* (New Delhi, C S I R)

Department of Atomic Energy — *Annual Reports*

Government of India — *Our National Laboratories* (Delhi Publications Division, 1961)

Khosla, R K — *Men of Science and Technology in India* (New Delhi, Premier Publishers 1964)

Randhawa, M S — *Agricultural Research in India*, (New Delhi, I C A R , 1958)

CHAPTER VIII HEALTH

Agarwala, S N — *Attitude Towards Family Planning in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1962)

Borkar, G — *Health in Independent India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1957)

Chandrasekaran C and others — *Family Planning through Clinics* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965)

Chandrasekhar S — *Population and Planned Parenthood in India* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1955)

Government of India — *Health Statistics Of India*, 1959-60, (Delhi, Manager of Publications 1964)

Government of India — *Report of the Director-General of Health Services for the Quadrennium* 1949-52 (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee*, 2 vols (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946)

Government of India — *Report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine*, 2 vols (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1948)

Government of India — *Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950) Manager of Publications, 1950)

Government of India — *Report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1949)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee to Assess and Evaluate the Present Status of Ayurveda* (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1959)

Government of India — *Medical Colleges and Training Institutes in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the National Water and Sanitation Committee* 1960-61 (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1962)

Government of West Bengal — *Report of the Drugs Enquiry Commission* (Alipore, West Bengal Government Press, 1964)

Mehta, Usha and Narde, A D — *Health Insurance in India and Abroad* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965)

Ministry of Health and Family Planning — *Annual Reports*

Pandit, C G — *Nutrition in India*, 1946-58 (New Delhi, Indian Council of Medical Research, 1960)

Patwardhan, V N. — *Nutrition in India* (Bombay, Indian Journal of Medical Sciences, 1961)

Rao, K N — *Nation's Health* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)

CHAPTER IX SOCIAL WELFARE

Blunt, E (ed) — *Social Services in India* (London H M S O, 1946)

Central Social Welfare Board — *Progress Reports* Annual, (New Delhi C S W B)

Central Social Welfare Board — *Report of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programme* (New Delhi C S W B, 1955)

Central Social Welfare Board — *Report of the Advisory Committee on Social and Moral Hygiene* (New Delhi C S W B, 1955)

Central Social Welfare Board — *Social Welfare*, Monthly (Delhi, Publications Division)

Chawdhry, D P. — *Social Welfare Administration* (Delhi, Atma Ram, 1962)

Government of India — *Report on Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders in India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Government of India — *Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Social Welfare in India* original and rev abd eds (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955 & 1960)

Government of India — *Social Legislation Its Role in Social Welfare* (Delhi Publications Division, 1956)

Government of India — *Annual Reports*, Department of Social Security

Jagannadhan, V and Nandwani, S P — *Training for Social Welfare Work Courses and Institutions* (New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1960)

Kerawalla, P C — *Study in Indian Crimes* (Bombay Popular Book Depot, 1959)

Kulkarni, P D — *Central Social Welfare Board* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Mamoria, C B — *Principles of Social Security* (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1965)

Mazumdar, A M. — *Social Welfare in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1964)

Natarajan, S — *Century of Social Reforms in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1959)

Planning Commission — *Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India*, 1951-61 (Delhi, Publications Division, 1963)

Srivastava, P C. — *Social Security in India* (Allahabad, Lokbharti Publishers, 1964)

Srivastava, S. S. — *Juvenile Vagrancy* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Venugopala Rao, S — *Facets of Crime in India* (Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1962)

Wadia, A. R. (ed.) — *History of Philosophy of Social Work in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

REHABILITATION

Alexander, Horace — *New Citizens of India,* (Bombay, O U P, 1951)

Government of India — *Millions on the Move* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1948)

Government of India — *Rehabilitating the Uprooted* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1951)

Khushwant Singh — *Unending Trail* (Delhi, Rajkmal Publications, 1957)

Ministry of Labour, Housing & Rehabilitation — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Rehabilitation — *Dandakaranya* (New Delhi, DAVP, 1963)

Randhawa, M S. — *Out of the Ashes An Account of the Rehabilitation of Refugees from West Pakistan in Rural Areas of East Punjab* (Punjab, Public Relations Department, 1954)

CHAPTER X. SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Ambedkar, B R. — *The Untouchables* (Delhi, Amrit Book Co, 1948)

Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh — *Tribes of India* (Delhi, Bharatiya Adimjati Sangh, 1951)

Gandhi, M. K — *Removal of Untouchability* (Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1954)

Ghurye, G S — *Scheduled Tribes*, 2nd ed (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1959)

Government of India — *Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee,* 1949-50 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Government of India — *Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,* Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1959)

Government of India — *The Adivasis* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Backward Classes Commission* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961)

Santhanam, K — *Fight Against Untouchability* (New Delhi, Hindustan Times, 1949)

CHAPTER XI MASS COMMUNICATION

Adarsh, B. K — *Film Industry of India,* 1913-1963 (Bombay, the Author, 1963)

All-India Motion Picture Producers' Association — *Journal of the Film Industry*, Weekly (Bombay, I M P P A)

Awasthy, G C — *Broadcasting in India* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965)

Barns, M — *The Indian Press, A History of the Growth of Public Opinion in India* (London, Allen & Unwi, 1940)

Barnouw, W E and Krishnaswami, S — *Indian Film* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1963)

Doraiswamy, V (ed) — *Asian Film Directory and Who's Who* (Bombay, Mrs Jaya Doraiswamy, 1956)

Durga Das (ed.) — *I N F A Press Year Book*, Annual (New Delhi, India News & Feature Alliance)

Eastern India Motion Picture Association — *B M P.A Year Book* (Calcutta, E I M P A).

Gates-Reed, G. H (ed) — *The Indian Press Year Book*, Annual (Madras, Indian Press)

Ghose, H P. — *The Newspaper in India* (Calcutta, University of Calcutta, 1952)

Government of India — *Indian Films*, Annual (New Delhi, Ministry of Information & Boradcasting)

Government of India — *Radio and Television*, Report of the *Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media* (New Delhi, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1966)

Government of India — *Report of the Press Commission*, 3 parts (Delhi, Manager, of Publications, 1954)

Government of India — *Report of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1948)

Government of India — *Report of the Film Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Government of India — *Report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee*, 1927-28, (Calcutta, Central Publication Branch, 1928)

Government of India — *Report of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers*, 1965 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1966)

Government of India — *Aspects of Broadcasting in India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1953)

Government of India — *Radio in School Education* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India* Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Press in India*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Indian Cinema*, 1965 (Delhi, Publications Division, 1965)

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society — *The Indian Press*, Quarterly (New Delhi, I E N.S.)

Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association — *I M P P A Silver Jubilee Souvenir* 1938-1963 (Bombay, I M P P A , 1963)

Jain, R D — *Economic Aspects of the Film Industry in India* (Delhi, Atma Ram, 1960)

Jog, N G (ed) — *Screen Year Book and Who's Who* (Bombay, Express Newspapers, 1956)

Khare, P S — *Growth of Press and Public Opinion in India* (Allahabad, Piyush Prakashan, 1964)

Mathur, J C — *New Lamps for Aladdin, Mass Media in Developing Societies* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1965)

Mathur, J. C and Neurath, P — *An Indian Experiment in Farm Radio Forums* (Paris, UNESCO, 1959)

Minattur, Joseph — *Freedom of Press in India* (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1961)

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Report of the Evaluation Committee on Plan Publicity by Voluntary Organisations*, 1965

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Report of the Mass Communication Study Team Sponsored by the Ford Foundation*, 1963

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Report of the Study Team on Five Year-Plan Publicity*, 1964

Narasimhan, V K — *The Press, the Public and the Administration* (New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1961)

Natarajan, S — *A History of Press in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Panna Shah — *The Indian Film* (Bombay, Motion Picture Society of India, 1950)

Ray, R. M (ed) — *Film Seminar Report*, 1955 (New Delhi,Sangeet Natak Akademi, 1956)

Shridharani, K — *Journalist in India A Study of the Press Corps* (Calcutta, Patrika Syndicate, 1956)

UNESCO — *Mass Media in Developing Countries* (Paris, Unesco, 1961)

Wolseley, R E (ed) — *Journalism in Modern India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1953)

CHAPTER XII. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Anstey, Vera — *Economic Development in India*, 3rd ed (London, Longmans Green, 1949)

Basu, S. K. — *Studies in Economic Problems* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Bhatt, V. V. — *Aspects of Economic Change and Policy in India*, 1800-1960 (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1962)

Bauer, P T. — *Indian Economic Policy and Development* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1961)

Das, Nabagopal — *Studies in Indian Economic Problems* (Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1954)

Das, Nabagopal — *Unemployment, Full Employment and India*, 3rd ed. (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

Deshmukh, C. D — *Economic Development in India, 1946-56 . A Personal Retrospect* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)

Doodha, K D — *India · Instalment Credit, Extent, Stability, Growth* (Bombay, University of Bombay, 1965)

Dutt, R. C — *Economic History of India*, 2 vols (Delhi, Publications Division, 1960)

Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research & Training Foundation — *National Income of India, Growth & Distribution, 1950-51—1960-61, Facts & Problems* (Bombay, the Author, 1963)

Elhance, D N. — *Economic Statistics of India Since Independence* (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1962)

Epstein, T. A — *Economic Development and Social Change in South India* (Bombay, O U P , 1962)

Gadgil, D R. — *Sholapur City; Socio-Economic Studies* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Ganguli, B N (ed) — *Readings in Indian Economic History* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Government of India — *Final Report of the National Income Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1954)

Government of India — *National Sample Survey Reports* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Estimates of National Income, 1948-49 to 1955-56 and Annual Supplements* (New Delhi, Central Statistical Organisation, 1957)

Government of India — *Unemployment in Urban Areas* (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1959)

Government of India — *The Pattern of Graduate Unemployment* (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1957)

Government of India — *A Study of Trends in the Number and Types of Employment Seekers 1953-57* (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1958)

Government of India — *Rural Man-Power and Occupational Structures*, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954)

Government of India — *India in World Economy* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Government of India — *Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission*, 1965 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1965)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1964)

Healey, J. M. — *The Development of Social Overhead Capital in India*, 1950-1960 (Bombay, O U P , 1965)

International Labour Office — *Recent Developments in Certain Aspects of India's Economic Development*, vols I to V (New Delhi, I L O , 1960)

Jain, P C. — *Economic Problems of India*, 8th ed. (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1965)

Jathar, G. B & Beri, S G — *Indian Economics*, 9th ed (London, O U P , 1949-52)

Khanna, K. C. — *Taxation and Foreign Private Investment in India* (Calcutta, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1965)

Mukherji, K. — *Levels of Economy Activity and Public Expenditure in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Mukherji, R. K and Dey, H. L. — *Economic Problems in Modern India*, 2 vols (London, Macmillan, 1941)

Nanavati, M. B. and Anjaria, J. J. — *Indian Rural Problems* (Bombay, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1960)

Natarajan, B. — *An Essay on National Income and Expenditure in India* (Madras, Economic Adviser to the Govt of Madras, 1949)

National Council of Applied Economic — *Savings in India, 1950-51 to 1961-62* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Attitudes Towards and Motivations for Saving* (New Delhi, the Author, 1964)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *All India Rural Household Survey*, 3 volumes (New Delhi, the Author, 1964-65)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Saving in India* (New Delhi, the Author, 1961)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Distribution of National Income by States, 1950-61* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)
National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Inter-District and Inter-State Income Differentials, 1955-56* (New Delhi, the Author, 1963)
National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Indian Economy, Conditions and Prospects* (New Delhi, the Author, 1963)
National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Indian Economy, Review and Prospects, 1962-64* (New Delhi, the Author, 1964)
Onslow, (Cranley (ed) — *Asian Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)
Rao, V. K. R V. and Sen, S R (ed) — *Papers on National Income and Allied Topics* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)
Registrar General of India — *Census of India, 1961*, Report and Papers (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Reserve Bank of India — *R B I. Bulletin*, Monthly (Bombay, the Author)
Singh, D B. — *Inflationary Price Trends in India Since 1939* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)
Singh, V. B (ed) — *Economic History of India, 1857-1956* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965)
Sinha, M. R (ed) — *Savings in Asian Economy* (Bombay, Asian Studies Press, 1965)
United Nations — *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959* (Bangkok, United Nations, 1960)
Venkatasubbiah, H — *Indian Economy Since Independence*, 2nd rev ed (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

CHAPTER XIII. PLANNING

Agarwal, S N — *The Gandhian Plan of Economic Development for India* (Bombay Padma Publications 1944)
Bhattacharyya, K N — *Indian Plans* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)
Gadgil, D R — *Planning and Economic Policy in India* (Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics 1961)
Government of India — *Achievements of Planning* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1965)
Government of India — *Fourth Five Year Plan Resources, Outlays and Programmes* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1965)
Government of India — *Annual Plan, 1966-67* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1966)
Government of India — *Economic Survey*, Annual (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance)
Government of India — *State Development Plans Review of Progress* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1958)
Government of India — *Provincial Development Programme* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1949)
Government of India — *The First Five Year Plan* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1952)
Government of India — *Review of the First Five Year Plan* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)
Government of India — *The New India Progress Through Democracy* (New York, Macmillan 1958)
Government of India — *The Second Five Year Plan* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)
Government of India — *A Report on Progress of Selected Projects during the Second Five Year Plan* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1961)
Government of India — *Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)
Government of India — *Second Plan Statistics* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1959)
Government of India — *The Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1958-59* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1960)
Government of India — *The Third Five Year Plan* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1961)
Government of India — *Problems in Plan Implementation* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1964)
Government of India — *Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1960-61* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1961)
Government of India — *Third Plan Mid-Term Appraisal* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1963)

Government of India — *Towards A Self-Reliant Economy* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)

Government of India — *Memorandum in the Fourth-Five-Year Plan* (New-Delhi, Planning Commission, 1964)

Indian Federation of Labour — *People's Plan* (Delhi, Indian Federation of Labour, 1944)

Indian Statistical Institute — *Economic Strategy and the Third Plan* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Iyengar, S K — *Fifteen Years of Democratic Planning*, 2 vols (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Krishnamachari, V T. — *Fundamentals of Planning in India* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1962)

Madan, B K — *Aspects of Economic Development and Policy* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1964)

Mahalanobis, P. C — *Talks on Planning*, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Foreign Exchange Crisis and the Plan* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Current Problems of Planned Economy* (New Delhi, the Author, 1962)

National Planning Committee (ed by K T Shah) — *Reports*, 26 vols. (Bombay, Vora & Co, 1947-49)

Pai, M R — *Planning in India, A Commentary* (Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1966)

Shenoy, B R — *Indian Planning and Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Sovani, N V — *Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India* (Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1951)

Taylor, C C and Others — *India's Roots of Democracy* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1965)

Thakurdas, Purshotamdas and Others — *A Plan of Economic Development for India*, 2 Parts (London, Penguin, 1945)

Vakil, C N and Brahmananda — *Planning for An Expanding Economy* (Bombay, Vora & Co, 1956)

Visvesvaraya, M — *Planned Economy for India* (Bangalore, Bangalore Press, 1936)

Ward, Barbara — *Plan under Pressure, An Observer's View* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Ward, Barbara — *India and the West* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1960)

CHAPTER XIV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Balshaw, H and Grant, J. B. — *Report of the Mission on Community Organisation anb Development in South anb South-East Asia*, (New York, United Nations, 1955)

Bhattacharya, S N — *Village on the March* (Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co., 1959)

Coldwell, M J and Others — *Reports of a Community Development Evaluation Mission in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1959)

Desai, A R — *Rural India in Transition* (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1961)

Dey, S K — *Community Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Dube, S C. — *India's Changing Villages* (London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1958)

Gore, M. S. (ed) — *Problems of Rural Change* (Delhi, University of Delhi, 1963)

Government of India — *Community Development Programme in India* (Delhi Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Road to the Welfare State* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Government of India — *Community Development Programme and Benefits* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Government of India — *Evaluation Reports on the Working of Community Projects*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Service* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1957)

Government of India — *Kurukshetra : A Symposium on Community Development in India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Government of India — *Kurukshetra*, Monthly (Delhi, Publications Division)

Gandhi, M. K. — *Rebuilding Our Villages* (Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House, 1952)

Krishnamachari, V. T. — *Community Development in India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Ministry of Food, Agricultur, Community Development and Co-operation — *Annual Reports*

Mukerji, B. — *Community Development in India* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1961)

Singh, Umrao — *Community Development in India* (Kanpur, Kitab Ghar, 1962)

Srinivas, M N — *India's Villages* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

Taleyarkhan, Homi J H — *Community Projects in India* (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1953)

Taylor, C. C.] — *A Critical Analysis of India's Community Development Programme* (Delhi, Community Projects Administration, 1956)

CHAPTER XV FINANCE

Agarwal, P P. — *System of Grants-in-Aid in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1959)

Aggarwala, R N. — *Financial Committees of the Indian Parliament* (Delhi, S Chand, 1966)

Basu, S K — *Survey of Contemporary Banking Trends* (Calcutta, Book Exchange, 1965)

Bhargava, R N — *Theory and Working of Union Finance in India* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1956)

Bhargava, R. N — *Indian Public Finance* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1962)

Chacko, K C — *Monetary and Fiscal Policy of India* (Bombay, Vora & Co., 1957)

Chanda Asok — *Aspects of Audit Control* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

Ghosh, O K — *The Indian Financial System* (Delhi, Kitab Mahal, 1958)

Gopal, M H — *Financial Policy of the Indian Union*, 1947-53 (Delhi, Delhi School of Economics, 1955)

Gopal, M H. — *Studies in Indian Public Finance* (Mysore, Rao & Raghavan, 1963)

Government of India — *The Indian Insurance Year Book*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission*, 3 vols. (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Budget Papers*, Annual

Government of India — *Income Tax Revenue Statistics*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Government of India — *Report of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Government of India — *Report of the Finance Commission*, 1952, 1957, 1961 (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Companies Act Amendment Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1957)

Government of India — *External Assistance*, Annual (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance)

Government of India — *Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme* (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1960)

Gupta, G P — *Reserve Bank of India and Monetary Management* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1959)

Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research & Training Foundation — *Union Budgets, A Factual Study of Finances of Government of India*, 1950-51—1964-65 (Bombay, the Author, 1964)

Jain, P. C. — *Currency, Banking and Finance in India* (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1960)

Johri, C. K. — *Monetary Policy in a Developing Economy*, (Calcutta, World Press, 1965)

Kulkarni, V. G — *Corporate Finance* 1955-1961 (Bombay, Popular Prakashan)

Lal, B. B. — *Financial Control in a Welfare state* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1965)

Life Insurance Corporation of India — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Finance — *Annual Reports*

Misra, B. R. — *Indian Federal Finance*, rev. ed (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1960)

Mishra, Sudhakanta — *Foreign Aid to India* (1951-1954) (Allahabad, Tirabhukti Pubilcations, 1965)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Taxation and Foreign Investment* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)

National Council of applied Economic Research — *Taxation and Private Investment* (New Delhi, the Author, 1961)

Palkhivala, N A. — *The Highest Taxed Nation* (Bombay, Manaktalas, 1965)

Panandikar, S. G. — *Banking in India*, 8th ed. (Calcutta, Orient Longmans, 1956)

Poduval, R. N. — *Finance of the Government of India Since 1935* (Delhi, Premier Publishing Co , 1951)

Premchand, A. — *Control of Public Expenditure in India* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1963)

Prest, A R. — *Public Finance in Under-developed Countries* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1962)

Rama Rau, B. — *Evolution of Central Banking in India* (Bombay, Vora & Co , 1960)

Rao, V. K. R. V. & Narain, Dharm — *Foreign Aid and India's Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Reserve Bank of India — *Report on Currency and Finance*, Annual (Bombay, R. B. I)

Reserve Bank of India — *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India* Annual, (Bombay, R. B. I.)

Reserve Bank of India — *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, Monthly with Weekly Supplement (Bombay, R B I)

Reserve Bank of India — *Trend and Progress of Banking in India* Annual (Bombay, R B I)

Reserve Bank of India — *Survey of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets*, 1957 (Bombay, R B I)

Sahota, G S. — *Indian Tax Structure and Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Venkataraman, K. — *Local Finance in Perspective* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

CHAPTER XVI. AGRICULTURE

Chopra, B. N (ed) — *Handbook of Indian Fisheries* (New Delhi, Ministry of Agriculture, 1951)

Fay, I.G. — *Notes on Extension in Agriculture* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Government of India — *Report of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Government of India — *Report of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1952)

Government of India — *Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1957)

Government of India — *Agricultural Situation in India*, Monthly (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Agricultural Legislation in India*, 8 vols (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950-58)

Government of India — *Abstract of Agricultural Statistics of India*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Food Situation in India*, 1939-53 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954)

Government of India — *Indian Agricultural Statistics*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Indian Forest Statistics*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Indian Livestock Census*, Quinquennial (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Cotton in India*, 1962-63 (New Delhi, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, 1964)

Government of India — *Jute in India*, 1961-62 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1965)

Government of India — *Studies in Agricultural Economics*, 3 vols. (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956-60)

Government of India — *Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Levels of Living*, 7 vols. (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Report of the Fertiliser Distribution Enquiry Committee*, (New Delhi, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, 1960)

Government of India — *Economic Survey of Indian Agriculture*, 1959 60 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961)

Government of India — *Agricultural Labour in India, Report of Second Enquiry* (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1960)

Government of India — *Agricultural Labour in India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1964)

Government of India — *Outline of Indian Agriculture*, 3rd edition, (New Delhi, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, 1963)

Indian Central Tobacco Committee — *Indian Tobacco, a Monograph* (Madras, I. C. T. C., 1960)

Indian Council of Agricultural Research — *Indigenous Agricultural Implements of India An All-India Survey* (New Delhi, I C. A R, 1961)

Indian Council of Agricultural Research — *First Indian Dairy Year Book*, 1960 (New Delhi, I C A R, 1961)

Kulkarni, K R — *Agricultural Marketing in India*, 2 vols, 2nd ed (Bombay, Co-operators' Book Depot, 1956)

Kumar, L S S & Others — *Agriculture in India*, 3 vols (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Kundu, B C. and others — *Jute in India* (Calcutta, Indian Jute Committee, 1959)

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation — *Annual Reports*

Naidu, P M N — *Poultry Keeping in India* (New Delhi, I C. A R, 1959)

Naik, K C — *Agricultural Education in India* (New Delhi, I C A. R, 1961)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Agricultural Income by States*, 1960 61 (New Delhi, Author, 1963)

Kantikar, N V — *Dry Farmign in India*, 2nd ed (New Delhi, I C A R, 1960)

Raheja P C — *Land Transformation* (Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1962)

Randhawa, M S — *Agriculture and Animal Husbanbry in India* (New Delhi, I C A R, 1958)

Randhawa, M S & Prem Nath — *Farmers of India*, 2 vols. (New Delhi, I C A R., 1959-61)

Rao, C H H — *Agricultural Production Functions Costs and Returns in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Rao, V. K R V — *Agricultural Labour in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Sen, S R — *Strategy for Agricultural Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Shukla, Tara — *Capital Formation in Indian Agriculture*, (Bombay, Vora, 1965)

CHAPTER XVII. LAND REFORM

Bhave, Vinoba — *Bhoodàn Yajna*, 4th ed. (Ahmedabad, Navajivan, Publishing House 1953)

Malavia, H D — *Land Reforms in India* (Delhi, A I C C, 1954)

Government of India — *Land Reforms in India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Government of India — *Reports of the Committees of the Panel on Land Reforms* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1959)

Government of India — *Memorandum on Consolidation of Holdings* (Delhi, Manger of Publications, 1958)

Sen, Bhowani — *Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India* (New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1962)

Singh, Baljit and Misra, Shridhar — *Study of Land Reforms in Uttar Pradesh* (Calcutta Oxford Book Co, 1964)

Thorner, Daniel — *Agrarian Prospect in India* (Delhi, Delhi University, 1956)

CHAPTER XVIII CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Darling, Malcolm — *Report on Certain Aspects of Co-operative Movement in India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Government of India — *Report of the Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1957)

Government of India — *Report of the Working Group on Co-operative Policy* (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1959)

Government of India — *Co-operation Today and Tomorrow* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1960)

Government of India — *Co-operatives for Rural Development* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Government of India — *Co-operation at a Glance* (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Co-operative Credit* (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1960)

Hough, E N — *The Co-operative Movement in India*, 4th ed (Bombay, O U. P, 1959)

Jain, P C — *Agriculture and Co-operation in India* (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1959)

Khusro, A N & Agarwal, A N — *Problem of Co-operative Farming in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Kulkarni, K R — *Theory and Practice of Co-operation in India and Abroad*, 3 vols (Bombay, Co-operators' Book Depot, 1955)

Laud, G M — *Co-operative Banking in India* (Bombay, Co-operators' Book Depot, 1956)

Mehta, S C — *Consumer Co-operation in India* (Delhi, Atma Ram, 1964)

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation — *Annual Report*

National Co-operative Union of India — *Indian Co-operative Rewiew*, Quarterly (New Delhi, the Author)

Reserve Bank of India — *Review of Co-operative Movement in India*, issued periodically (Bombay R B I)

Reserve Bank of India — *Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative Movement in India*, Annual (Bombay, R B I)

Reserve Bank of India — *Report of the Committee of Direction All-India Rural Credit Follow-up Survey*, 1956-57 (Bombay, R B I, 1960)

Sharma, V S — *Sahayoga or Indian Co-operation* (Hoshiarpur, Vidya Mandir, 1964)

Srivastava, G P. — *Traditional Forms of Co-operation in India* (New Delhi, Indian Co-operative Union, 1962)

Thorner, D — *Agricultural Co-operatives in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

CHAPTER XIX. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Basu, S K and Mukherjee, S. B — *Evolution of Damodar Canals*, 1959-60 (New York, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Government of India — *Public Electricity Supply—All India Statistical Summary*, Annual (New Delhi, Ministry of Irrigation and Power)

Government of India — *New Projects for Irrigation and Power in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, 1954)

Government of India — *Bhagirath*, Monthly (Delhi, Publications Division)

Government of India — *Our River Valley Projects* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)

Government of India — *Planning for Power Development in India, A Handbook of Information*, 3rd ed (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Government of India — *Study on Waste Lands, etc and Their Reclamation Measures* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1963)

Government of India — *Report of the Energy Survey of India Committee* (New Delhi, Government of India, 1965)

Government of India — *Flood Control in India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Government of India — *Major Water and Power Projects of India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1957)

Government of India — *Indian Rivers* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1957)

Hart, H C — *New India's Rivers* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1956)

Ministry of Irrigation and Power — *Annual Reports*

CHAPTER XX. INDUSTRY

Alexander, P C — *Industrial Estates in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Balakrishna, R — *Measurement of Productivity in Indian Industry* (Madras, Madras University, 1953)

Buchanan, D A — *The Development of Capitalistic Enterprise in India*, (New York, Macmillan, 1934)

Chattopadhyay, K — *Indian Handicrafts* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1963)

Chief Inspector of Mines — *Annual Reports*

Das, Nabagopal — *Industrial Enterprise in India*, 3rd ed (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1961)

Das, Nabagopal — *Public Sector in India*, 2nd ed (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Das, Nabagopal — *Experiments in Industrial Democracy* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Dhar, P N & Lydall, H F — *Role of Small Enterprises in Indian Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1961)

Dutta, Bhavatosh — *Economics of Industrialisation A Study of the Basic Problems of An Underdeveloped Economy* (Calcutta, The World Press 1952)

Gadgil, D R — *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times* (Bombay, O U P, 1948)

Gandhi, M K — *The Economics of Village Industries*, 3rd ed (Ahmedabad, Navajivan Publishing House)

Gandhi, M P (ed) — *The Handloom Weaving Industry*, Annual (Bombay, M P Gandhi)

Gandhi, M P (ed) — *Indian Sugar Industry*, Annual (Bombay, M P Gandhi)

Gandhi, M P (ed) — *Major Industries of India*, Annual (Bombay, M P Gandhi)

Gandhi, M, P. (ed) — *Indian Cotton Textile Industry*, Annual, (Bombay, M P Gandhi)

Gandhi, M P (ed) — *Handloom Industry*, Annual (Bombay, M P. Gandhi)

Government of India — *Tariff Board Reports on Various Industries* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of the Committee on Profit Sharing* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Government of India — *Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1958)

Government of India — *Report on Small Industries in India*, International Planning Team, Ford Foundation (New Delhi, 1954)

Government of India — *Report on the Census of Indian Manufactures* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Mineral Production in India*, Annual (New Delhi, Indian Bureau of Mines)

Government of India — *Large Industrial Establishments in India*, 1954 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)

Government of India — *Report of the Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Government of India — *Report of the Ad hoc Committee on Automobile Industry* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Japanese Delegation on Small-Scale Industries* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1959)

Government of India — *Report of the Indian Productivity Delegation to Japan* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1957)

Government of India — *Report on the Efficient Conduct of State Enterprises*, by A D. Gorwala (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Government of India — *Programme of Industrial Development*, 1951—56, 1956—61 and 1961—66 (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Report of Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee (Karve Committee)*, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Government of India — *Report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission, Part I (Tea), Part II (Coffee), Part III (Rubber)* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956-57)

Government of India — *Annual Survey of Industries* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government* (New Delhi, Cabinet Sectt)

Government of India — *Report of the Tea Finance Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce, 1964)

Government of India — *Small-Scale Industries Programme and Progress* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1959)

Government of India — *Statement of Financial Working of Major Industrial and Commercial Public Enterprises* (New Delhi, Cabinet Secretariat, 1959)

Government of India — *Report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1964)

Hindustan Steel — *Statistics for Iron and Steel Industry in India* (Ranchi Hindustan Steel, 1964)

Indian Tea Board — *Tea Statistics*, Annual (Calcutta, India Tea Board)

International Labour Organisation — *Handloom Weaving Industry in India* (New Delhi, I L O , 1960)

Joshi, L A. — *The Control of Industry in India* (Bombay, Vora and Co. 1965)

Kaushal, O P. — *Management, Organisation and Control in Public Enterprises* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Khera, S S. — *Management and Control in Public Enterprises* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Kust, M J. — *Foreign Enterprise in India* (Bombay, O U P , 1964)

Lokanathan, P S. — *Industrial Organisation in India* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1953)

Ministry of Industry — *Annual Reports*

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Industrial Programmes for the Fourth Plan, Madras State* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Industrial Programmes for the Fourth Plan, Maharashtra* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)

National Planning Committee (ed. by K T Shah) — *Rural amd Cottage Industries* (Bombay, Vora & Co., 1948)

Ramakrishna, K T — *Finance for Small-Scale Industry in India* (Bombay Asia Publishing House, 1962)

Ramanadham, V V — *Structure of Public Enterprise in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)

Ramanandhan, V V. (ed) — *Working of the Public Sector* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965)

Rao, B S. — *Survey of Indian Industries*, 3 vols (Bombay, O U P , 1957-58)

Reserve Bank of India — *R B I Bulletin*, Monthly (Bombay, R B I)

Rosen, Geroge — *Industrial Change in India Industrial Growth, Capital Requirements and Technological Change*, 1937—1955 (Illinois, Free Press, 1958)

Rutnagar, J S (ed.) — *Indian Textile Journal*, Monthly (Bombay, Textile Journal)

Sharma, T R & Chauhan, S D. S. — *Indian Industries* (Agra, Shivlal Agarwala, 1965)

Shetty, M C — *Small-scale and Household Industries in a Developing Economy* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963)

Srinivasachari — *The Handloom Industry* (Bombay, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 1960)

Stepaneck, J E — *Small Industry Advisory Services* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)

United Planters' Association of Southern India, Madras — *Plantations in India's Economy* (Madras, 1955)

CHAPTER XXI TRADE

Datta, Bhabatosh and Others — *Economic Development and Exports* (Calcutta, World Press, 1962)

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry — *Our Export Trade—Countrywide Analysis* (New Delhi F I C C I, 1959)

Ganguli, B N — *India's Economic Relations with the Far Eastern and Pacific Countries in the Present Century* (Bombay Orient Longmans, 1956)

Government of India — *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Annual Statement of the Foreign (Sea and Air-borne) Trade of India* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Accounts Relating to the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India*, Monthly (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Accounts Relating to the Coastal Trade and Navigation of India*, Monthly (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Foreign Trade of India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the Import and Export Policy Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, (1962)

Government of India — *Handbook of Export Promotion* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry 1962)

Government of India — *Report of the Study Team on Import and Export Trade Control Organisation* (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1965)

Government of India — *Report of the Study Group (Export Sector) on Agricultural Commodities and Agriculture Based Industries* (Simla, Government of India, 1965)

Indian Chamber of Commerce — *India's Export Trade with South-East Asia and Oceania* (Calcutta I C C, 1960)

Indian Chamber of Commerce — *India's Export Trade with West Asia and Africa* (New Delhi, Oxford Book & Stationery Co, 1960)

Ministry of Commerce — *Annual Reports*

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Export Prospects of Fish and Fish Products* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Export Prospects for Vegetables Oils and Oilseeds* (New Delhi, the Author, 1965)

Ray, P — *India's Foreign Trade Since* 1870 (London, Routledge, 1934)

Varshney, R L — *India's Foreign Trade after the Second World War* (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1954)

Verghese, S K — *India's Foreign Trade* (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1964)

Venkatasubbiah, H — *The Foreign Trade of India*, 1900—1940 (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946)

CHAPTER XXII. TRANSPORT

Amba Prasad — *Indian Railways* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)

Dhekney, M R — *Air Transport in India, Growth and Problems* (Bombay, Vora & Co, 1953)

Government of India — *Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination A Preliminary Report* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1961)

Government of India — *Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination, Final Report* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1966)

Government of India — *Indian Railway Policies before and since Independence and Some of the Present Day Problems and Railway Rating Policy in Some of the Foreign Countries* (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1963)

Government of India — *Transport Requirements in Relation to Five-Year Plans Indian Experiecce* (1951-52 to 1960-61), (New Delhi, Planning Commission)

Government of India — *Indian Railways*, Annual (New Delhi, Ministry of Railways)

Government of India — *Indian Railways, One Hundred Years*, 1853—1953 by J N Sahni (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1953)

Government of India — *Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Basic Road Statistics of India*, 1948, *and Annual Supplements* (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Government of India — *Road Facts, India* 1956 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Government of India — *Road Transport Reorganisation Committee Report* (New Delhi, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 1959)

Government of India — *Report of Intermediate Ports Development Committee* (New Delhi, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 1960)

Government of India — *Report of the Konkan Coastal Shipping Services Committee*, 1959-60 (New Delhi, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 1960)

Indian National Steamship Owners' Association — *Indian Shipping*, Monthly (Bombay, Indian National Steamship Owners' Association)

Ministry of Railways — *Railway Budget Papers*, Annual.

Ministry of Transport and Aviation — *Annual Reports*

Moorkerji, R K — *Indian Shipping History of the Seaborne Trade and Maritime Activities of the (Indians from the Earliest Times*, 2nd ed (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1957)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Air Traffic Survey, Southern Region* (New Delhi, the Author, 1962)

National Council of Applied Economic Research — *Traffic Survey of Karwar, Honavor and Coondapur Ports* (New Delhi, the Author, 1962)

National Planning Committee (ed by K T Shah) — *Transport Service* (Bombay, Vora & Co 1949)

Ramanadham, V V — *Indian Railway Finance* (Delhi, Atma Ram, 1956)

Ramanadham, V V. — *Road Transport in India* (Lucknow, Universal Publishers, 1948)

Rao, T S S — *Short History of Modern Indian Shipping* (Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1965)

Roy, P B — *India—A Handbook of Travel* (Delhi, the Author)

Saxena, K K — *Indian Railways Problems and Prospects* (Bombay, Vora & Co, 1962)

Sridharan, K — *Maritime History of India* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1965)

CHAPTER XXIII. COMMUNICATIONS

Clarke, Geoffery — *Post Office in India and Its Story* (London, Lane, 1921)

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Communications — *Annual Reports*

National Planning Committee ed by K T Shah — *Communications* (Bombay, Vora & Co, 1948)

Shridharani, Krishnalal — *Story of Indian Telegraphs—A Century of Progress* (New Delhi, Posts and Telegraphs Department, 1953)

CHAPTER XXIV. LABOUR

Aiyar, A. N.	*Encyclopaedia of Labour Laws and Industrial Legislations* with Supplements (Delhi, Federal Law Depot, 1956-57)
Balakrishnan, S.	*Encyclopaedia of Labour Laws* (Allahabad, Law Publishers, 1962)
Bhagoliwal, T. N.	*Economics of Labour and Social Welfare* (Agra, Sahitya Bhavan, 1966)
Bose, S N.	*Indian Labour Code*, 3rd ed (Calcutta, Eastern Law House, 1957)
Duftry, N.F.	*Industrial Relations in India* (Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1964)
Fonseca, A J	*Wage Determination and Organised Labour in India* (Oxford Univ Press, 1964)
Giri, V V.	*Industrial Relations* (Bombay, N M Tripathi, 1955)
Giri, V. V	*Labour Problem in Indian Industry* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1958)
Government of India	*Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946)
Government of India	*Indian Labour Statistics*, 1960 (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour and Employment, 1960)
Government of India	*Indian Labour Year Book*, Annual (Simla, Labour Bureau)
Government of India	*Indian Labour Journal*, Monthly (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Government of India	*Economic and Social Status of Women Workers in India* (Simla, Labour Bureau, 1953)
Government of India	*Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour, Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Levels of Living*, 7 vols (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)
Government of India	*Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories*, Annual (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Government of India	*Industrial Labour* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)
Government of India	*Report of the Committee on Fair Wages* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1949)
Government of India	*Report of the Study Group on Workers' Participation in Management* (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)
Government of India	*Minimum Wages*, 1959 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961)
Government of India	*Opportunities for Technical Training in India*, (New Delhi, D G of Employment & Training, 1961)
Government of India	*Census of Central Government Employees as on 31st March*, 1963 (Simla, Government of India, 1965)
International Labour Office	*Labour Legislation in India* (New Delhi, I L. O, 1957)
Jain, P C.	*Industry and Labour in India* (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1959)
Kaul, N N	*India and the I L O* (Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co., 1956)
Kumar, C. B	*Development of Industrial Relations in India* (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1961)
Meyers, C.A.	*Industrial Relations in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1958)
Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation	*Annual Reports*
Mukerjee, R. K.	*The Indian Working Class*, 3rd rev ed. (Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1951)
Nigam, B L.	*State Regulation of Minimum Wages* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1955)
Palekar, S. A.	*Problems of Wage Policy for Economic Development* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962)
Rao, A. V. R.	*Essays in Indian Labour* (Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1965)
Row, V. G.	*Law Relaing to Industrial Disputes* (Madras, Madras Book Agency, 1958)
Singh, V. B.	*Industrial Labour in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House 1963)

Thakkar, G. K. — *Labour Problems of Textile Industry* (Bombay, Vora & Co., 1962)

UNESCO — *Social and Cultural Factors Affecting Productivity of Industrial Workers in India* (Delhi, UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, 1961)

Vaid, K. N. — *State and Labour in India* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

CHAPTER XXV. HOUSING

Government of India — *Building Materials and Housing in India (A Review)* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, 1957)

Government of India — *Low-Income Group Housing Scheme—Grant of Loans for the Acquisition and Development of Building Sites and the Construction of Houses* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1957)

Government of India — *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—Grant of Loans by the Life Insurance Corporation* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1959)

Government of India — *Report on Residential Buildings* (New Delhi, Committee on Plan Projects, 1961)

Government of India — *Report of the Working Group on Housing and Urban Development in the Third Five Year Plan* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1960)

Government of India — *The Problem of Housing in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1957)

Government of India — *Seminar on Village Housing* (Mussoorie—June 27 to 30, 1958) Proceedings, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1958)

Government of India — *Village Housing Projects Scheme—Grant of Loans to State Governments for Improvement, on Aided Self-Help Basis, of Housing Conditions in Selected Villages in suitable Community Development Blocks* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1960)

Government of India — *Industrial Housing in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply)

Government of India — *Rural Housing—A Draft Manual* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1954)

Government of India — *Better Housing* (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Government of India — *Monograph on Housing Situation in India* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1959)

Government of India — *Report of the Working Group on Housing Co-operatives* (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, 1964)

Indian Institute of Public Administration — *Problems of Urban Housing—Report of a Seminar Organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bombay Regional Branch* (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1960)

Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development — *Annual Reports*

CHAPTER XXVII. INDIA AND THE WORLD

Appadorai, A. — *The Bandung Conference* (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1955)

Chhabra, H S. (ed) — *Africa Dairy, Weekly Record of Events in Africa,* (New Delhi, Africa Publications, India)

Commonwalth Parliamentary Association (India Branch) — *Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference,* 1957 (New Delhi, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, India Branch, 1958)

Government of India — *Foreign Affairs Record,* Monthly (New Delhi, Ministry of External Affairs)

Karunakaran, K.P. — *India in World Affairs,* 1947-50 (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1952)

Karunakaran, K.P — *India in World Affairs,* 1950-53 (Bombay, O U.P., 1958)

Kumar, Girja and Arora, V. K. (ed.) — *Documents on Indian Affairs* (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and UNESCO* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1956)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *Foreign Policy of India—Text of Documents*, 1947-59 (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the Food and Agricultural Organisation* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1960)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the International Atomic Energy Agency* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1960)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the International Monetary Fund* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the Universal Postal Union* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the World Meteorological Organisation* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the World Health Organisation* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the International Labour Organisation* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Lok Sabha Secretariat — *India and the International Finance Corporation* (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Ministry of Commerce — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of External Affairs — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Finance — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Health & Family Planning — *Annual Reports*

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation — *Annual Reports*

Nehru, Jawaharlal — *India's Foreign Policy* Selected Speeches, Sept 1946 to April 1961 (Delhi, Publications Division, 1961)

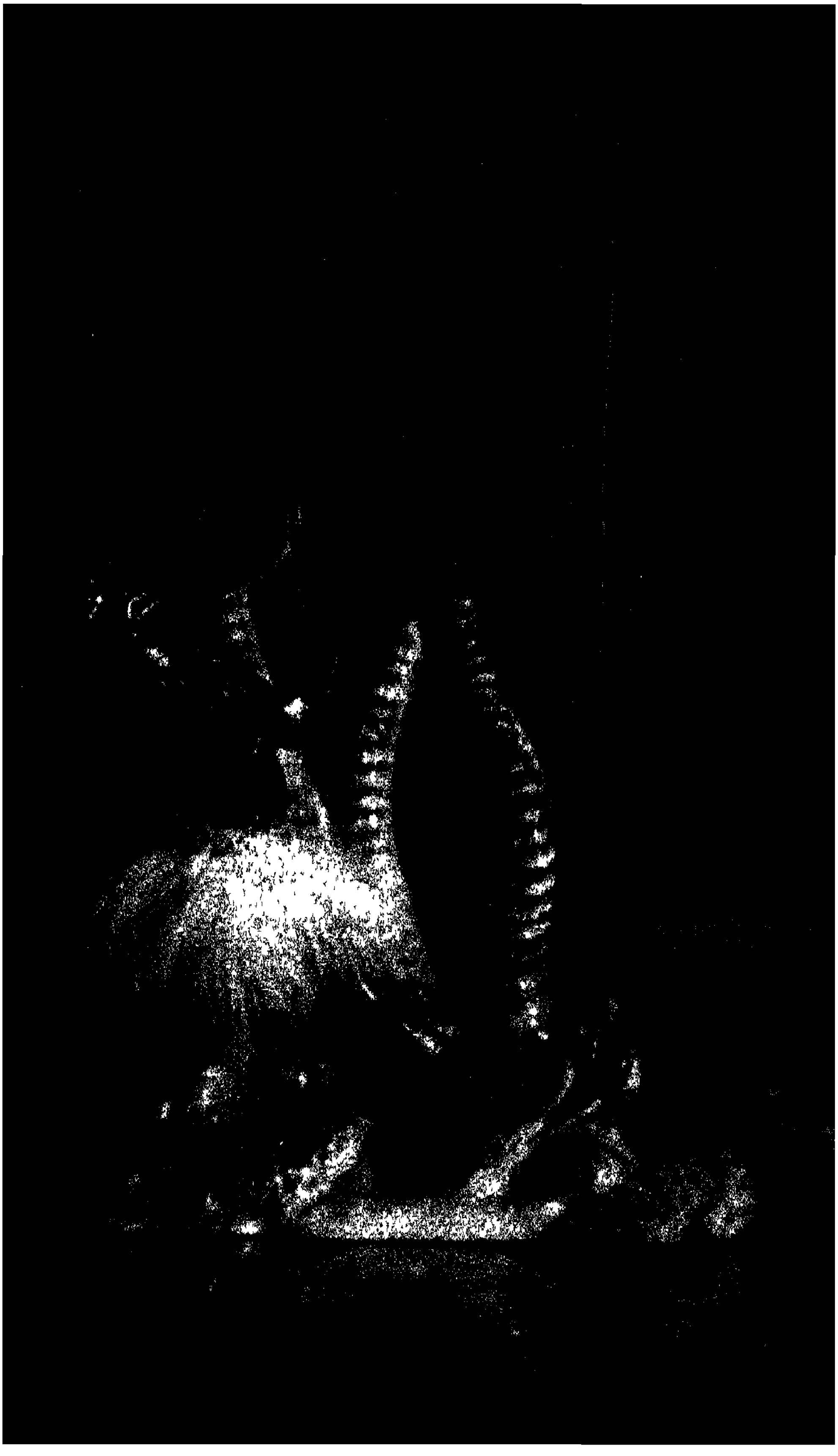
Poplai, S L (ed) — *Select Documents on Asian Affairs, India* 1947-50, 2nd ed., (Bombay, O U P, 1959)

Rajan, M S — *India in World Affairs*, 1954-56 (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1964)

Samuel, M H (ed) — *Asian Recorder A Weekly Digest of Asian Events* (New Delhi, D. B Samuel)

United Nations Organisation — *Year Book of the United Nations*, 1947 onwards (New York, U N Office of Public Information)

OUR ADVERTISERS





ECONOMICS . . . . .
and
FAMILY PLANNING

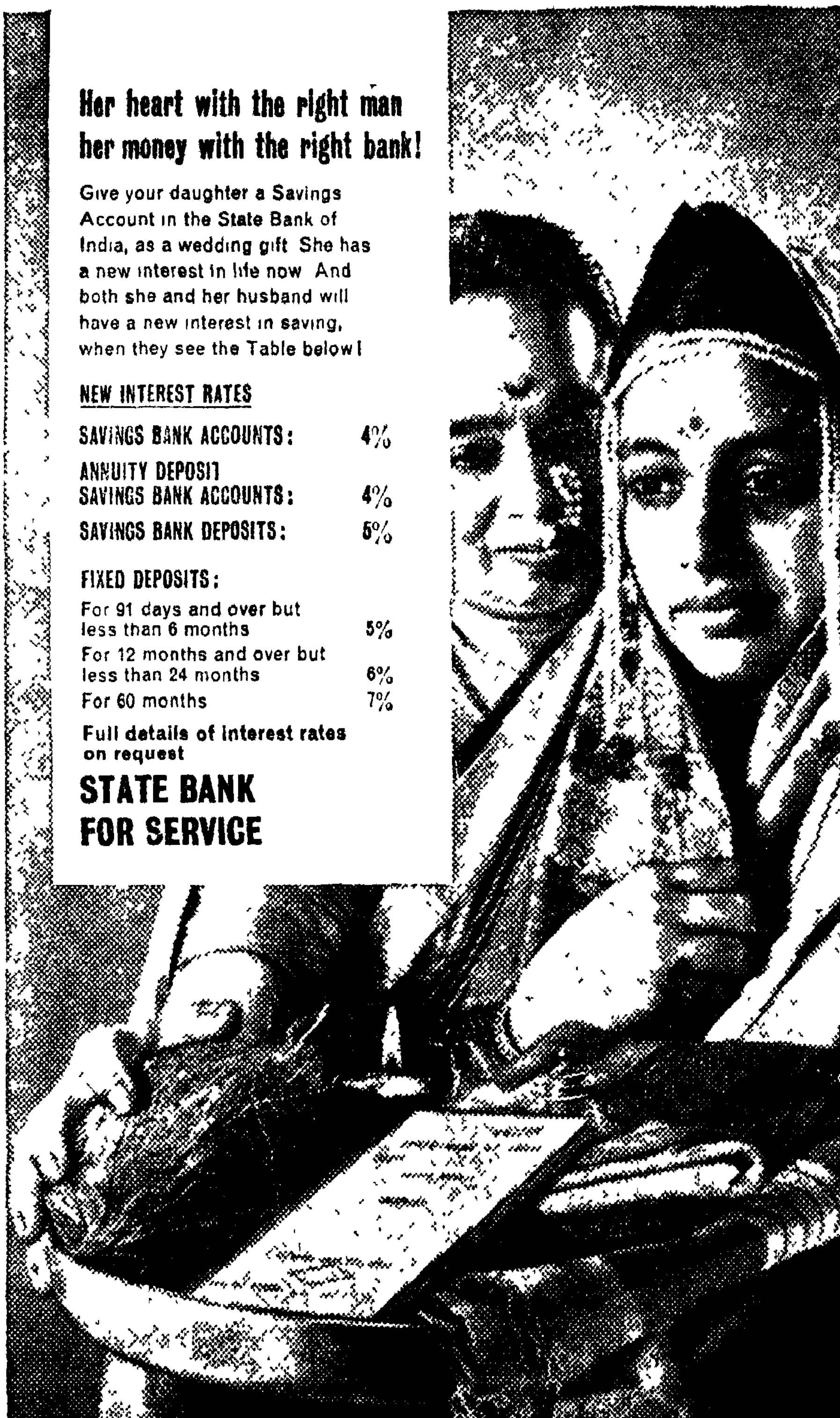
Yes, Economics plays a very important part in our lives Most of us have a limited income This income must provide food, clothing, shelter, education, entertainment—and savings—for all members of the family But as families grow large, this income gets divided among a larger number of persons and each one's share is proportionately reduced

Wise parents, therefore, decide to have only as many children as they can properly provide for Children should have education, proper amounts of good food and healthy living conditions

For free advice and information about limiting the size of your family, visit your nearest FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING CENTRE

Remember

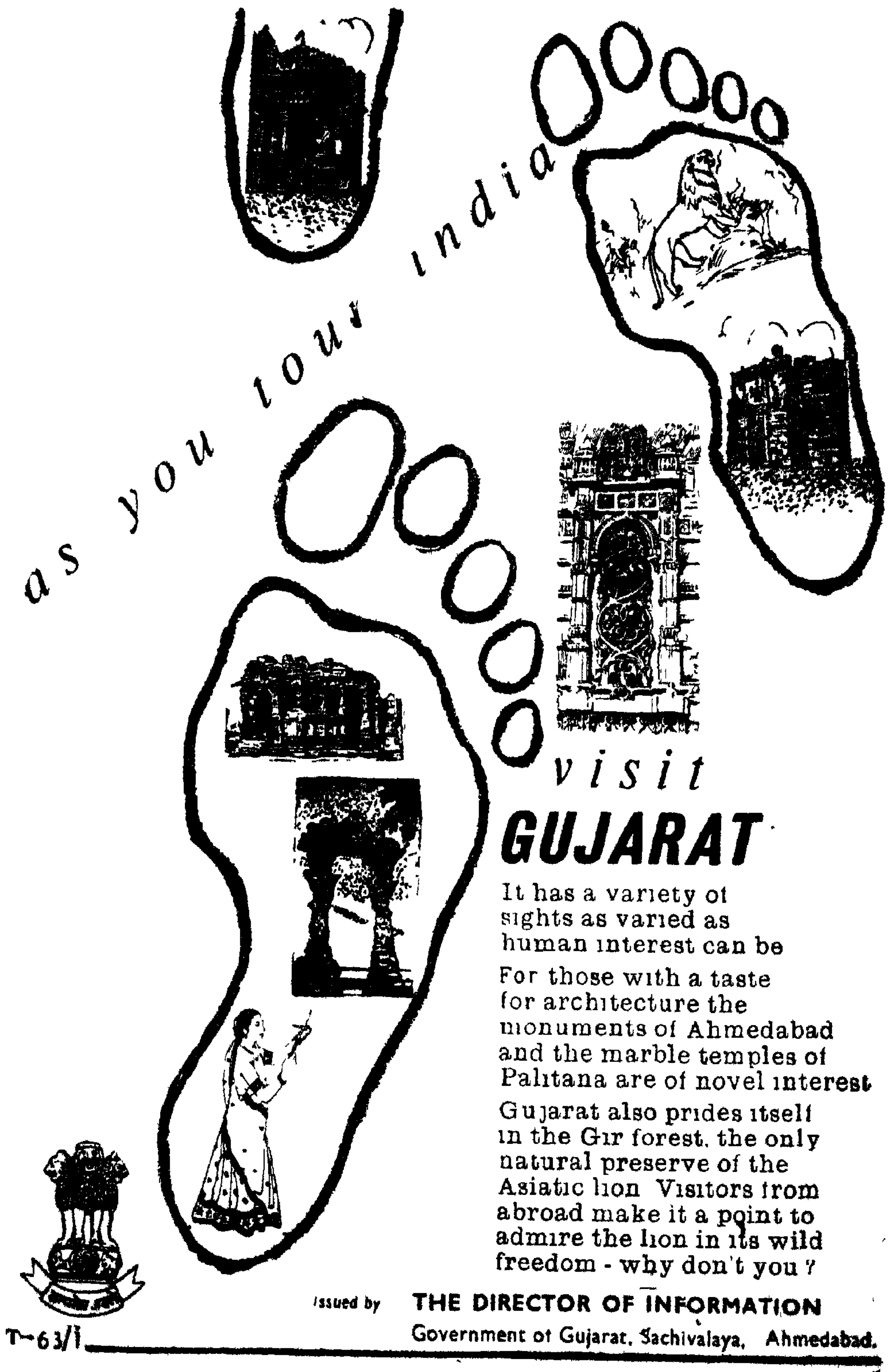
A S...all Family is a Happy Family


Her heart with the right man
her money with the right bank!
Give your daughter a Savings Account in the State Bank of India, as a wedding gift She has a new interest in life now And both she and her husband will have a new interest in saving, when they see the Table below!
NEW INTEREST RATES
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS: 4%
ANNUITY DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS: 4%
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS: 5%
FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 91 days and over but less than 6 months 5%
For 12 months and over but less than 24 months 6%
For 60 months 7%
Full details of interest rates on request
STATE BANK
FOR SERVICE


You can't compromise on quality,


CLASSIC
QUALITY
INDIA, the country's
most exclusive
filter cigarettes.
Available only
at leading stores,
clubs, hotels
and restaurants.
INDIA
MADE IN INDIA


Tomorrow the last examination—tonight the last revision—It has been a lot of fun at the University—but also hard work—just a little more effort tonight for that "First Division"
NOW FOR A COFFEE-BREAK
and then back to the book with renewed concentration.
COFFEE BOARD
BANGALORE
No other drink refreshes both body and mind like COFFEE. It lifts you when energy flags and gives you zest for life, comfort and satisfaction.
Coffee has so much to give... anywhere...anytime


as you tour india
visit
GUJARAT
It has a variety of sights as varied as human interest can be
For those with a taste for architecture the monuments of Ahmedabad and the marble temples of Palitana are of novel interest
Gujarat also prides itself in the Gir forest, the only natural preserve of the Asiatic lion Visitors from abroad make it a point to admire the lion in its wild freedom - why don't you ?
Issued by THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
Government of Gujarat, Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad.
T-63/1

Ad. 15

INDIA PISTONS EMPLOY THE BEST TEAMWORK FOR QUALITY PRODUCTS



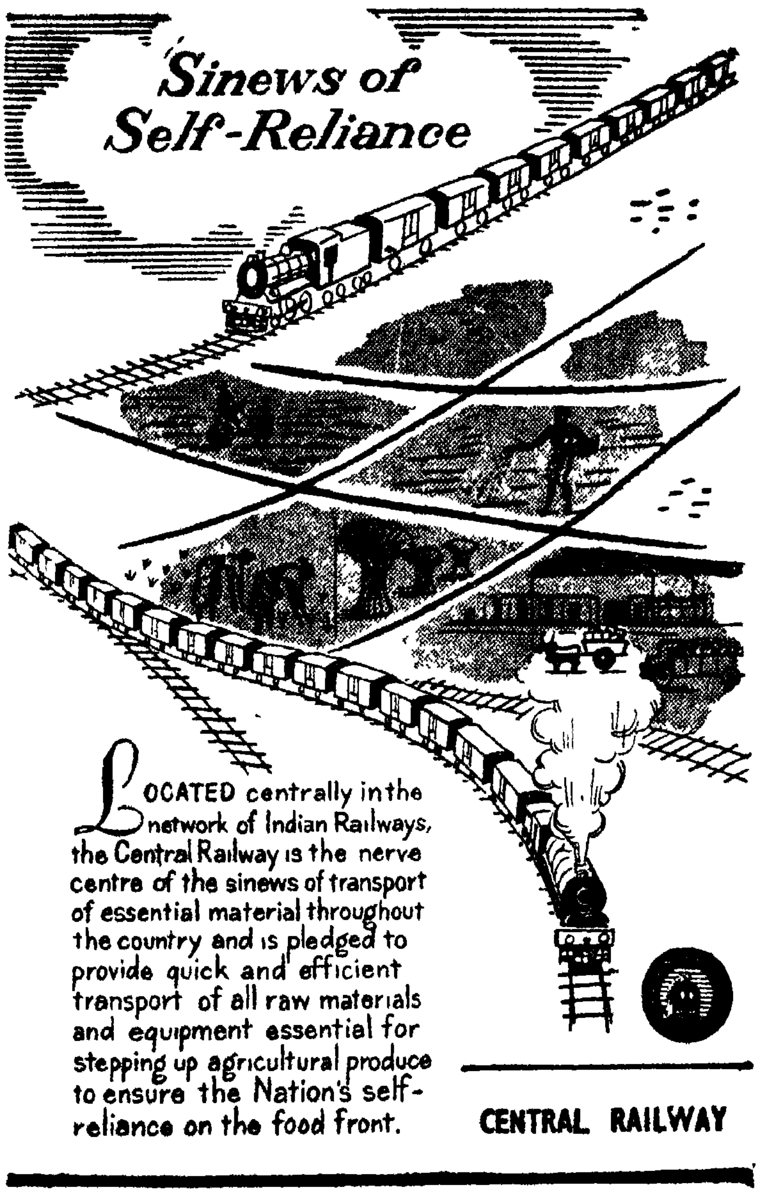
Perfect teamwork in the internal combustion engine is possible only if all the co-ordinating components are of the same high quality. For the benefit of the consumer of such teamwork, India Pistons manufacture — All Under One Roof — pistons, pins, rings and liners to their rigid standards.

The efficiency of these components as a team gives the consumer the best in service and economy.

Personnel tie-ups at India Pistons result in close teamwork between inspection and production men. It is this teamwork that ensures top quality for IP products.

The Second Stage expansion of the IP factory will soon go into operation to meet the ever increasing demands for IP quality products

INDIA PISTONS LIMITED
SEMBIAM MADRAS 11


Sinews of Self-Reliance
LOCATED centrally in the network of Indian Railways, the Central Railway is the nerve centre of the sinews of transport of essential material throughout the country and is pledged to provide quick and efficient transport of all raw materials and equipment essential for stepping up agricultural produce to ensure the Nation's self-reliance on the food front.
CENTRAL RAILWAY

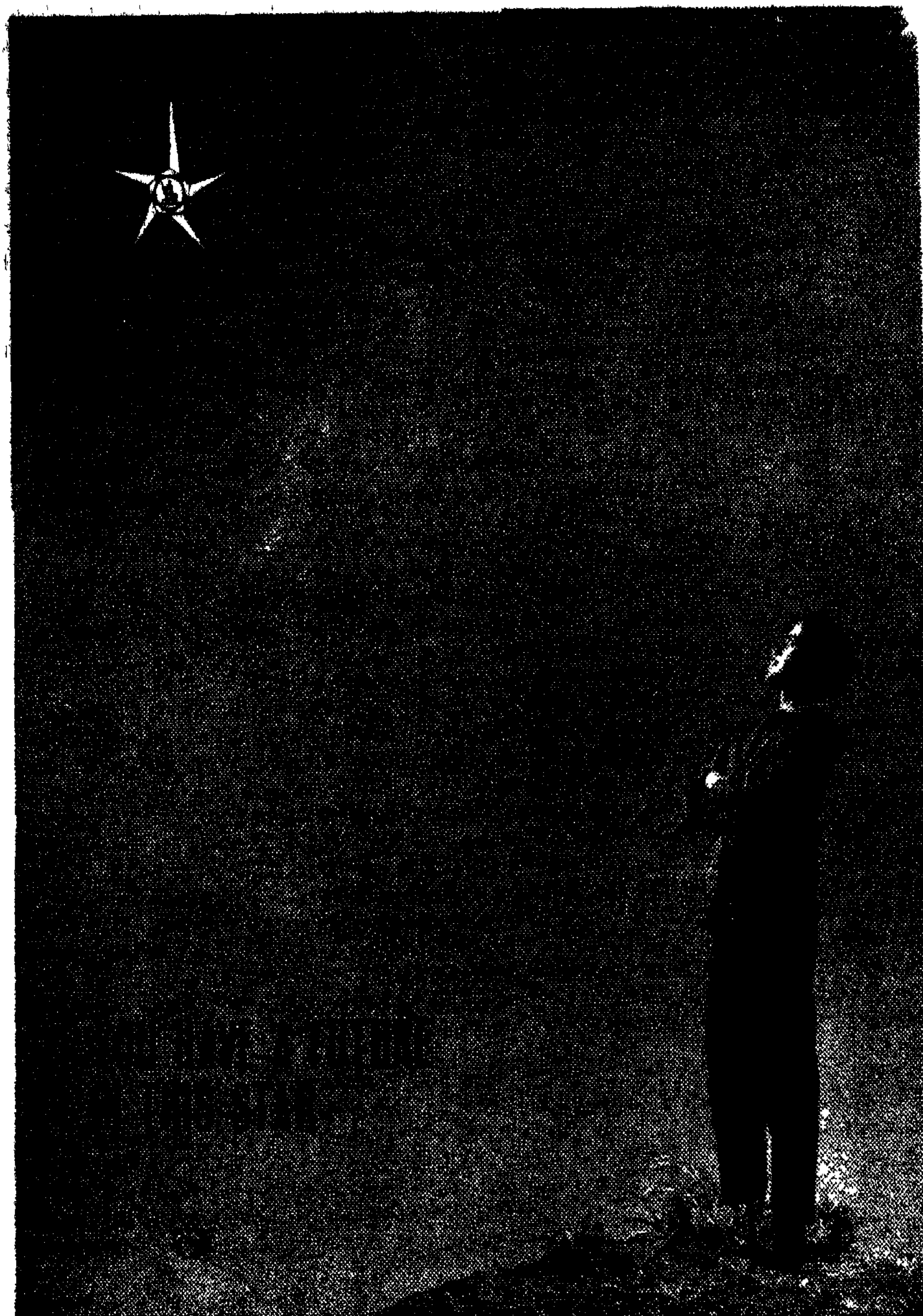


Visit

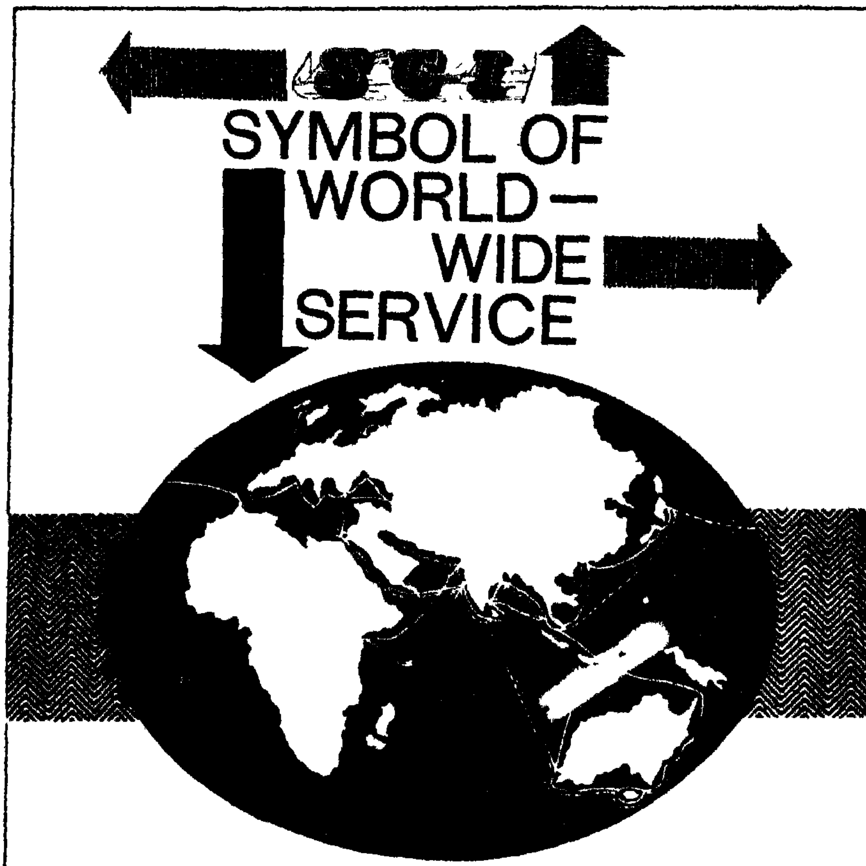
Rajasthan



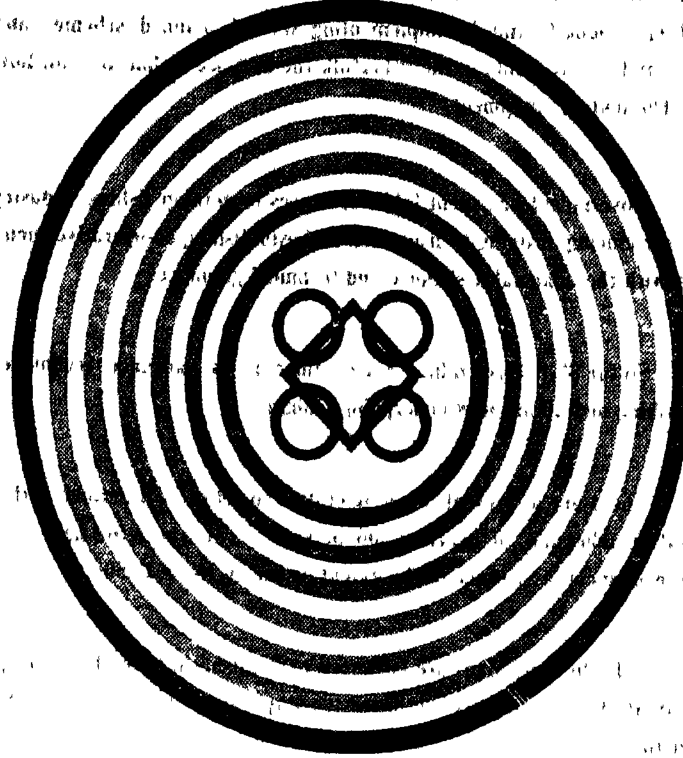
ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



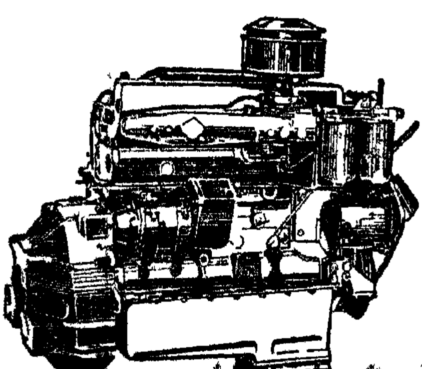

COMET Equipment for Laundries and Textile Mills
HE-L-20
Special features
• Easily operated • Vibrationless
• Powerful Braking • Safety Cover
HE-L-36
STAINLESS STEEL WASHING MACHINE
Special features
• Gets clothes cleaner quicker
• Cuts cost and builds production
MODEL-W-L55
STAINLESS STEEL MIXING KETTLE
Special features
• Individual motor & worm gear drive for fan shaft
• Steam jacket covering vertical sides & dished bottom hydraulically tested to 60 P S I G
Manufacturers
D. PARIKH ENGINEERING WORKS
Nagoo Sayyachi Wadi, New Prabhadevi Bombay 13
Contact
BATLIBOI & Company Private Ltd
Forbes Street Fort Bombay 1
Branches • Associate • Agencies ALL OVER INDIA
BATLIBOI
for everything in machinery
and machines for everything!


SYMBOL OF
WORLD-
WIDE
SERVICE

FOR WORLD FAMOUS DIESEL ENGINES



PERKINS



Perkins Engines put in power for action. Efficient design, robust materials and skilled workmanship combine to make for permanent value. Perkins Engines promise and perform more, in terms of durability, economy and freedom from troubles. Prefer Perkins and stay satisfied.

PERKINS HIGH QUALITY DIESELS

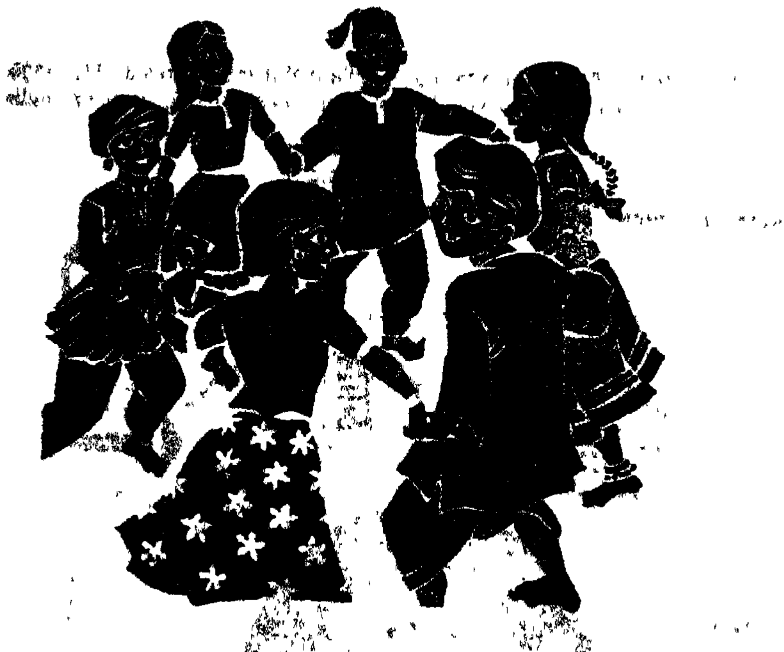
Simpson & Co. Ltd

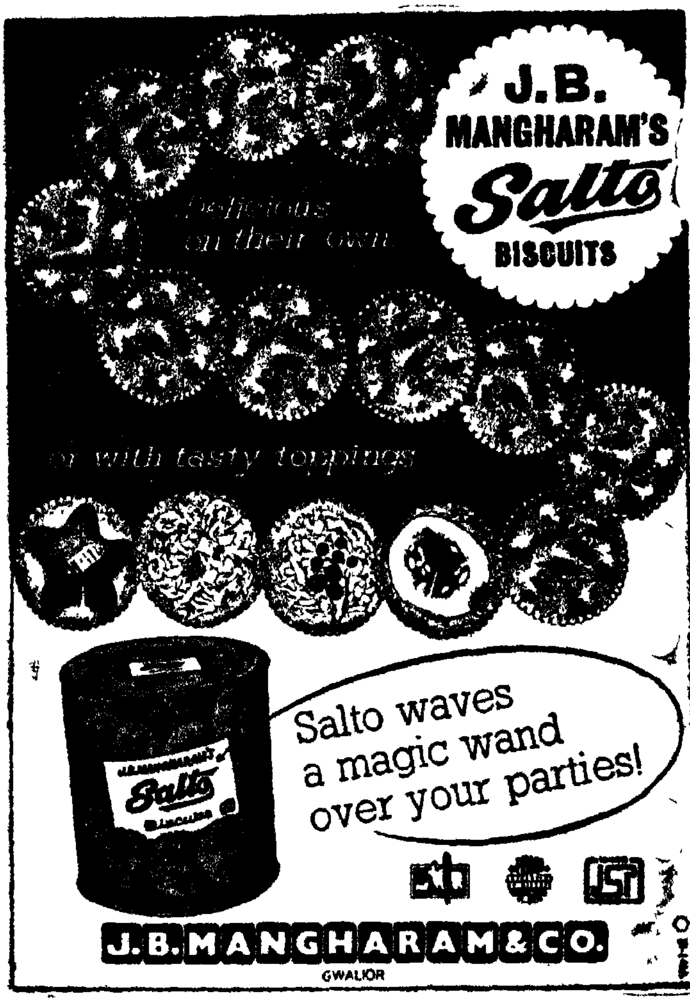
Head Office: 202, Mount Road, Madras-2.
Branches: OOTACAMUND - BANGALORE - TIRUCHIRAPALLI - SECUNDERABAD

S341A

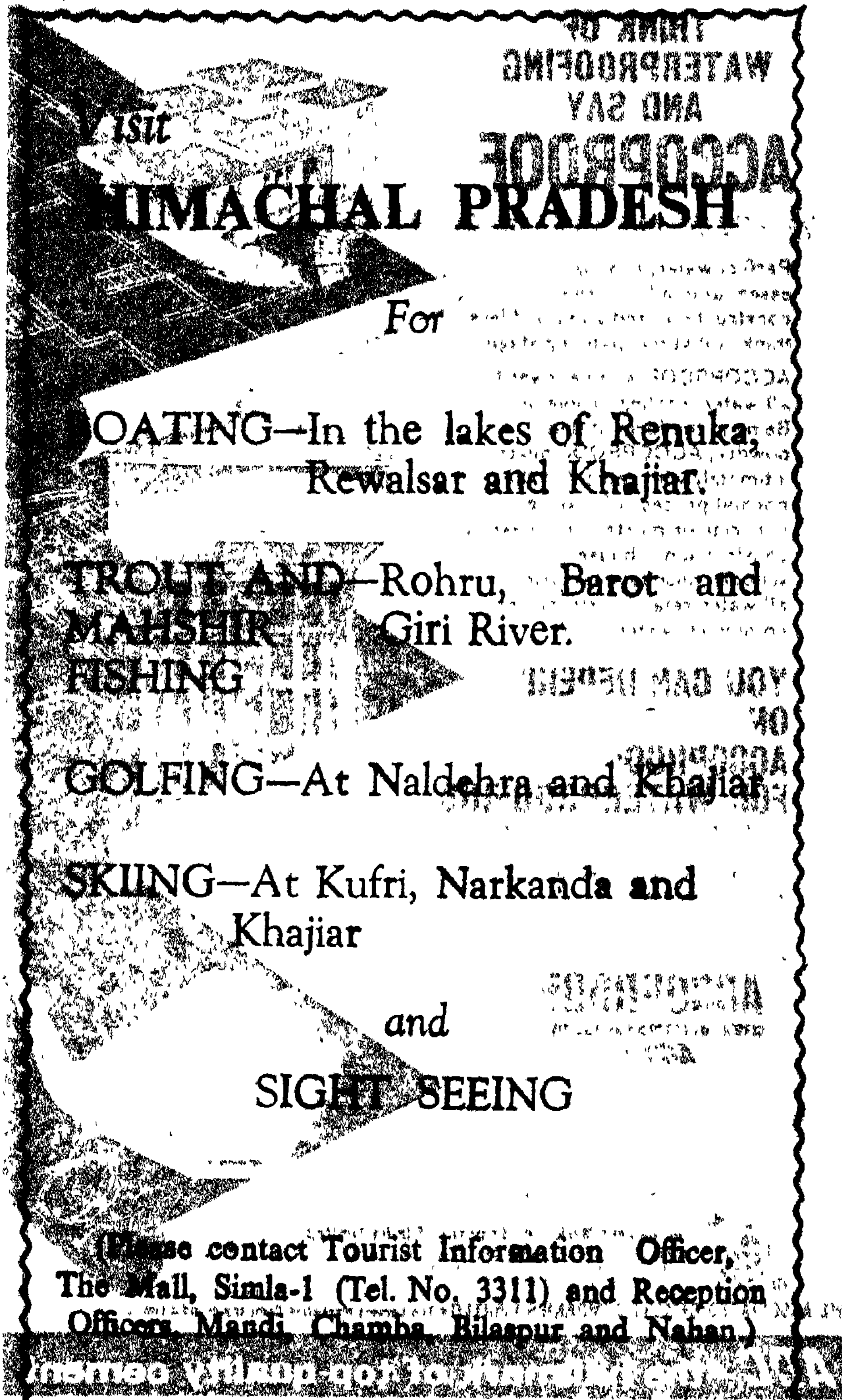
Ad. 35



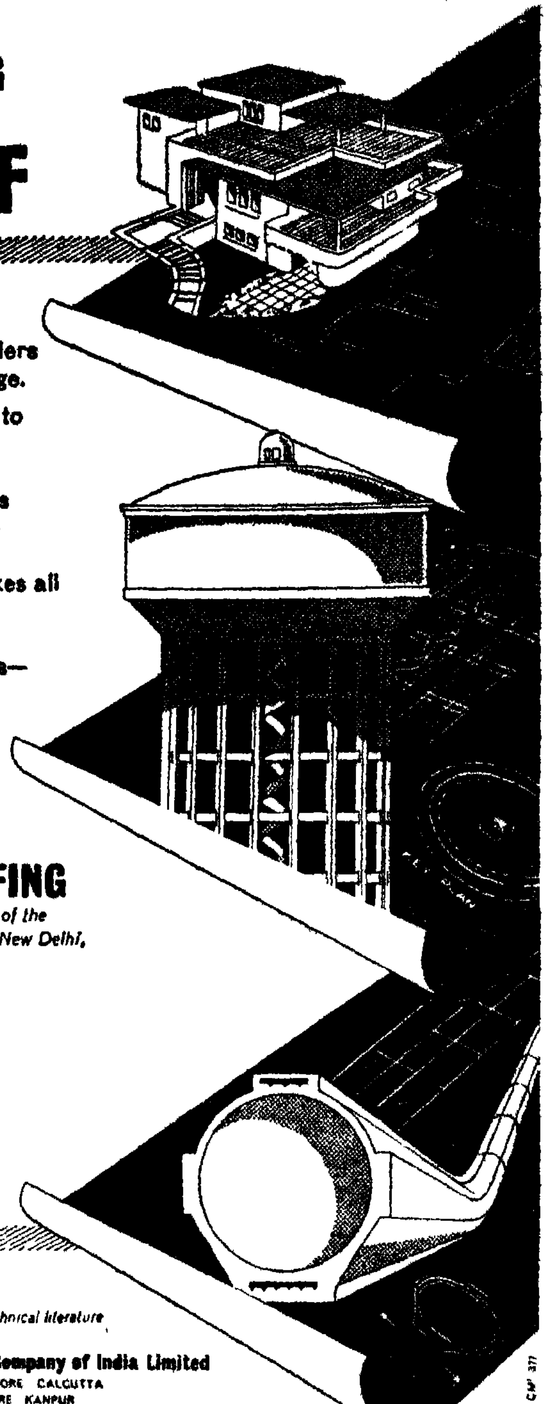



J.B.
MANGHARAM'S
Salto
BISCUITS
Salto waves
a magic wand
over your parties!
J.B.MANGHARAM&CO.
GWALIOR

Ap. 42


Visit
HIMACHAL PRADESH
For
BOATING—In the lakes of Renuka, Rewalsar and Khajiar.
TROUT AND MAHSHIR FISHING—Rohru, Barot and Giri River.
GOLFING—At Naldehra and Khajiar
SKIING—At Kufri, Narkanda and Khajiar
and
SIGHT SEEING
(Please contact Tourist Information Officer, The Mall, Simla-1 (Tel. No. 3311) and Reception Officers, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Nahan.)

Ad. 43



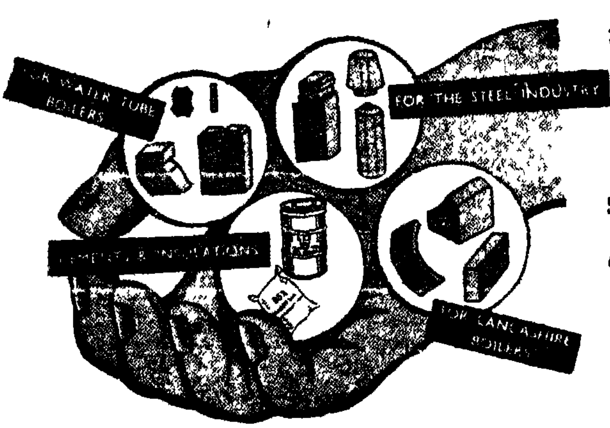


52 YEARS REFRACTORIES SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

EXPERIENCE COUNTS!

Rely on
ISHWAR'S
EXPERIENCE
backed by latest technology

1. Insulating Bricks for fuel economy
2. B F C High temperature castable refractories, for monolithic constructions
3. B F C High temperature cements and mortars
4. Acid resisting bricks and cements
5. Sillimanite bricks and mortars
6. Fire Bricks with Alumina 30% to 72% all shapes and sizes

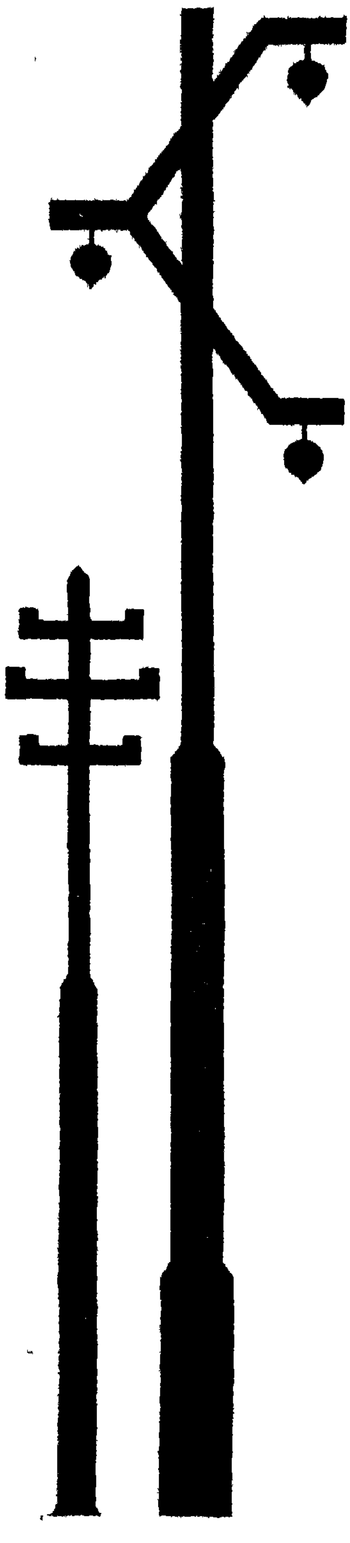


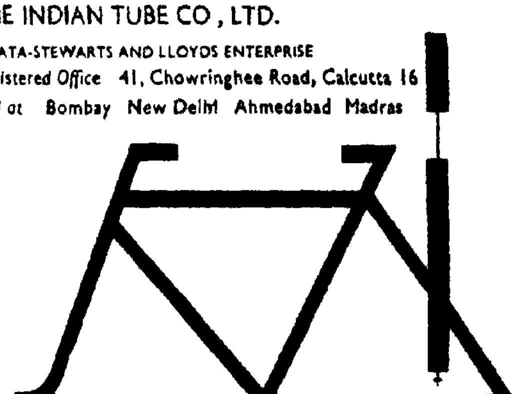
ISHWAR the name that spells Industrial Efficiency

The ISHWAR INDUSTRIES Ltd.

H. O Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi Phones 76241, 76242, 76243
B O Niwar, Katni (Madhya Pradesh) Phones . 23 & 24

NPS/11-46





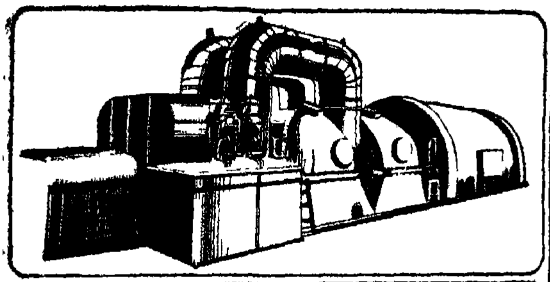


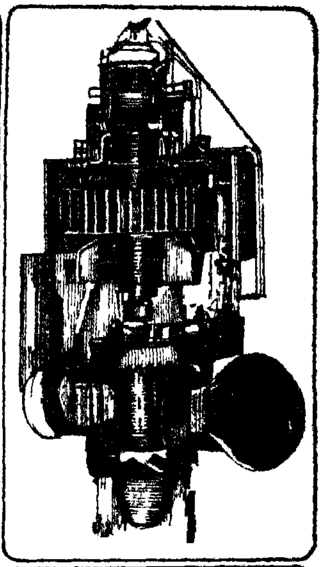


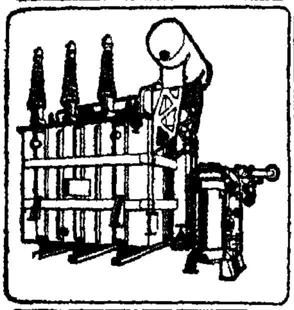


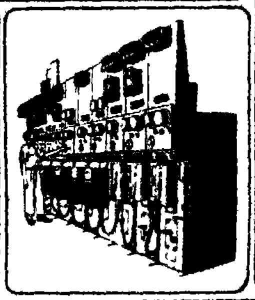
INDUSTRY—
THE
YARDSTICK
OF
ECONOMIC
PROSPERITY
to spend and a higher standard of
The J. K. Organisation with their
multi-purpose industries are opening
J. K. ORGANISATION
KANPUR • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA

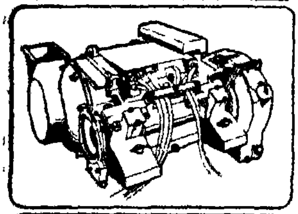


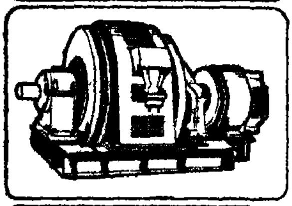


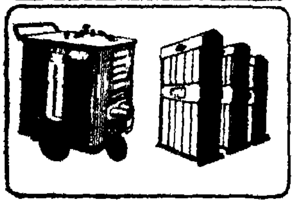




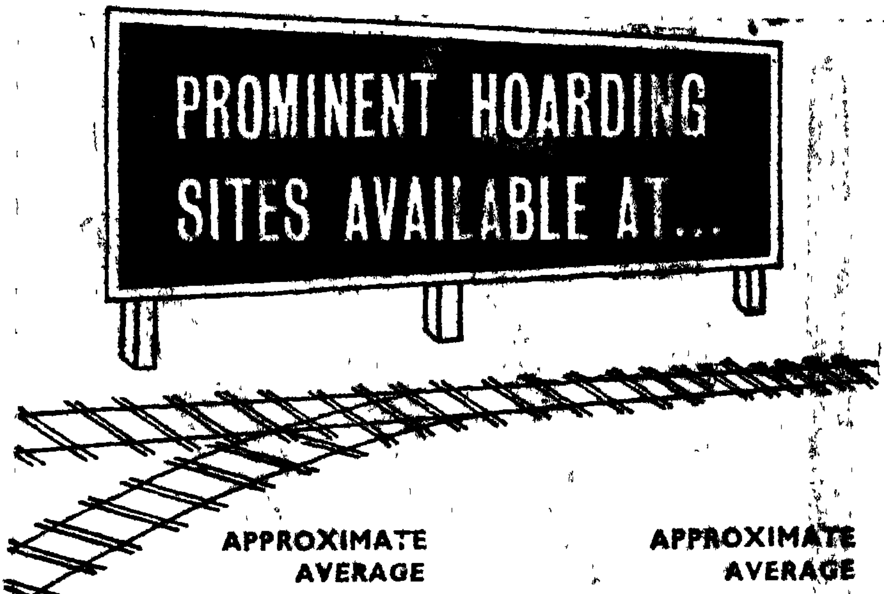









ACSP 260 chemi gold cap - Rs 11.00
RS 160 broad chemi gold band on cap Rs. 8.25
SP 260 Rs 7.00
NS 140 Rs. 6.00
ACBPG Ball Point Pen chemi gold cap Rs 6.00
Pilot
The pens shown here are also available with aeromatic filling system at a slightly enhanced price
has a wide range to choose from
For the gift-minded there's the lovely PILOT gift set of Pen and Ball Point.
PILOT writes smoothly even on coarse paper
Pick your favourite from a wide range of attractive colours and designs
PILOT writing products are made in India in technical collaboration with the world-famous PILOT Pen Company of Japan
Remember, a PILOT writes best with PILOT Ink
Pilot
THE PILOT PEN COMPANY (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Administrative Office 'Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras 1
JWT-PP 3290



STATIONS	APPROXIMATE AVERAGE DAILY PASSENGERS	STATIONS	APPROXIMATE AVERAGE DAILY PASSENGERS
LILUAH	21,000	RANAGHAT ...	25,000
BALLY	10,000	BURDWAN	20,000
SHEORAPHULI ...	20,000	DURGAPUR ...	5,000
DUM DUM JN. ...	50,000	ASANSOL	15,000
BARRACKPORE ...	15,000	DHANBAD	10,000
NAIHATI	25,000	PATNA JN.	30,000

SITES ALSO AVAILABLE AT OTHER STATIONS.

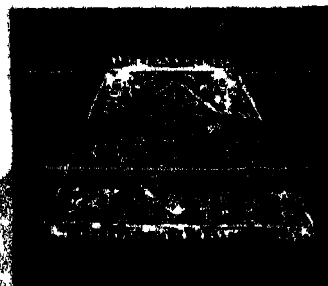
* *

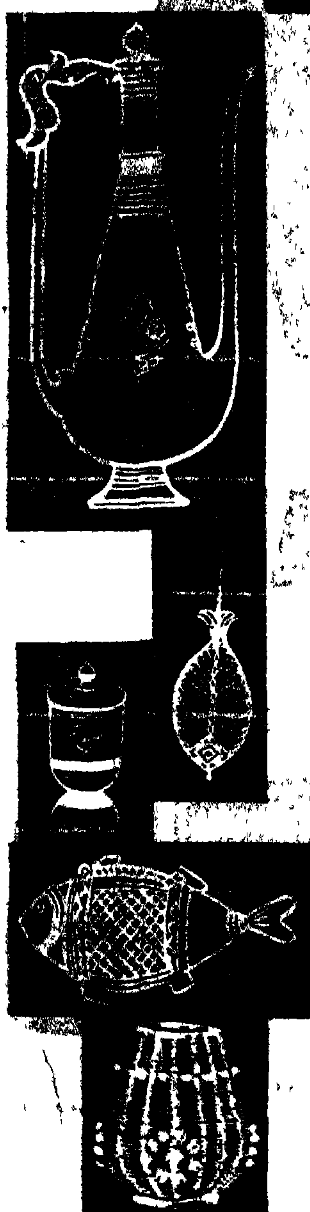
FOR PARTICULARS WRITE/CONTACT:
COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY OFFICER,
EASTERN RAILWAY
14-16, Govt. Place East
CALCUTTA-1 (Phone: 23-2006/7/8)

EASTERN RAILWAY

Ad. 58



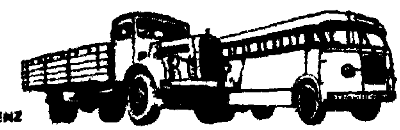




Telco

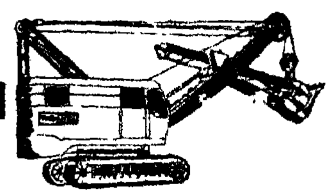
a record of progress and growth

TATA MERCEDES-BENZ

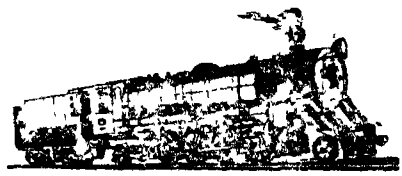


Over 1,00,000 TMB trucks and buses plying on India's roads have ably demonstrated their ruggedness, durability and economy over the past decade.

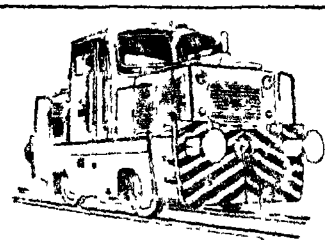
TATA P&H



TATA-P & H Excavators turn mountains into molehills, move tons of earth quickly, efficiently and effortlessly, and help to lay a solid foundation for the India of tomorrow.



Over 900 TATA meter guage locomotives help relieve traffic on India's meter guage tracks.



TELCO-made industrial shunters make light work of your load, providing invaluable service to India's major industries.

Productivity maintains the lead

TATA ENGINEERING & LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD.

Sales Office, 148, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.

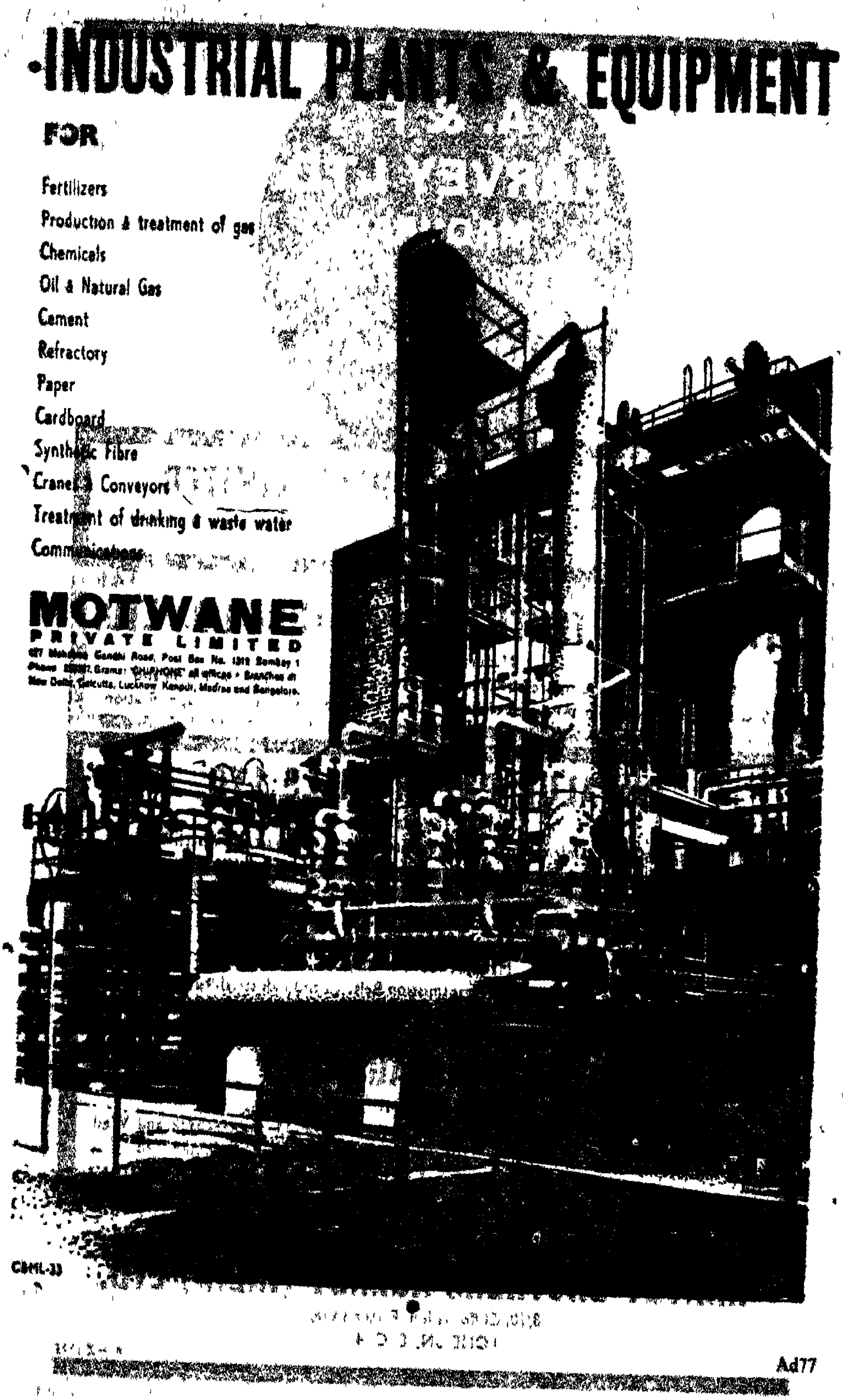
mas. T. 5740

Ad 70


MANIPUR A PLACE EVERGREEN & ENJOYABLE
HOME OF DANCE & MUSIC
A MUSEUM OF
HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFTS
An ideal place for Holiday
VISIT MANIPUR
ISSUED BY PUBLICITY DEPTT., GOVT. OF MANIPUR.


DAK RUNNER OF
SINCE
1822
INDIA'S OLDEST
NEWSPAPER
THE
BOMBAY SAMACHAR
GUJERATI
DAILY
AIR MAIL 1964
INDEPENDENT IMPARTIAL

Ad 76


INDUSTRIAL PLANTS & EQUIPMENT
FOR
Fertilizers
Production & treatment of gas
Chemicals
Oil & Natural Gas
Cement
Refractory
Paper
Cardboard
Synthetic Fibre
Cranes & Conveyors
Treatment of drinking & waste water
MOTWANE
PRIVATE LIMITED
Calcutta, Lucknow Kanpur, Madras and Bangalore.



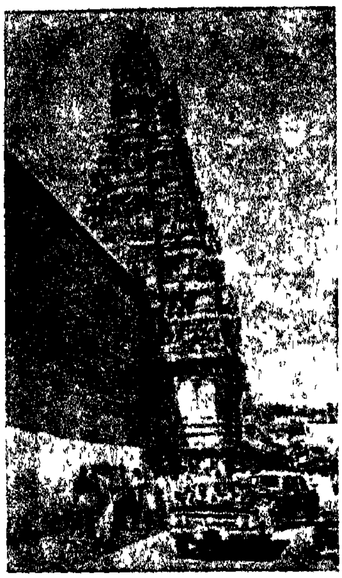
Capital's Outstanding Luxury Hotel

★ Fully airconditioned ★ Wall-to-wall carpeting ★ Telephone and radio in every room ★ Attached ultra-modern baths ★ Telephone extension in every bathroom ★ Superlative a la carte service are a few of the many attractions to make your travel definitely more enjoyable.

Remember our EL DORADO restaurant

HOTEL RAJDOOT PRIVATE LTD.
Mathura Road, (near Nizam-ud-din)
NEW DELHI-14
Reservations Phone : [illegible] (10 lines)
Grams : RIVERVIEW

Newfields



Tirupati Temple



Nagarjunasagar Dam

